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*Environmental Assessment*

**Construction and Operation of  
Armed Forces Reserve Center  
and Organizational  
Maintenance Shop;  
Hector International Airport,  
Fargo, North Dakota**

Prepared for

**U.S. Army Reserve  
National Guard Bureau  
and  
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District**

May 2009

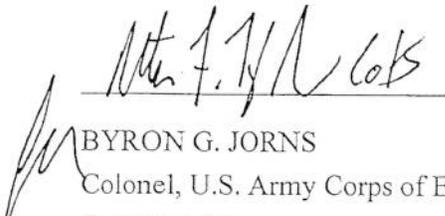
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Environmental Assessment for  
Construction and Operation of Armed Forces Reserve  
Center and Organizational Maintenance Shop  
Hector International Airport,  
Fargo, North Dakota

Prepared by:

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

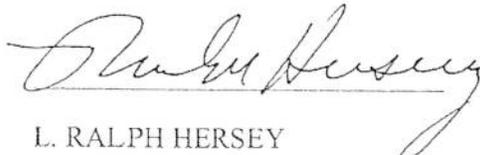
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# Executive Summary

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## ES-1 Introduction

On September 8, 2005, the Defense Base Closure and Realignment (BRAC) Commission (Commission) recommended the closure of the David F. Johnson Memorial United States Army Reserve (USAR) Center in Fargo, North Dakota, and realignment of displaced units of the 96<sup>th</sup> Regional Readiness Command (RRC) into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) that would be constructed on the North Dakota (ND) Air National Guard (ANG) facility at Hector International Airport (IAP) in Fargo, Cass County, North Dakota. The Commission recommendations were approved by the President on September 23, 2005, and forwarded to Congress. On November 9, 2005, the recommendations became law without alteration. The law requires that the recommendations of the Commission be implemented as provided for in the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-510), as amended. Per BRAC 2005, the 96<sup>th</sup> RRC will be realigned into the 88<sup>th</sup> Regional Support Command (RSC).

The location for the proposed action is approximately 10 acres in size and is on the east side of Hector IAP in Fargo, North Dakota (Figure 1-1). The airport is owned by the Municipal Airport Authority of the City of Fargo, North Dakota, which leases land to the United States Air Force (USAF). The ND ANG is licensed by the USAF to use approximately 243 acres of the land. The project area is located adjacent to the Hector International Airport runway/taxiway to the west, the Holy Cross Catholic Cemetery to the north, and the remainder of the ND ANG facility to the east and south. The ND ANG, which provides fire response services to Hector IAP, will construct a new fire station to the west of the proposed location in 2009, but that is not part of the action evaluated in this document.

This Environmental Assessment (EA) analyzes and documents environmental effects associated with the Army's proposed action. Details on the proposed action are provided in Section 2.

## ES-2 Proposed Action and Alternatives

### Proposed Action (Preferred Alternative)

The purpose of the proposed action is to support national defense requirements and to meet the cost-saving requirements of BRAC. The need for the proposed action is to enhance the ability of USAR to fulfill its military mission by providing facilities with the capabilities to accommodate personnel in the Fargo area. The existing David F. Johnson Memorial USAR Center is currently overutilized at 147 percent of its capacity. The proposed action would enhance the ability of the USAR to fulfill its training requirements by providing adequate facilities for the units assigned.

The preferred alternative is to construct an approximately 24,000-square-foot (ft<sup>2</sup>) AFRC, a 1,000-ft<sup>2</sup> unheated storage building, an approximately 5,000-ft<sup>2</sup> organizational maintenance

shop (OMS), and associated parking areas for military equipment and privately owned vehicles (approximately 5,100 square yards [yd<sup>2</sup>] to support the USAR units being realigned from the David F. Johnson Memorial USAR Center. The AFRC would be located in the northwest corner of the ND ANG facility and to the east of the Hector International Airport runway/taxiway (Figures 2-1 and 2-2). As a part of this action, USAR would demolish the existing ND ANG Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Proficiency Training building and construct a replacement facility at a location to be determined by the ND ANG in the ND ANG training area southeast of the proposed AFRC/OMS location (Figure 2-1). The site plan of the preferred alternative is provided as Figure 2-2.

The AFRC would provide administrative offices, assembly area, arms vault, supply, classroom, learning center, library, communications, security training area, locker rooms, latrines, and kitchen space in addition to the recruiting area. Additional support activities would include site preparation, paving, fencing, security lighting, site signage, storm drainage, parking, sidewalks, exterior fire protection, and access drives. The lease for the David F. Johnson Memorial USAR Center would be terminated and the property would be returned to the landowner. Future actions associated with the David F. Johnson Memorial USAR Center are not discussed in this EA, but would be the subject of a separate National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 analysis, if applicable.

### **Alternative Action**

The components of the alternative action would be the same as those described for the preferred alternative, except that the ND ANG EOD Proficiency Training building would not be demolished and relocated, and the military equipment parking lot would require paving of previously undeveloped ground. The alternative action site location is in the southwest corner of the ND ANG facility (Figure 2-1). The alternative action site is underlain by groundwater potentially contaminated with a plume of jet fuel that is migrating from an offsite source. Construction at the alternative site location would include appropriate measures to protect workers from exposure to contaminated groundwater.

### **No Action Alternative**

Under the no action alternative, the USAR would not construct the new AFRC and OMS. Implementation of the no action alternative would result in units continuing to occupy aging, undersized facilities at the David F. Johnson Memorial USAR Center, which was constructed in 1963. Continued use of the existing USAR Center would impair the ability of units to fulfill their designated missions, would negatively impact retention of personnel, and would conflict with the Commission recommendations.

### **Alternatives Not Considered in Detail**

Three additional alternatives initially were considered but not fully analyzed:

- Expand or Renovate the David F. Johnson Memorial USAR Center
- Construct AFRC and OMS at a Different Location within ND ANG Facility
- Construct AFRC and OMS on Land Not within ND ANG Facility

To expand or renovate the David F. Johnson Memorial USAR Center or to construct the AFRC and OMS on land not within the ND ANG facility would not comply with the

Commission recommendations. Other than the proposed and alternative locations, no other available locations within the ND ANG facility have sufficient size to accommodate the AFRC, OMS, and associated parking. Therefore, no additional alternatives were carried forward for detailed analysis.

## ES-3 Environmental Consequences

Table ES-1 summarizes the consequences of the preferred alternative, the alternative action, and the no action alternative, which are discussed below.

TABLE ES-1  
Summary of Potential Environmental and Socioeconomic Consequences  
*Construction and Operation of AFRC and OMS, Fargo, ND*

Resource	Environmental and Socioeconomic Consequences		
	No Action	Preferred Alternative	Alternative Action
<b>Land Use</b>	No Change from Baseline Conditions	No Impact	No Impact
<b>Aesthetics and Visual Resources</b>	No Change from Baseline Conditions	No Impact	No Impact
<b>Air Quality</b>	No Change from Baseline Conditions	Minor short-term impact from construction- and demolition-related fugitive dust that would be controlled through appropriate best management practices (BMPs).  Negligible impact from building and water heaters and reserve generators.	Minor short-term impact from construction- and demolition-related fugitive dust that would be controlled through appropriate BMPs.  Negligible impact from building and water heaters and reserve generators.
<b>Noise</b>	No Change from Baseline Conditions	Negligible Impact: construction- and demolition-related: appropriate worker safety measures would be implemented; no long-term effects from operation.	Negligible Impact: construction- and demolition-related: appropriate worker safety measures would be implemented; no long-term effects from operation.
<b>Geology and Soils</b>			
Geology/Topography	No Change from Baseline Conditions	Negligible Impact: minor topographic alteration of previously cleared and graded site.	Negligible Impact: minor topographic alteration of previously cleared and graded site.

TABLE ES-1  
 Summary of Potential Environmental and Socioeconomic Consequences  
*Construction and Operation of AFRC and OMS, Fargo, ND*

Resource	Environmental and Socioeconomic Consequences		
	No Action	Preferred Alternative	Alternative Action
Soils	No Change from Baseline Conditions	Minor Impact: appropriate BMPs would be implemented to minimize erosion and impact from stormwater runoff.	Minor Impact: construction activities have the potential to substantially affect the quality of the soils. A groundwater plume from an offsite source is migrating under the alternative action site and may contain chemicals that, if brought to the surface during construction, would affect the quality of the soil. Appropriate BMPs would be implemented to minimize erosion, impacts from stormwater runoff, and the potential for contamination.
Prime Farmland	No Change from Baseline Conditions	No Impact	No Impact
<b>Water Resources</b>			
Surface Water	No Change from Baseline Conditions	Negligible Impact: appropriate BMPs would be implemented to minimize indirect impacts from erosion and stormwater runoff.	Negligible Impact: appropriate BMPs would be implemented to minimize indirect impacts from erosion and stormwater runoff.
Hydrogeology/Groundwater	No Change from Baseline Conditions	No Impact	No Impact
Floodplains	No Change from Baseline Conditions	No Impact	No Impact
Stormwater	No Change from Baseline Conditions	Negligible Impact: use of appropriate BMPs and stormwater controls would prevent impacts from construction activities. Stormwater controls would be designed to prevent post-construction runoff from exceeding pre-construction runoff.	Negligible Impact: use of appropriate BMPs and stormwater controls would prevent impacts from construction activities. Stormwater controls would be designed to prevent post-construction runoff from exceeding pre-construction runoff.
<b>Biological Resources</b>			
Vegetation	No Change from Baseline Conditions	No Impact	No Impact

TABLE ES-1  
 Summary of Potential Environmental and Socioeconomic Consequences  
*Construction and Operation of AFRC and OMS, Fargo, ND*

Resource	Environmental and Socioeconomic Consequences		
	No Action	Preferred Alternative	Alternative Action
Wildlife	No Change from Baseline Conditions	No Impact	No Impact
Sensitive Species	No Change from Baseline Conditions	No Impact	No Impact
Wetlands	No Change from Baseline Conditions	No Impact	No Impact
<b>Cultural Resources</b>			
Historic Resources	No Change from Baseline Conditions	No Impact	No Impact
Archeological Resources	No Change from Baseline Conditions	No Impact	No Impact
Native American Resources	No Change from Baseline Conditions	No Impact	No Impact
<b>Socioeconomics</b>			
Economic Development	No Change from Baseline Conditions	Minor benefit to local economy during construction. No impact from operation.	Minor benefit to local economy during construction. No impact from operation.
Demographics	No Change from Baseline Conditions	No Impact	No Impact
Housing	No Change from Baseline Conditions	No Impact	No Impact
Environmental Justice	No Change from Baseline Conditions	No Impact	No Impact
Protection of Children	No Change from Baseline Conditions	No Impact	No Impact
<b>Transportation</b>	No Change from Baseline Conditions	No Impact	No Impact
<b>Utilities</b>			
Potable Water	No Change from Baseline Conditions	Negligible impact from construction demand. No Impact from operation as existing demand relocated approximately 0.5 mile.	Negligible impact from construction demand. No Impact from operation as existing demand relocated approximately 0.5 mile.
Wastewater	No Change from Baseline Conditions	Negligible impact from construction demand. No Impact from operation as existing demand relocated approximately 0.5 mile.	Negligible impact from construction demand. No Impact from operation as existing demand relocated approximately 0.5 mile.

TABLE ES-1  
 Summary of Potential Environmental and Socioeconomic Consequences  
*Construction and Operation of AFRC and OMS, Fargo, ND*

Resource	Environmental and Socioeconomic Consequences		
	No Action	Preferred Alternative	Alternative Action
Energy	No Change from Baseline Conditions	Negligible impact from construction demand. No Impact from operation as existing demand relocated approximately 0.5 mile, potential long-term benefit from energy-efficient design and use of energy-efficient climate control.	Negligible impact from construction demand. No Impact from operation as existing demand relocated approximately 0.5 mile, potential long-term benefit from energy-efficient design and use of energy-efficient climate control.
Solid Waste	No Change from Baseline Conditions	Minor Impact from construction: typical construction wastes that would be within the capacity of local and regional waste disposal facilities. No Impact from operation due to no change in waste generation.	Minor Impact from construction: typical construction wastes that would be within the capacity of local and regional waste disposal facilities. No Impact from operation due to no change in waste generation.
<b>Hazardous Materials, Wastes, IRP Sites, and Stored Fuels</b>			
Hazardous/Toxic Materials	No Change from Baseline Conditions	No Impact: No change in current use from construction or operation.	Potential impact to contaminated soils from construction. No Impact from operation because there would be no change in current use.
<b>Indirect and Cumulative Impacts</b>	No Change from Baseline Conditions	No Impact	No Impact

## Consequences of the Preferred Alternative

Implementation of the preferred alternative would result in minor short-term adverse impacts to air quality from construction and negligible adverse impacts to air quality from operation of building heating and air conditioning systems. There could be a long-term benefit to air quality from reduced emissions of new, energy-efficient heating and air conditioning systems. There would be temporary construction-related noise and minor alteration of topography and soils during construction. Use of appropriate construction and post-construction BMPs would result in negligible impacts from stormwater runoff. There would be a minor increase in solid waste generation during construction but no long-term change in demand on public utilities and services. Minor short-term beneficial impacts to the local economy would result from the proposed construction. There would be no impacts to other resources evaluated in this EA.

## **Consequences of the Alternative Action**

Construction activities under the alternative action have the potential to substantially affect the quality of the soils. A groundwater plume from an offsite source is migrating under the alternative action site and may contain chemicals that, if brought to the surface during construction, would affect the quality of the soil. Other than the potential impacts to soils, the alternative action would result in impacts similar to those of the preferred alternative.

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

Implementation of the no action alternative would not result in impacts to the resources evaluated in this EA.

## **ES-4 Conclusions**

Based upon the environmental impact analysis, it has been concluded that no significant environmental or socioeconomic impacts would result from the preferred alternative (proposed action). Therefore, it is not necessary to prepare an environmental impact statement (EIS) to address the proposed action and a Finding of No Significant Impact (FNSI) should be issued.

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# 1.0 Purpose, Need, and Scope

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## 1.1 Introduction

On September 8, 2005, the Defense Base Closure and Realignment (BRAC) Commission (Commission) recommended the closure of the David F. Johnson Memorial United States Army Reserve (USAR) Center in Fargo, North Dakota, and realignment of displaced units of the 96th Regional Readiness Command (RRC) into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) that would be constructed on the North Dakota (ND) Air National Guard (ANG) facility at Hector International Airport in Fargo, Cass County, North Dakota. The Commission recommendations were approved by the President on September 23, 2005, and forwarded to Congress. On November 9, 2005, the recommendations became law without alteration. The law requires that the recommendations of the Commission be implemented as provided for in the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-510), as amended. Per BRAC 2005, the 96th RRC will be realigned into the 88th Regional Support Command (RSC).

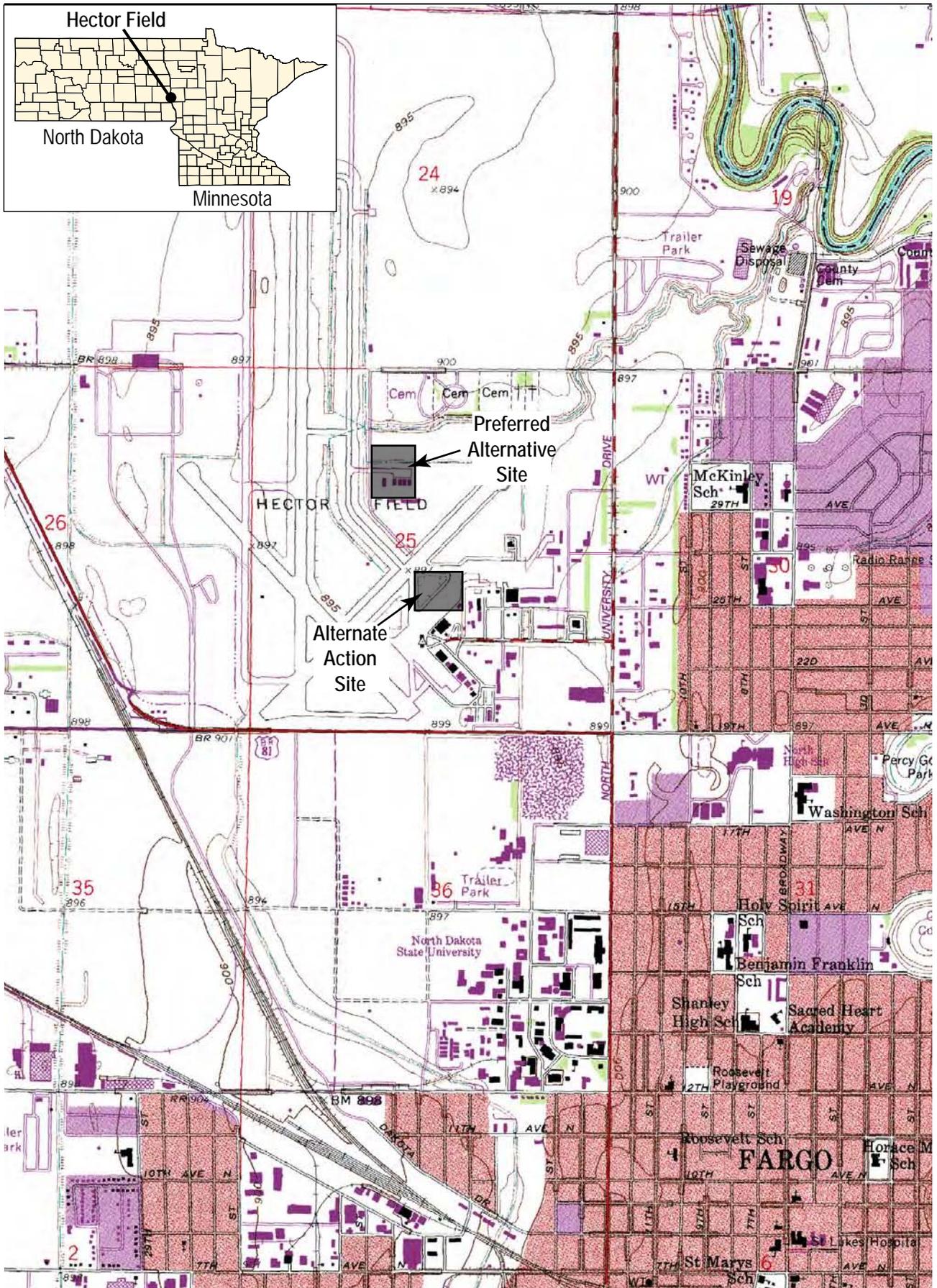
The location for the proposed action is approximately 10 acres in size and is on the east side of Hector International Airport (IAP) in Fargo, North Dakota (Figure 1-1). The airport is owned by the Municipal Airport Authority of the City of Fargo, North Dakota, which leases land to the United States Air Force (USAF). The ND ANG is licensed by the USAF to use approximately 243 acres of the land. The project area is located adjacent to the Hector IAP runways and taxiways to the west, the Holy Cross Catholic Cemetery to the north, and the remainder of the ND ANG facility to the east and south. The ND ANG, which provides fire response services to Hector IAP, will construct a new fire station to the west of the proposed location during 2009. The new fire station will be an ND ANG action and is not evaluated in this document.

This Environmental Assessment (EA) analyzes and documents environmental effects associated with the Army's proposed action. Details on the proposed action are provided in Section 2.

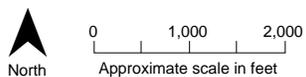
## 1.2 Purpose and Need

The purpose of the proposed action is to support national defense requirements and to meet the cost-saving requirements of BRAC. The need for the proposed action is to enhance the ability of USAR to fulfill its military mission by providing facilities with the capabilities to accommodate personnel in the Fargo area. The existing David F. Johnson Memorial USAR Center is currently overutilized at 147 percent of its capacity. The proposed action would enhance the ability of the USAR to fulfill its training requirements by providing adequate facilities for the units assigned.

USAR is realigning units as directed by the Commission. USAR is closing the David F. Johnson Memorial USAR Center in Fargo and realigning the three units to a new facility to



Map Source: USGS 7.5 Minute Series Topographic Quadrangle, Fargo North, N. Dak. - Minn., Revised 1993.



**FIGURE 1-1**  
Project Location Map  
USACE BRAC, Fargo, ND

be constructed on the ND ANG facility. The 2005 recommendations of the Commission, made in conformance with the provisions of BRAC, would require no relocation of USAR personnel, as all units are currently assigned to Fargo and would realign within the Fargo area. Pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) and its implementing regulations, the Army has prepared this EA to address the environmental and socioeconomic impacts of construction and increased training activities to support realignment. This assessment includes an evaluation of reasonable alternatives.

## 1.3 Scope

This EA has been developed in accordance with NEPA and implementing regulations specified in 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 1500 through Part 1508 (President's Council on Environmental Quality [CEQ], 2002), and 32 CFR 651 (Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army, 2002). Its purpose is to inform decision-makers and the public of the likely environmental consequences of the proposed action and alternatives.

BRAC 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 installations which have 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" (Sec. 2905(c)(2)(B), Public Law 101-510, as amended). The Commission's deliberations and decisions, as well as the need for closing or realigning a military installation, are exempt from NEPA. Accordingly, this EA does not address the need for closure or realignment.

This EA identifies, documents, and evaluates the environmental and socioeconomic effects of the proposed action, including the construction and routine operation of an AFRC and realignment of USAR units and associated personnel to the new facility. Reasonably foreseeable future needs are assessed in Sections 4.1.5 and 4.14. Any additional requirements stemming from other military actions will undergo separate NEPA analysis and evaluation. 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 and alternatives.

This EA also considers the potential impacts of the no action alternative, as required by NEPA. The no action alternative provides a benchmark against which the potential impacts of the proposed action and the alternatives can be compared.

## 1.4 Public Involvement

USAR invites public participation in the proposed federal action through 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. Agencies consulted include: the United States Fish and Wildlife

Service (USFWS), North Dakota Game and Fish Department, and North Dakota State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). Correspondence with these agencies is provided in Appendix A.

Public participation opportunities with respect to this EA and decision-making on the proposed action are guided by 32 CFR Part 651. Upon completion of the environmental analysis, the Final EA and Draft Finding of No Significant Impact (FNSI) will be made available to the public for comment for a period of 30 days, from May 29, 2009 through June 27, 2009. At the end of the 30-day period, USAR will consider all comments submitted by individuals, agencies, and organizations. As appropriate, USAR may then execute the FNSI and proceed with implementation of the proposed action. If it is determined that implementation of the proposed action would result in significant impacts, USAR will publish in the *Federal Register* a Notice of Intent (NOI) to prepare an environmental impact statement (EIS).

Throughout this process, the public may obtain information on the status and progress of the proposed action and the EA through the Senior Environmental Protection Specialist, 96th RRC at 801.656.4258.

## 1.5 Relevant Statutes and Executive Orders

A decision on whether to proceed with the proposed action depends on numerous factors such as mission requirements, schedule, availability of funding, and environmental considerations. In addressing environmental considerations, USAR is guided by relevant statutes (and their implementing regulations) and Executive Orders (EOs) that establish standards and provide guidance on environmental and natural resources management and planning. These include the Clean Air Act, Clean Water Act, Noise Control Act, Endangered Species Act, Migratory Bird Treaty Act, National Historic Preservation Act, Archaeological Resources Protection Act, Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, American Indian Religious Freedom Act, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), and Toxic Substances Control Act. 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 13423 (*Strengthening Federal Environmental, Energy, and Transportation Management*), EO 13175 (*Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments*), and EO 13186 (*Responsibilities of Federal Agencies to Protect Migratory Birds*). These authorities are addressed in various sections throughout this EA when relevant to particular environmental resources and conditions. The full text of the laws, regulations, and EOs is available on the Defense Environmental Network & Information Exchange Web site at <http://www.denix.osd.mil>.

## 2.0 Description of the Proposed Action

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### 2.1 Introduction

This section describes the Army's preferred alternative for carrying out the Commission's recommendations. The proposed action is to implement the Commission's recommendations as mandated by the BRAC legislation. The Commission's recommendations are to:

*"Close 96<sup>th</sup> RRC David Johnson USARC in Fargo, ND and relocate into a new Reserve Center on Hector Field Air National Guard Base."*

To comply with these recommendations, USAR is realigning three units from the David F. Johnson Memorial USAR Center in Fargo to a new AFRC that would be constructed in the northwest portion of the ND ANG facility at Hector IAP (Figures 2-1 and 2-2). No increase in USAR personnel would result from this action. The new AFRC would provide a 100-member training facility for the units realigned as directed by BRAC. Not all of the units would train at the same time and training would likely be spread over three weekends per month. The proposed action is to construct an AFRC, including support infrastructure and parking, for the USAR on the site.

### 2.2 Implementation Proposed

To support the USAR units being realigned from the David F. Johnson Memorial USAR Center in Fargo, a new AFRC complex would be constructed. The AFRC complex would consist of an approximately 24,000-square-foot (ft<sup>2</sup>) AFRC, a 1,000-ft<sup>2</sup> unheated storage building, an approximately 5,000-ft<sup>2</sup> organizational maintenance shop (OMS), approximately 3,000 square yards (yd<sup>2</sup>) of military equipment parking (MEP), and approximately 2,100 yd<sup>2</sup> of privately owned vehicle (POV) parking. The facility would be located in the northwest corner of the ND ANG facility, immediately east of Hector IAP runway/taxiway. Access to the new AFRC would be from the main gate of the ND ANG facility located off of North University Drive.

## 3.0 Alternatives

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This section presents information on the alternatives considered. The preferred alternative (proposed action) is described in Section 3.1. Section 3.2 describes the alternative action. Section 3.3 describes other alternatives that were considered in the NEPA process but were not fully analyzed because they would not meet the purpose and need or comply with BRAC recommendations. The no action alternative is presented in Section 3.4.

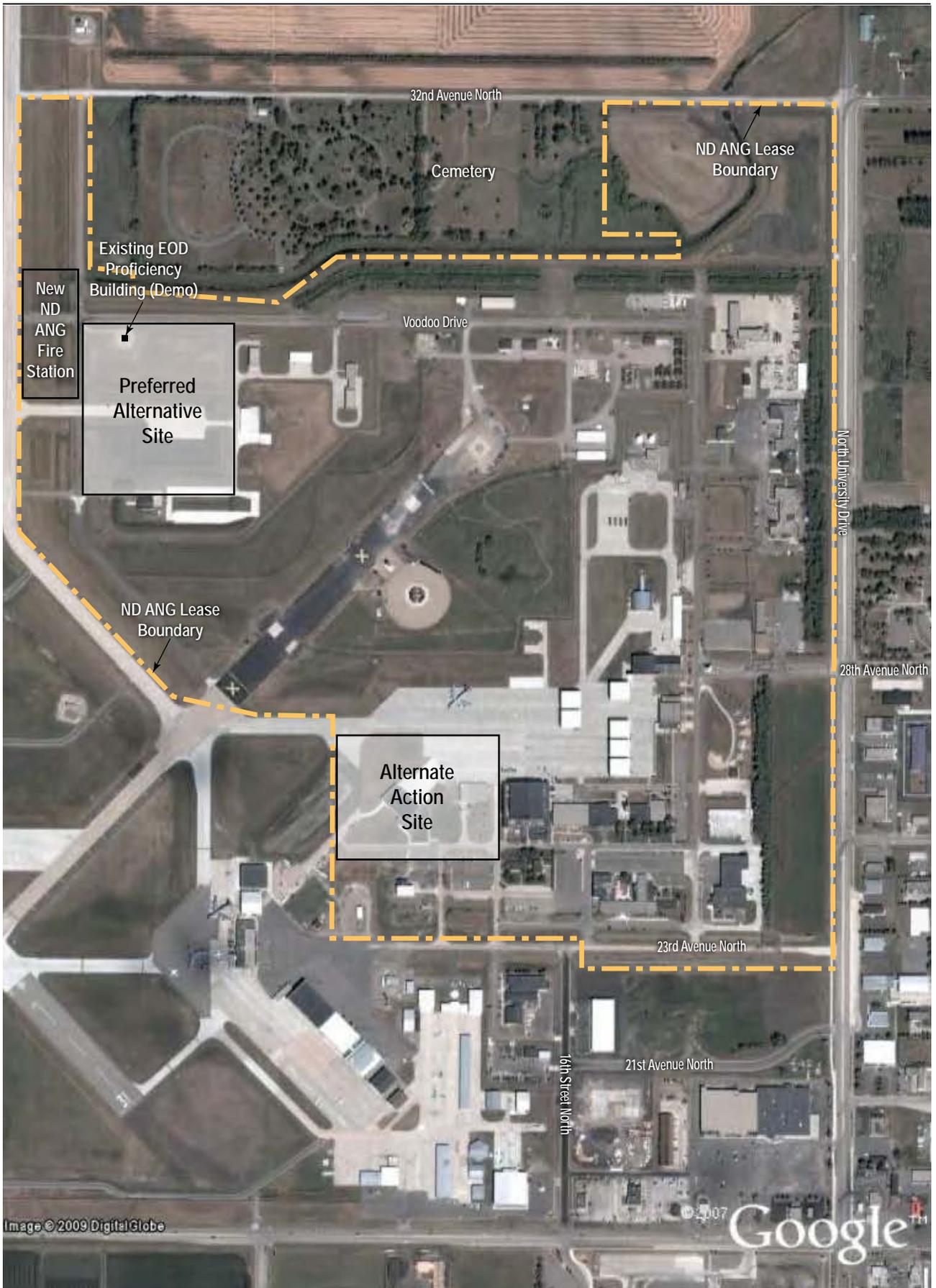
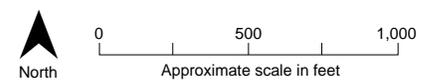


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**FIGURE 2-1**  
 Proposed Project Location  
*USACE BRAC, Fargo, ND*



### 3.1 Preferred Alternative

The preferred alternative is to construct an approximately 24,000-ft<sup>2</sup> AFRC, a 1,000-ft<sup>2</sup> unheated storage building, an approximately 5,000-ft<sup>2</sup> OMS, and associated parking areas for military equipment and POVs (approximately 5,100 yd<sup>2</sup>) to support the USAR units being realigned from the David F. Johnson Memorial USAR Center (Table 3-1).

TABLE 3-1  
Proposed Construction Components  
*Construction and Operation of AFRC and OMS, Fargo, ND*

Facility	Approximate Area
Armed Forces Reserve Center	24,000 ft <sup>2</sup>
Unheated Metal Storage Building	1,000 ft <sup>2</sup>
Organizational Maintenance Shop	5,000 ft <sup>2</sup>
Military Equipment Parking	3,000 yd <sup>2</sup>
Privately Owned Vehicle Parking	2,100 yd <sup>2</sup>
TOTAL	Structures: 30,000 ft <sup>2</sup> Parking: 5,100 yd <sup>2</sup>

The AFRC would be located in the northwest corner of the ND ANG facility and to the east of the Hector IAP runway/taxiway (Figure 2-1). As a part of this action, USAR would demolish the existing ND ANG EOD Proficiency Training building and construct a new EOD Proficiency Training building at a location to be determined by the ND ANG. Construction of the new EOD Proficiency Training building is not discussed in this EA but would be analyzed under a separate NEPA analysis. The new EOD Proficiency Training building would be in the ND ANG training area southeast of the proposed AFRC/OMS location (Figure 2-1). The proposed site layout is constrained by the presence of established explosive safety arcs from the ND ANG munitions storage buildings adjacent to the proposed location. The AFRC and OMS must be placed outside the safety arcs.

MEP would be located to the south of the AFRC and OMS, in the former ND ANG training area. Portions of an existing service road would be used for MEP rather than paving currently undeveloped ground. POV parking would be located east of the AFRC and OMS. All structures and parking areas would be located outside the explosive safety arcs established for ND ANG storage areas. The AFRC would provide administrative offices, assembly area, arms vault, supply, classroom, learning center, library, communications, a security training area, locker rooms, latrines, kitchen space, and a recruiting area. Additional support activities and components would include site preparation, paving, fencing, security lighting, site signage, storm drainage, parking, sidewalks, exterior fire protection, and access drives. No fixed wing or rotary wing aircraft would be assigned to the AFRC.

The preferred alternative site in the northwestern part of the ND ANG facility is large enough (approximately 10 acres) to allow for future expansion should USAR increase the

number or size of the units in the future. The lease for the David F. Johnson Memorial USAR Center would be terminated and the property would be returned to the landowner.

## **3.2 Alternative Action: Construct AFRC and OMS in Southwest Corner of ND ANG Site**

A second location within the ND ANG facility is available for use by USAR to construct the AFRC and OMS. The alternative action site is in the southwest corner of the ND ANG facility (Figure 2-1). The components of the alternative action would be the same as those described for the preferred alternative, except that the ND ANG EOD Proficiency Training building would not be demolished and relocated, and the MEP lot would require paving of previously undeveloped ground. The alternative action site is underlain by groundwater potentially contaminated with jet fuel that is migrating from an offsite source. Construction at the alternative action site would include appropriate measures to protect workers from exposure to contaminated groundwater.

## **3.3 Alternatives Not Considered in Detail**

### **3.3.1 Expand or Renovate the David F. Johnson Memorial USAR Center**

To expand or renovate the David F. Johnson Memorial USAR Center would not comply with the Commission recommendations; therefore, this alternative is not further analyzed.

### **3.3.2 Construct AFRC and OMS at a Different Location within ND ANG Facility**

Other than the proposed and alternative locations, no other locations are available within the ND ANG facility that have sufficient size to accommodate the AFRC, OMS, and associated parking. As a result, construction of the AFRC and OMS at a different location within the ND ANG facility is not considered feasible, and this alternative is not further evaluated.

### **3.3.3 Construct AFRC and OMS on Land Not within ND ANG Facility**

Construction of the AFRC and OMS on land not within the ND ANG facility would not comply with the Commission recommendations; therefore, this alternative is not further analyzed.

## **3.4 No Action Alternative**

Under the no action alternative, the USAR would not construct the new AFRC and OMS. Implementation of the no action alternative would result in units continuing to occupy aging, undersized facilities at the David F. Johnson Memorial USAR Center, which was constructed in 1963. Continued use of the existing USAR Center would impair the ability of units to fulfill their designated missions, would negatively impact retention of personnel, and would conflict with the Commission recommendations.

The no action alternative would not address the purpose and need for the proposed action; however, inclusion of the no action alternative serves as a benchmark for evaluation of the

potential effects of the proposed federal action. Therefore, the no action alternative is evaluated in detail in this EA.

## 4.0 Affected Environment and Consequences

### 4.1 Introduction

This section describes the existing environmental and socioeconomic conditions potentially affected by the proposed action as well as the potential environmental and socioeconomic impacts of implementing the proposed action or alternatives.

This section provides information to serve as a baseline from which to identify and evaluate environmental and socioeconomic changes likely to result from implementation of the proposed action. Baseline conditions represent current conditions.

In compliance with NEPA, CEQ guidelines, and 32 CFR Part 651, the description of the affected environment focuses on those resources and conditions potentially subject to impacts. These include land use, aesthetics and visual resources, air quality, noise, geology and soils, water resources, biological resources, cultural resources, socioeconomics, transportation, utilities, and hazardous and toxic substances.

Subsequent to the description of the components of the affected environment, this section presents the analysis of the direct, indirect, and cumulative environmental and socio-economic effects that would likely occur with the proposed action or no action alternative and identifies any adverse environmental effects that could not be avoided through project design.

#### 4.1.1 Direct versus Indirect Effects

The terms “effect” and “impact” are synonymous as used in this EA. Effects may be beneficial or adverse and may apply to the full range of natural, aesthetic, historic, cultural, and economic resources within the project area and also within the surrounding area. Definitions and examples of direct and indirect impacts as used in this document are as follows:

- ***Direct Impact.*** A direct impact is one that would be caused directly by implementing an alternative and that would occur at the same time and place.
- ***Indirect Impact.*** An indirect impact is one that would be caused by implementing an alternative that would occur later in time or farther removed in distance but would still be a reasonably foreseeable outcome of the action. Indirect impacts may include induced changes in the pattern of land use, population density, or growth rate, and indirect effects to air, water, and other natural resources and social systems.
- ***Relationship between Direct versus Indirect Impacts.*** For direct impacts to occur, a resource must be present. For example, if highly erodible soils were disturbed as a direct result of the use of heavy equipment during construction of a home, there could be a direct effect on soils resulting from erosion. This could indirectly affect water quality if

stormwater runoff containing sediment from the construction site were to enter a stream.

### 4.1.2 Short-Term versus Long-Term Effects

Effects are also expressed in terms of duration. The duration of short-term impacts is considered to be 1 year or less. For example, the construction of a building would likely expose soil in the immediate area of construction. However, this effect would be considered short-term because it would be expected that vegetation would re-establish on the disturbed area within a year of the disturbance. Long-term impacts are described as lasting beyond 1 year. Long-term impacts can potentially continue in perpetuity, in which case they could also be described as permanent.

### 4.1.3 Intensity of Effects

The magnitude of effects of an action must be considered regardless of whether the effects are adverse or beneficial. The following terms are used to describe the magnitude of impacts:

- No Impact: The action does not cause a detectable change.
- Negligible: The impact is at the lowest level of detection.
- Minor: The impact is slight but detectable.
- Moderate: The impact is readily apparent.
- Major: The impact is severely adverse or exceptionally beneficial.

### 4.1.4 Significance

In accordance with CEQ regulations and implementing guidance, impacts are also evaluated in terms of whether they are significant. Both short-term and long-term effects are relevant to the consideration of significance. "Significant," as defined in the CEQ regulations for implementing NEPA at 40 CFR 1508.27, requires consideration of context and intensity.

Context requires that significance be considered with regard to society, the affected region, affected interests, and the locality. The scale of consideration for context varies with the setting and magnitude of the action. A small, site-specific action is best evaluated relative to the location rather than to the entire world.

### 4.1.5 Cumulative Effects

The most severe environmental degradation may not result from the direct effects of any particular action, but from the combination of effects of multiple, independent actions over time. As defined in 40 CFR 1508.7 (CEQ Regulations), a cumulative effect is the

impact on the environment which results from the incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of what agency (federal or non-federal) or person undertakes such other actions.

Some authorities contend that most environmental effects can be seen as cumulative because almost all systems have already been modified. Principles of cumulative effects

analysis are described in the CEQ guide *Considering Cumulative Effects under the National Environmental Policy Act*. CEQ guidance on cumulative impacts analysis states:

For cumulative effects analysis to help the decision-maker and inform interested parties, it must be limited through scoping to effects that can be evaluated meaningfully. The boundaries for evaluating cumulative effects should be expanded to the point at which the resource is no longer affected significantly or the effects are no longer of interest to affected parties. (CEQ, 2006)

#### 4.1.6 Mitigation

The alternatives considered in this EA could have environmental and socioeconomic impacts resulting from implementation that would require mitigation. Where potentially significant impacts are identified, measures that could be implemented as mitigation are discussed. Potential mitigation actions could include:

- Rectifying an impact by repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring the affected environment.
- Reducing or eliminating an impact over time by preservation and maintenance operations during the life of the action.
- Compensating for an impact by replacing or providing substitute resources or environments.

Where no significant adverse impacts are identified, mitigation measures are not proposed. Absent mitigation, the USAR would implement best management practices (BMPs) and project design features to avoid or minimize unavoidable impacts that are less than significant.

## 4.2 Land Use

### 4.2.1 Affected Environment

#### 4.2.1.1 Preferred Alternative

##### Regional Geographic Setting and Location

The preferred alternative site is located at the southeast end of Hector IAP, within the northwestern section of the City of Fargo (population 92,660), Cass County, North Dakota. The City of Moorhead (population 35,329), Clay County, Minnesota is approximately 3 miles to the east. Hector IAP is bounded on all sides by private property, with a cemetery and areas of residential, agricultural, and industrial land.

##### Installation Land

Hector IAP is owned by the Municipal Airport Authority of the City of Fargo, North Dakota, which leases land to the USAF. The ND ANG is licensed by the USAF to use approximately 243 acres of the land. The project area is bordered by the Hector IAP runway and taxiway to the west, the Holy Cross Catholic Cemetery to the north, and the remainder of the ND ANG facility to the east and south.

The buildings owned by the ND ANG are located on the southern and eastern portions of Hector IAP. These buildings are surrounded by paved parking lots, roads, landscaping, maintained lawns, and open areas for heavy equipment training. ND ANG training areas include the 1,800-foot former runway now used for Rapid Runway Repair Training, a bivouac site for approximately 100 troops, generator training areas, power poles for exterior electrical training, a smokehouse facility, a Reverse Osmosis Training area with a pond, and a Fire Training Complex that includes Aircraft Arresting System Training area (ND ANG, 2007).

The preferred alternative site is an open field within the ND ANG facility boundary. The land is zoned by the City of Fargo as public institutional. The preferred alternative site includes maintained lawn, paved roads, parking areas, and one structure: the ND ANG EOD Proficiency Training building. The EOD Proficiency Training building would be demolished as part of the preferred alternative. An earthen berm is also located at the site. This berm surrounded buildings that have since been demolished.

### **Surrounding Land Use**

The Holy Cross Catholic Cemetery is located north of the preferred alternative site. The ND ANG, which provides fire response services to Hector IAP, will construct a new fire station to the west of the preferred alternative site during 2009 and the Hector IAP runways would be west of the new fire station. The ND ANG leased lands, which include open fields, training areas, taxiways, hangars, and other buildings, are to the east and south of the preferred alternative site.

### **FAA Compliance**

In accordance with 14 CFR Part 77, Objects Affecting Navigable Airspace, notification to the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) is required for construction activities on airports under their jurisdiction. The land proposed for the preferred alternative is owned by the Municipal Airport Authority of the City of Fargo, North Dakota. The preferred alternative would be located approximately 1,300 feet (ft) east of Runway 35.

Section 4(f) of the Department of Transportation Act of 1966, as amended (49 U.S. Code 303), provides protection to publicly owned parks and recreation areas, wildlife or waterfowl refuges, and to all significant historic sites regardless of ownership. There are no publicly owned parks, waterfowl refuges, wildlife refuges, or historic sites within the project area that qualify for protection under Section 4(f).

#### **4.2.1.2 Alternative Action**

The alternative action site is located within the ND ANG leased lands at Hector IAP; therefore, all information regarding land use above is applicable to the alternative action site. The alternative action site is located south of the preferred alternative site and has different adjacent land uses. The alternative action site is bordered to the north by a taxiway, to the east and south by ND ANG buildings, and to the west by runways and vacant land.

## 4.2.2 Consequences

### 4.2.2.1 Preferred Alternative

No impact to land use at Hector IAP would be expected under the preferred alternative. The proposed locations of the AFRC and OMS are on open land within the ND ANG lands. The proposed land use is similar to and compatible with adjacent uses on the ND ANG lands. Construction and operation of the AFRC and OMS at the proposed locations would not impact land use in the residential areas east of the airport, nor would it impact the cemetery to the north.

FAA Form 7460-1 Notice of Proposed Construction or Alteration would be provided to the FAA prior to construction. Appropriate obstruction marking and lighting systems to make objects visible to pilots would be considered in the design of the facility and at a minimum, all marking and lighting required for FAA compliance would be included in the design. Construction equipment or other temporary structure locations and usage such as cranes, derricks, stockpiles, and earth moving equipment would be included in the notification, as required.

No Section 4(f) resources occur in the vicinity of the proposed action. No impacts to Section 4(f) resources would occur.

### 4.2.2.2 Alternative Action

No impact to land use at Hector IAP would be expected under the alternative action. The proposed location of the AFRC and OMS is on open space, adjacent to the airfield that would likely be converted to a mission-supporting use. Construction and operation of the AFRC and OMS at the alternative action site would not impact land use in the surrounding areas, nor interfere with daily airport activities.

### 4.2.2.3 No Action Alternative

No impact to overall land use at Hector IAP would be expected under the no action alternative. Under this alternative, no construction would take place and therefore no changes to existing land use would occur.

## 4.3 Aesthetics and Visual Resources

### 4.3.1 Affected Environment

#### 4.3.1.1 Preferred Alternative

The preferred alternative site is on open land which currently includes maintained lawns, paved roads, parking areas, and one ND ANG building. Directly north of the preferred alternative site is the Holy Cross Catholic Cemetery with maintained lawns and mature trees. West of the preferred alternative site are the Hector IAP runways and taxiways. The new ND ANG fire station will be constructed between the preferred alternative site and the runways and taxiways. To the east and south are ND ANG leased lands, which include open lands, taxi areas, hangars, and other airport facilities and buildings.

#### 4.3.1.2 Alternative Action

The alternative action site is located approximately 1,500 ft south of the preferred alternative site within the existing ND ANG leased lands. The alternative action site has a visual setting similar to that of the preferred alternative site, but is not visible from the cemetery due to intervening buildings.

### 4.3.2 Consequences

#### 4.3.2.1 Preferred Alternative

No impacts to aesthetics or visual resources would be expected to occur as a result of implementation of the preferred alternative. The exterior design of the AFRC and OMS would be compatible with other buildings in the area. The EOD Proficiency Training building would be demolished to accommodate the new AFRC and OMS. A new EOD Proficiency Training building would be constructed in the ND ANG training area at a site to be determined by ND ANG. This structure would be compatible with other buildings in the area. The long-term visual environment would remain as a military area and an airport.

The AFRC and OMS would be visible from the cemetery, but would be constructed in an already developed area within an array of structures and manmade features that are typical of a military installation. The preferred alternative would not introduce a noticeable change in this already-modified visual environment.

#### 4.3.2.2 Alternative Action

No impacts to aesthetics or visual resources would be expected from the alternative action. The alternative action would be approximately 1,500 ft south of the preferred alternative location and would not be visible from the cemetery.

#### 4.3.2.3 No Action Alternative

No impacts to aesthetics or visual resources would occur, because no construction would occur; therefore, visual and aesthetic conditions would not change.

## 4.4 Air Quality

### 4.4.1 Affected Environment

#### 4.4.1.1 Ambient Air Quality Conditions

The Clean Air Act requires the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to set National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for pollutants considered harmful to public health and the environment. NAAQS include two types of air quality standards. Primary standards protect public health, including the health of sensitive populations such as asthmatics, children, and the elderly. Secondary standards protect public welfare, including protection against decreased visibility, damage to animals, crops, vegetation, and buildings (EPA, 2006). EPA has established NAAQS for six principal pollutants, which are called “criteria pollutants” (Table 4-1).

TABLE 4-1  
Criteria Pollutants within NAAQS  
*Construction and Operation of AFRC and OMS, Fargo, ND*

Pollutant	Primary Standards <sup>a</sup>	Averaging Times	Secondary Standards	
Carbon Monoxide	9 ppm (10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	8-hour <sup>b</sup>	None	
	35 ppm (40 mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	1-hour <sup>b</sup>	None	
Lead	1.5 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	Quarterly Average	Same as Primary	
Nitrogen Dioxide	0.053 ppm (100 µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	Annual (Arithmetic Mean)	Same as Primary	
Particulate Matter (PM)	50 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	Annual <sup>c</sup> (Arithmetic Mean)	Same as Primary	
	PM <sub>10</sub>	150 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	24-hour <sup>b</sup>	
	PM <sub>2.5</sub>	15.0 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	Annual <sup>d</sup> (Arithmetic Mean)	Same as Primary
		65 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	24-hour <sup>e</sup>	
Ozone	0.08 ppm	8-hour <sup>f</sup>	Same as Primary	
Sulfur Oxides	0.03 ppm	Annual (Arithmetic Mean)		
	0.14 ppm	24-hour <sup>b</sup>		
		3-hour <sup>b</sup>	0.5 ppm (1300 µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	

<sup>a</sup> ppm = parts per million, µg/m<sup>3</sup> = micrograms per cubic meter

<sup>b</sup> Not to be exceeded more than once per year.

<sup>c</sup> 3-year average of the weighted annual mean PM<sub>10</sub> concentration at each monitor within an area must not exceed 50 µg/m<sup>3</sup>.

<sup>d</sup> 3-year average of the weighted annual mean PM<sub>2.5</sub> concentrations from single or multiple community-oriented monitors must not exceed 15.0 µg/m<sup>3</sup>.

<sup>e</sup> 3-year average of the 98th percentile of 24-hour concentrations at each population-oriented monitor within an area must not exceed 65 µg/m<sup>3</sup>.

<sup>f</sup> 3-year average of the fourth-highest daily maximum 8-hour average ozone concentrations measured at each monitor within an area over each year must not exceed 0.08 ppm.

Source: <http://www.epa.gov/air/criteria.html> (EPA, 2006)

Areas that meet the air quality standard for the criteria pollutants are designated as being “in attainment.” Areas that do not meet the air quality standard for one of the criteria pollutants may be subject to the formal rule-making process and designated as being “in nonattainment” for that standard.

Nonattainment areas for some pollutants, including ozone, are further classified as regulated under Subpart 1 or Subpart 2, based on the magnitude of the problem. Subpart 1 (“basic” nonattainment) is applied to those areas where the problem is less severe and contains general requirements for nonattainment areas. Subpart 2 is applied to areas with severe problems and establishes a classification scheme for ozone nonattainment areas with more specific requirements. An area would be classified under Subpart 2 as marginal, moderate, serious, or severe based on the most recent 3 years of data. All other 8-hour ozone nonattainment areas are covered under Subpart 1 (EPA, 2006).

#### 4.4.1.2 Air Pollutant Emissions at Hector International Airport

This region is designated as being in attainment for all criteria pollutants. Federal regulations in 40 CFR 81 delineate certain air quality control regions (AQCRs), based on population and topographic criteria closely approximating each air basin. The potential influence of emissions on regional air quality would typically be confined to the air basin in which the emissions occur. Therefore, the area that may be influenced by the proposed action is the Metropolitan Fargo-Moorhead Interstate AQCR, which includes all of Cass County in North Dakota and all of Clay County in Minnesota. The ND ANG currently operates under a synthetic minor permit, which places restrictions on facility operations to control emissions (North Dakota Department of Health, Division of Air Quality, 2008).

### 4.4.2 Consequences

#### 4.4.2.1 Preferred Alternative

There would be no change in the number of USAR personnel using the Hector IAP area and no change in daily or weekend commute patterns. The David F. Johnson Memorial USAR Center is approximately 0.5 miles east of the preferred alternative site. No impacts to local air quality would be expected from personal vehicle use; a negligible beneficial impact to local air quality could result from reduced emissions of new, energy-efficient heating and air conditioning systems.

The AFRC would replace the USAR Center. Minor permanent sources of air emissions would be created, including building heating units, water heaters, and reserve generators. These small sources would result in no more than a minor impact on air quality. Because the AFRC would be new construction with energy-efficient design and modern heating and cooling systems, emissions from the building would be expected to decrease from baseline conditions at the existing USAR Center. If the new emission sources result in a need to change the ND ANG synthetic minor permit, USAR would coordinate with ND ANG and the North Dakota Department of Health, Division of Air Quality, to modify the permit.

The preferred alternative would cause minor, short-term adverse impacts on air quality due to construction and demolition activities. These impacts would not be expected to occur past the construction and demolition phases; therefore, additional ambient air quality modeling has not been performed. All construction and demolition emissions would likely be local and limited to the duration of these activities.

During construction and demolition, air quality impacts could occur from dust carried offsite and combustion emissions from construction equipment. The primary risks from blowing dust particles relate to human health and human nuisance values. Fugitive dust can contribute to respiratory health problems and create an inhospitable working environment. Deposition on surfaces can be a nuisance to those living or working downwind.

BMPs that would be implemented during construction to reduce or eliminate fugitive dust emissions would include the following:

- *Sprinkling/Irrigation.* Sprinkling the ground surface with water until it is moist can be used to control dust on haul roads and other traffic routes. This practice can be applied to almost any site. When suppression methods involving water are used, care would be exercised to minimize over-watering that could cause the transport of mud onto

adjoining roadways, which ultimately could increase the dust problem. Mechanical removal of mud from tires would be implemented if necessary.

- *Vegetative Cover.* In areas not expected to accommodate vehicle traffic, vegetative stabilization of disturbed soil is often desirable. Vegetation provides coverage to surface soils and decreases wind velocity at the ground surface, thus reducing the potential for dust to become airborne.
- *Mulch.* Mulching can be a quick and effective means of dust control for recently disturbed areas.

No substantial changes in air quality from the baseline conditions would be likely with implementation of the preferred alternative. Fugitive dust would increase in the immediate area during construction and demolition, but impacts would be temporary and minor. Dust abatement measures discussed above would limit the direct and secondary creation of dust.

Emissions would be generated by engine exhaust from construction workers' personal vehicles and off-road construction equipment, including earth-moving equipment, cranes, and trucks. The emissions would primarily consist of nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>), sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>), PM, carbon monoxide (CO), and volatile organic compounds (VOCs), which are typical of the emissions commonly observed at construction sites and would not extend past the construction period. The construction associated with the proposed action is similar in magnitude to the construction of a typical small strip mall and would result in a negligible short-term impact to local air quality.

#### 4.4.2.2 Alternative Action

In the alternative action, the proposed AFRC and OMS would be located approximately 1,500 ft south of the preferred alternative site. Under this alternative, impacts to air emissions would be the same as those of the preferred alternative.

#### 4.4.2.3 No Action Alternative

Under the no action alternative, existing air pollutant emissions associated with the operation of active buildings would remain. No emissions due to construction or operations would occur.

## 4.5 Noise

### 4.5.1 Affected Environment

#### 4.5.1.1 Preferred Alternative

For determination of impacts to human receptors, noise measurements are weighted to increase the contribution of noises within the normal range of human hearing and decrease the contribution of noises outside the normal range of human hearing. Human hearing is best approximated by using an A-weighted decibel scale (dBA). When sound pressure doubles, the dBA level increases by 3. Psychologically, most humans perceive a doubling of sound as an increase of 10 dBA (EPA, 1974). Sound pressure decreases with distance from the source. Typically, the amount of noise is halved as the distance from the source doubles (EPA, 1974).

The existing noise environment in the vicinity of Hector IAP is dominated by aircraft flight activities, consisting of military and commercial aircraft (Coffman Associates, Inc., 2002). The preferred alternative site is not near any noise sensitive receptors and the closest residence is located approximately 1 mile to the east.

#### **4.5.1.2 Alternative Action**

Noise levels at the alternative action site are similar to those found at the preferred alternative site.

### **4.5.2 Consequences**

#### **4.5.2.1 Preferred Alternative**

Negligible short-term adverse noise impacts from construction activities would likely result from construction of the preferred alternative. Any noise generated by construction would not exceed the noise of aircraft take-offs and landings at Hector IAP. Noise levels could be increased in the cemetery area during clearing and grading activities associated with construction. However, due to the project area being within an existing airport and the cemetery's current noise exposure levels, construction noise would be negligible compared to typical daily noise exposures. No negative health impacts would result from construction-related noise.

Routine operation of the facilities would result in intermittent vehicle noise, due to the addition of personnel that could be audible in the adjacent cemetery. These noises typically would be limited to normal daytime working hours and would not be noticeable against the background noise from Hector IAP and the ND ANG facility.

Training activities would occur on weekends, with increased noise associated with that training activity; however, these actions would occur during daytime hours, be of short duration, and typically occur remote from potentially sensitive receptors. Operation of the AFRC and OMS would not appreciably alter the noise environment. There would be no noise sources that would result in changes to existing noise contours at Hector IAP.

#### **4.5.2.2 Alternative Action**

Under this alternative, noise impacts from construction and operational activities would be similar to those anticipated under the preferred alternative. However, the alternative action site is not adjacent to the cemetery, so construction and operational noise would not affect the cemetery.

#### **4.5.2.3 No Action Alternative**

No impacts to noise from construction activities would be likely from the no action alternative, as no construction would occur and there would be no increase in training activities.

## 4.6 Geology and Soils

### 4.6.1 Affected Environment

#### 4.6.1.1 Preferred Alternative

##### Geologic and Topographic Conditions

The geology of the Fargo area is the youngest major landscape in the contiguous U.S. Fargo is in the Red River Valley in eastern North Dakota and western Minnesota. This valley represents the bottom of a former glacial lake called Lake Agassiz. The lake began to develop as ice from the last ice age melted northward from the region approximately 12,000 years ago (Schwert, 2002).

The stratigraphy underlying the flat land surface of the region comprises three major layers. The base layer is Precambrian granitic and gneissic rock of the Superior Province, generally exceeding 2.5 billion years old at a depth of 200 to 300 ft (Schwert, 2002). Overlying the Precambrian rock is 100 to 200 ft of glacial sediments deposited during the Wisconsin Ice Age. Glacial deposits are composed predominantly of till, which is a heterogeneous mixture of silt and clay with lesser amounts of sand, gravel, and boulders (ND ANG, 2002). Glacial outwash deposits underlie the cities of West Fargo and Fargo at depths between 40 and 140 ft below land surface.

The top layer is made of sediments that were deposited into Lake Agassiz. Approximately 85 ft of the gray, slickensided, fat clays of the Brenna/Argusville Formations are overlain by 20 ft of the tan-buff, laminated silty clays of the Sherack Formation (Schwert, 2002). Both the Brenna and Argusville Formations exhibit occasional rock debris (dropstone) in the form of cobbles and boulders that fell from icebergs in Lake Agassiz (Schwert, 2002).

Hector IAP lies in the western lake section of the Central Lowland Physiographic Province, specifically in the Red River Valley division (ND ANG, 2002). The area, known as the Lake Agassiz Plain, is flat and virtually featureless. Surface elevations on the Hector IAP property range from 897 ft above mean sea level (msl) in the southeast to 895 ft msl in the north and west. The Lake Agassiz Plain has a northward and eastward slope of approximately 1.5 to 2 ft per mile (ND ANG, 2002).

##### Soils

The soil type underlying the preferred alternative site is classified as Fargo-Ryan silty clay, consisting of the Fargo series and the Ryan series. The Fargo series consists of very deep, poorly drained and very poorly drained, slowly permeable soils that formed in calcareous, clayey lacustrine sediments (NRCS, 2008a). These nearly level soils typically occur on glacial lake plains and floodplains. Slopes range from 0 to 6 percent, with the most common slope gradients of this series less than 1 percent. Fargo soils exhibit negligible to high runoff depending on slope. A system of legal drains, section lines, road ditches, and field drains is in place to remove surface water from most Fargo soils. Absent drainage, a seasonal high water table can occur from February through August in the ponded, depressional, or very poorly drained phases of Fargo soils (NRCS, 2008a).

The Ryan series consists of very deep, poorly drained, very slowly permeable soils that formed in alkaline clayey sediments (NRCS, 2008b). These soils occur on glacial lake plains and stream terraces with slopes ranging from 0 to 1 percent. Runoff is medium to high. A seasonal high water table can occur during the period from March through July (NRCS, 2008b).

### **Prime Farmland**

The preferred alternative site contains no lands designated as prime farmland.

#### **4.6.1.2 Alternative Action**

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

Existing geologic and topographic conditions for the alternative action site are similar to the conditions described for the preferred alternative site.

##### **Soils**

Soils underlying the alternative action site are classified as Urban Land by the NRCS web soil survey (NRCS, 2008c). Urban soils are soil material that has a non-agricultural, manmade surface layer more than 20 inches thick that has been produced by mixing, filling, or contamination of land surface in urban and suburban areas (NRCS, 2005). All soils in this location are primarily anthropogenic fill material and all soils have been previously impacted. Soils at this location contain a contaminated groundwater plume that is migrating from an offsite source. This groundwater plume is discussed more fully under Hazardous and Toxic Substances in Section 4.13.1.2.

### **Prime Farmland**

The alternative action site contains no lands designated as prime farmland.

#### **4.6.2 Consequences**

##### **4.6.2.1 Preferred Alternative**

Minor impacts to soils would be likely from implementation of the preferred alternative. Under the preferred alternative, up to approximately 10 acres of land would be disturbed as a result of construction. The majority of the construction proposed would occur on previously developed land and continued development of this land would not cause significant impacts to natural soils.

Soils on the preferred alternative site are poorly drained. As a result, the potential for surface water runoff is high, and permeability is slow. Poorly drained soils are typically unsuitable for structural development; however, no subsurface structures are proposed. Therefore, high groundwater and poorly drained soils would not influence the proposed structural development. The glacial sediments that make up the upper layers of the geologic stratigraphy have high bearing strengths and are capable of supporting high-load engineered structures, such as bridges, high-rise buildings, and water towers (Schwert, 2002).

Implementation of construction BMPs would minimize the potential for impacts to soils as a result of erosion. These BMPs would include, but not be limited to, installation of silt fencing and sediment traps, and revegetation of disturbed areas as soon as possible, as appropriate. Therefore, potential impacts to geological resources as a result of the preferred alternative would be negligible.

#### 4.6.2.2 Alternative Action

The impacts of the alternative action would be the same as for the preferred alternative. Similar to the preferred alternative, the majority of the construction proposed would occur on previously developed land and continued development of this land would not impact soils or geology.

#### 4.6.2.3 No Action Alternative

Under the no action alternative, none of the proposed construction or demolition activities would occur, and there would be no impacts to geological resources. There could be a minor impact to soils as a result of construction activities. The contaminated groundwater plume may contain chemicals that, if brought to the surface during construction, would affect the quality of the soil. Appropriate BMPs would be implemented to minimize erosion, impact from stormwater runoff, and the potential for contamination.

## 4.7 Water Resources

### 4.7.1 Affected Environment

#### 4.7.1.1 Preferred Alternative

##### Surface Water

No permanent bodies of water are located on Hector IAP. The Red River of the North is approximately 1.5 miles east of the preferred alternative site and forms the eastern edge of Cass County. The Red River of the North flows north into Lake Winnipeg in Manitoba, Canada (Schwert, 2002).

No natural drainage system exists at Hector IAP. Surface water runoff is conveyed by overland flow and man-made ditches or drains. Drainage at the preferred alternative site is through a series of storm sewers, culverts, and open drainage ditches (ND ANG, 2002). All storm drainage is directed to a single unnamed intermittent ditch between primary Runway 17/35 and the east taxiway that receives all of the airport runway drainage. This ditch drains into a tributary of the Red River of the North.

##### Hydrogeology /Groundwater

Regional groundwater flows toward the Red River of the North at a rate of approximately 0.5 mile per year (ND ANG, 2007). A number of hydrogeologic units are present in the vicinity of Hector IAP, including the Fargo and West Fargo Aquifers. In addition, beds of Dakota sandstones are important sources of groundwater in Cass County. The Fargo and West Fargo Aquifers occur in glacial outwash sand deposits, primarily fine to medium-grained sand, and underlie the towns at depths of 100 and 60 ft, respectively. Unconfined groundwater in channel sand deposits that occur within silt and clay deposits at depths of

5 to 20 ft are used for domestic and farm production water in the area. A shallow channel sand aquifer occurs under the northwest side of the ND ANG facility (ND ANG, 2007). There is no current use of groundwater from this area.

### **Floodplains**

The Red River Valley is a few hundred feet wide near the City of Fargo. The valley fills with water quickly during major flooding and floodwaters spill onto the lake plain, creating wide but shallow flood events (Schwert, 2002). No floodplains mapped by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) occur on the preferred alternative site (FEMA, 1995a).

### **Coastal Zone**

The preferred alternative site is not within a coastal zone.

#### **4.7.1.2 Alternative Action**

##### **Surface Water**

Surface water resources for the alternative action site are same as those described for the preferred alternative.

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

Groundwater resources for the alternative action site are the same as described for the preferred alternative.

### **Floodplains**

The alternative action site is not within a FEMA-mapped 100-year floodplain (FEMA 1995b).

### **Coastal Zone**

The alternative action site is not within a coastal zone.

## **4.7.2 Consequences**

### **4.7.2.1 Preferred Alternative**

No direct impacts to surface waters, wetlands, or floodplains would result from implementation of the preferred alternative. Soil disturbance during construction would temporarily create the potential for indirect impacts from soil erosion and sedimentation. A Notice of Intent (NOI) must be filed with the North Dakota Department of Health, Division of Water Quality, to obtain coverage under a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) general permit for stormwater discharges from construction with land-disturbing activities that exceed 1 acre in size. The USAR would file the NOI prior to initiation of clearing and grading activities associated with the preferred alternative. The construction contractor would be required to comply with all requirements of the construction stormwater permit to minimize the potential for construction-related stormwater impacts to downstream water resources through increased turbidity, siltation, and erosion. Compliance may include installation and maintenance of appropriate stormwater BMPs to minimize the potential for impacts associated with erosion from stormwater runoff. These

BMPs could include, but not be limited to, installation of silt fencing and sediment traps, and revegetation of disturbed areas as soon as possible.

Post-construction stormwater controls, which may include infiltration and detention areas, would be included in the facility design to control levels of stormwater runoff. These controls would also minimize the potential for downstream impacts to water resources and also minimize the potential for incidental runoff to enter the drainage ditch. Retention areas would not be used for stormwater control because these structures may attract wading birds and waterfowl, potentially creating a wildlife hazard for aircraft.

#### 4.7.2.2 Alternative Action

No direct impacts to surface waters, wetlands, or floodplains would result from implementation of the alternative action. Construction and post-construction stormwater controls would be the same as described for the preferred alternative.

#### 4.7.2.3 No Action Alternative

Under the no action alternative, none of the proposed construction or demolition activities would occur, so there would be no impacts to water resources.

## 4.8 Biological Resources

### 4.8.1 Affected Environment

#### 4.8.1.1 Preferred Alternative

##### Vegetation

Vegetation of the Fargo-Moorhead region typically consists of prairie grassland with riparian forests. Native grasses of the region include bluestem and needle grass, though agricultural crops have supplanted much of the native vegetation (ND ANG, 2007).

Most of Hector IAP has been cleared of native vegetation and planted with non-native grass species such as wheatgrass, broom grass, and alfalfa (ND ANG, 2007). The area is frequently mowed for appearance, weed control, and prevention of seed setting that would attract seed-eating birds (ND ANG, 2007).

The preferred alternative site is mostly mowed grass (manicured lawn), open fields, paved roads, and parking areas.

##### Wildlife

There is no natural habitat remaining on the preferred alternative site and wildlife use of this area is minimal. Wildlife species that occur in the area are limited to small birds such as the cowbird, American kestrel, and Western meadowlark and small mammals such as the pocket gopher, white-tailed jackrabbit, and red fox (ND ANG, 2007).

##### Sensitive Species

The State of North Dakota does not have a law authorizing the state to designate or regulate species as threatened or endangered. Two species listed under the ESA as endangered are

known to occur in Cass County: the whooping crane (*Grus americana*) and the gray wolf (*Canis lupus*).

The gray wolf is an infrequent visitor to North Dakota, occasionally entering the state from Minnesota, Montana, or the neighboring province of Manitoba, Canada (USFWS, 2008a). The gray wolf was present historically throughout North Dakota (USFWS, 2008a). The USFWS (2008a) documented gray wolves in North Dakota during the 1990s. Historically, the gray wolf occupied almost all habitats in North America; however, at present, the gray wolf has been restricted to habitats with low densities of roads and people. The most suitable habitat for the gray wolf in North Dakota is the forested areas in the north-central and northeast parts of the state; however, they may appear as transients anywhere in the state (USFWS, 2008a). Due to the disturbed conditions and human activity, the preferred alternative site does not provide suitable habitat for the gray wolf.

The whooping crane migrates through North Dakota in spring and fall. Whooping cranes inhabit shallow wetlands that are characterized by cattails, bulrushes, and sedges but also may occur in upland areas, especially during migration (USFWS, 2008b). The historical breeding range of the whooping crane extended from Illinois, northwest through North Dakota, and into the Northwest Territories. However, the last record for nesting in North Dakota was in McHenry County in 1915 (USFWS, 2008b). The birds historically wintered along the Gulf of Mexico and at present the species winters at the Aransas National Wildlife Refuge on the Gulf Coast of Texas. Currently, the birds breed in Wood Buffalo National Park in the Northwest Territories (USFWS, 2008b). The whooping crane can be observed during migration in all parts of North Dakota, although most sightings occur in the western portion of the State. Due to the disturbed conditions and human activity, the preferred alternative site does not provide suitable habitat for the whooping crane.

The USAR consulted with the USFWS on known occurrences of federal threatened or endangered plant or animal species within or near the preferred alternative site and requested that the USFWS identify any concerns relevant to the proposed action regarding protected species. In May 2009, USFWS concurred with the USAR's determination of No Adverse Effect on threatened or endangered species. All correspondence with USFWS is provided in Appendix A.

## Wetlands

No wetlands have been identified on the preferred alternative site. Review of the National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) data indicated no wetlands occurred in this area and a site reconnaissance confirmed that no wetlands were at the preferred alternative site.

### 4.8.1.2 Alternative Action

#### Vegetation

Vegetation on the alternative action site consists of developed land and maintained lawn. No native vegetation exists on the alternative action site.

#### Wildlife

Similar to the preferred alternative site, the alternative action site supports few wildlife species due to the poor habitat provided by the maintained lawn.

## Sensitive Species

No threatened, endangered, or sensitive species habitat is known to occur on the alternative action site. Due to the proximity of this site to the preferred alternative site (within the ND ANG installation on Hector IAP), all sensitive species information provided above for the preferred alternative is also applicable to the alternative action. In addition, the maintained lawn at the alternative action site does not provide high quality habitat for any federal listed species.

## Wetlands

No wetlands have been identified on the alternative action site. Review of NWI data indicated no wetlands occurred in this area and a site reconnaissance confirmed that no wetlands were at the alternative action site.

## 4.8.2 Consequences

### 4.8.2.1 Preferred Alternative

No impacts to native vegetation would occur because there is no native vegetation at the preferred alternative site. There would be a minor loss of planted grasses due to construction of the buildings and paved areas. No impacts to wildlife would be anticipated because the preferred alternative site provides little or no habitat value for wildlife species. No federally threatened or endangered plant or animal species or communities are known to occur within the preferred alternative site and no impacts to listed species would be anticipated. No direct impacts to wetlands would occur because none are located near the preferred alternative site. Implementation of BMPs, as discussed under water resources, would minimize the potential for indirect impacts to offsite wetlands as a result of erosion and sedimentation.

### 4.8.2.2 Alternative Action

Biological resources at the alternative action site are comparable to those at the preferred alternative site. Should the alternative action site be selected for implementation, any impacts to biological resources would likely be the same as described for the preferred alternative.

### 4.8.2.3 No Action Alternative

Under the no action alternative, construction activities would not occur and there would be no impacts to biological resources.

## 4.9 Cultural Resources

### 4.9.1 Affected Environment

Within this section, the terms “significant” and “significance” are used in the context of NEPA and the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). When referring to structures, objects, or artifacts, the terms are used as defined in 36 CFR Part 800 for the NHPA. When referring to impacts, the terms are applied relative to their meaning under NEPA.

Regulations implementing Section 106 of the NHPA, 36 CFR Part 800.8, encourage the coordination of two processes: (1) the review of possible impacts to the environment under NEPA and (2) the assessment of effects of undertakings required under the NHPA. It is the intent of this EA to support both of these independent reviews.

Cultural Resources are defined in the following federal laws and EO:

- Historic Properties, protected through the NHPA
- Archaeological Resources, protected through the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA)
- Cultural Items, as specified in the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA)
- Sacred Sites, as referenced in the American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA) and EO 13007
- Collections of artifacts and records pertaining to them as directed in 36 CFR 79

Cultural resources that would be potentially impacted by the proposed action are historic properties and archaeological resources. The Area of Potential Effect (APE) for purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA includes the immediate vicinity of the proposed construction, where direct effects of the construction might affect historic properties. The APE also includes adjacent areas where the setting of existing historic structures may be compromised as a result of construction. Additionally, there could be long-term indirect impacts to cultural or archeological resources resulting from increased human use of an area following implementation of the project.

#### 4.9.1.1 Preferred Alternative

In accordance with Section 110 of the NHPA and Air Force Instruction 32-7065, ND ANG has instituted a program to identify, locate, evaluate, and protect cultural resources. The *Cultural Resources Survey, Fargo Air National Guard Station Hector Field, North Dakota* (CRS) was completed for ND ANG in 2007 (ND ANG, 2007). The survey documented any cultural resources within the ND ANG facility, including any that may be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The survey indicated that no archeological resources were found on the installation and no ND ANG buildings were eligible for inclusion on the NRHP (ND ANG, 2007).

#### Prehistoric and Historic Background

The cultural resources chronology for the region surrounding the City of Fargo includes the Paleo-Indian and Plains Archaic, Plains Woodland and Late Prehistoric, Plains Village, and Protohistoric periods. The CRS provides a detailed description of the history of the region during these periods. The following sections provide a brief summary of the prehistoric and historic background of the area within Hector IAP.

The Paleoindian tradition in North Dakota is characterized by Plains hunters and gatherers who hunted mammoth, giant bison, and other mega-fauna (ND ANG, 2007). The Plains Archaic tradition dominated the area between 5,500 and 400 B.C., with the period being

strongly influenced by climate changes. Archaic peoples based their sustenance on hunting and gathering generally modern fauna and flora (ND ANG, 2007).

The post-Archaic period on the northern Great Plains has been called the Plains Woodland/Northern Plains Woodland period. Plains Woodland lifestyle in the north Red River Valley region included a diverse history starting around 400 B.C. with the introduction of ceramics and mound burial. The Woodland lifestyle continued up to and after Euroamerican contact in the 17<sup>th</sup> Century (ND ANG, 2007).

Archaeological evidence over the last 1,000 years indicates that, at various times, the Red River of the North and its tributaries served as a center of settlement and a crossroads of the Plains and Great Lakes or Woodland cultures. Native American tribes that have been historically tied to the region include the Hidatsa, Mandan, Cheyenne, Assiniboine, and Dakota (ND ANG, 2007).

The first Europeans to see North Dakota came in search of furs and a water route to the Pacific Ocean. In 1803, the United States purchased this region from France as part of the Louisiana Purchase and in 1804, President Thomas Jefferson sent Meriwether Lewis and William Clark to explore this territory and find a route to the Pacific Ocean. On March 2, 1861, the Congress of the United States created the Dakota Territory, which consisted of the present-day states of North Dakota and South Dakota, and most of Montana and Wyoming. In 1863, the size of the territory was reduced to the area of North and South Dakota. North and South Dakota were admitted to the United States on November 2, 1889 (ND ANG, 2007).

The City of Fargo was founded on October 6, 1871 with the opening of a post office. The first "Dakota Boom" happened in the late 1880s triggered by high agricultural yields which led to an increase in commerce and railroad service in Fargo. The Fargo-Moorhead region boomed again after World War II, triggering significant population and infrastructure growth (ND ANG, 2007).

### **Cultural Resource Inventories and Section 106 Consultations**

The CRS included archaeological and architectural surveys. The archaeological survey included shovel testing, surface inspections, and walkovers at 30-meter intervals across the open areas of the ND ANG leased lands. Shovel Test Pit (STP) transects were also conducted at 30-meter intervals and revealed extensive evidence of prior disturbance in the STP soil profiles (ND ANG, 2007). No prehistoric or historical archaeological resources were encountered during the ground inspection and STP excavations on the ND ANG leased lands (ND ANG, 2007). Twelve buildings were recorded, although none were considered eligible for inclusion on the NRHP (ND ANG, 2007).

A letter was submitted to the SHPO on March 31, 2009, requesting concurrence with the USAR finding of no impacts to cultural resources. On April 9, 2009, the SHPO concurred with the USAR's findings. All correspondence with the SHPO is provided in Appendix A.

### **Native American Resources**

There are no Native American groups that claim special ties to the ND ANG facility at Hector IAP. However, USAR coordinated with Native American groups with interests in the Fargo area through submission of letters to each of the identified groups on March 31,

2009. Native American tribes contacted with regard to this EA are identified in Section 7.0. All correspondence with Native American groups is provided in Appendix A.

#### **4.9.1.2 Alternative Action**

The CRS found no cultural resources on the ND ANG facility, including the alternative action site. All correspondence with the SHPO and Native American groups is provided in Appendix A.

### **4.9.2 Consequences**

#### **4.9.2.1 Preferred Alternative**

No significant negative impacts to architectural resources would be likely as a result of implementation of the preferred alternative. No buildings listed, eligible for listing, or potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP occur in the project area.

No significant negative impacts to archaeological resources would be likely as a result of implementation of the preferred alternative. The preferred alternative site has been heavily disturbed by previous construction and development activities. The CRS found no cultural resources on the ND ANG lands. Therefore, no impacts to cultural resources would be expected from implementation of the proposed action.

Should any previously unknown cultural resources be discovered during construction, appropriate coordination with the SHPO would be initiated.

#### **4.9.2.2 Alternative Action**

No significant negative impacts to cultural resources would result from implementation of the alternative action. No cultural resources were found at the alternative action site during the CRS.

#### **4.9.2.3 No Action Alternative**

Under the no action alternative, none of the proposed construction activities would occur and there would be no impacts to cultural resources.

## **4.10 Socioeconomics**

### **4.10.1 Affected Environment**

#### **4.10.1.1 Preferred Alternative**

The Fargo-Moorhead area comprising Fargo, North Dakota and Moorhead, Minnesota is a metropolitan area with nearly 200,000 residents. The Fargo-Moorhead area is designated a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) by the U.S. Census Bureau. The Fargo-Moorhead MSA is defined as the Region of Influence (ROI) for evaluating regional economic impacts of the preferred alternative.

## Economic Development

The regional economy for the Fargo-Moorhead area consistently ranks among the highest of 381 metropolitan areas in vitality (Moody's Economy.com, 2008). Gains in income and employment have exceeded the national average for the past 5 years, and the region has one of the lowest unemployment rates in the nation. Employment has grown in the area, while most communities across the nation were losing jobs (Moody's Economy.com, 2008).

Table 4-2 presents the total employment in the Fargo-Moorhead MSA, Cass County, Clay County, the State of North Dakota, the State of Minnesota and the United States. The Fargo-Moorhead MSA accounts for approximately 10 percent of total employment in the State of North Dakota. The Fargo-Moorhead MSA, Cass County, and the State of North Dakota all have comparable unemployment rates, which are lower than the national average.

TABLE 4-2

Unemployment Rates in Fargo-Moorhead MSA, Cass County, Clay County, the State of North Dakota, the State of Minnesota, and the United States  
*Construction and Operation of AFRC and OMS, Fargo, ND*

Geographic Area	Unemployment Rate (December 2008)
Fargo-Moorhead MSA	3.4%
Cass County, North Dakota	3.1%
Clay County, Minnesota	4.3%
State of North Dakota	3.3%
State of Minnesota	6.6%
United States	7.2%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (2009)

## Demographics

Table 4-3 presents the population estimates for the Fargo-Moorhead MSA, Cass County, Clay County, the State of North Dakota, the State of Minnesota, and the United States.

TABLE 4-3

Estimated Population of the Fargo-Moorhead MSA, Cass County, Clay County, the State of North Dakota, the State of Minnesota, and the United States for 2005, 2010, and 2020  
*Construction and Operation of AFRC and OMS, Fargo, ND*

Geographic Area	Estimated 2005 Population	Estimated 2010 Population	Estimated 2020 Population
Fargo-Moorhead MSA	182,326	189,423	203,854
Cass County, North Dakota	131,097	137,724	151,651
Clay County, Minnesota	54,310	54,850	54,100
State of North Dakota	635,468	636,623	630,112
State of Minnesota	5,174,743	5,420,636	5,900,769
United States	295,507,134	308,935,581	335,804,546

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005, and Minnesotans For Sustainability, 2002

Table 4-4 presents the per capita income for the Fargo-Moorhead MSA, Cass County, Clay County, the State of North Dakota, the State of Minnesota, and the United States. Clay County, the State of North Dakota, and the United States have lower per capita incomes than Cass County, the State of Minnesota, and the Fargo-Moorhead MSA (U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2008).

TABLE 4-4

Per Capita Income of the Fargo-Moorhead MSA, Cass County, Clay County, the State of North Dakota, the State of Minnesota, and the United States

*Construction and Operation of AFRC and OMS, Fargo, ND*

Geographic Area	2000	2006
	Per Capita Income	Per Capita Income
Fargo-Moorhead MSA	\$19,910	\$34,639
Cass County, North Dakota	\$20,889	\$37,173
Clay County, Minnesota	\$22,882	\$28,312
State of North Dakota	\$17,769	\$32,834
State of Minnesota	\$32,014	\$38,859
United States	\$29,845	\$33,050

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2008

## Housing

There were approximately 73,536 housing units in the Fargo-Moorhead MSA in 2000. Approximately 5 percent or 3,551 were vacant and available for personnel moving into the area (U.S. Census, 2000). There are no military family housing units or schools on Hector IAP.

## Quality of Life

Table 4-5 presents the number of individuals and the percentage of the population in the Fargo-Moorhead MSA, Cass County, Clay County, the State of North Dakota, the State of Minnesota, and the United States who live below the poverty level (U.S. Census, 2000). The national average of individuals who live below the poverty level is higher than in the Fargo-Moorhead MSA, Cass County, Clay County, the State of Minnesota, and the State of North Dakota.

TABLE 4-5

Population below Poverty Level in the Fargo-Moorhead MSA, Cass County, Clay County, the State of North Dakota, the State of Minnesota, and the United States

*Construction and Operation of AFRC and OMS, Fargo, ND*

Geographic Area	Individuals Living Below the Poverty	
	Level	Percent
Fargo--Moorhead MSA	18,259	11.8%
Cass County, North Dakota	11,987	10.1%
Clay County, Minnesota	6,272	12.3%
State of North Dakota	73,457	11.9%
State of Minnesota	380,476	7.8%
United States	33,899,812	12.4 %

Source: U.S. Census Bureau (2000)

## Environmental Justice

EO 12898 requires federal agencies to achieve environmental justice "to the greatest extent practicable" by identifying and addressing "disproportionately high adverse human health or environmental effects of...activities on minority populations and low income populations." Table 4-6 summarizes the demographics of the Fargo-Moorhead MSA, Cass County, Clay County, the State of North Dakota, the State of Minnesota, and the United States.

TABLE 4-6

Profile of Demographic Characteristics of the Fargo-Moorhead MSA, Cass County, Clay County, the State of North Dakota, the State of Minnesota, and the United States

*Construction and Operation of AFRC and OMS, Fargo, ND*

<b>Geographic Area</b>	<b>White</b>	<b>Black or African American</b>	<b>American Indian and Alaska Native</b>	<b>Asian</b>	<b>Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander</b>	<b>Hispanic or Latino</b>	<b>Two or More Races</b>
Fargo-Moorhead MSA	93.82%	0.71%	1.13%	1.14%	0.03%	1.94%	1.17%
Cass County, North Dakota	94.42%	0.79%	1.04%	1.25%	0.03%	1.23%	1.15%
Clay County, Minnesota	92.39%	0.51%	1.34%	0.86%	0.03%	3.65%	1.19%
State of North Dakota	91.74%	0.59%	4.79%	0.56%	0.03%	1.21%	1.04%
State of Minnesota	88.16%	3.43%	1.06%	2.87%	0.03%	2.91%	1.43%
United States	69.13%	12.06%	0.74%	3.60%	0.13%	12.55%	1.64%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau (2000)

### Protection of Children

ND ANG follows the guidelines specified for the protection of children issued in EO 13045, which requires that federal agencies make it a high priority to identify and assess environmental health risks and safety risks that may disproportionately affect children and ensure that policies, programs, and standards address disproportionate risks to children that result from environmental health or safety risks. Table 4-7 presents the number of individuals in the Fargo-Moorhead MSA, Cass County, Clay County, the State of North Dakota, the State of Minnesota, and the United States who are below the age of 18.

TABLE 4-7

Individuals Under the Age of 18 in the Fargo-Moorhead MSA, Cass County, Clay County, the State of North Dakota, the State of Minnesota, and the United States

*Construction and Operation of AFRC and OMS, Fargo, ND*

<b>Geographic Area</b>	<b>Individuals Under the Age of 18</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Fargo--Moorhead MSA	41,670	23.9%
Cass County, North Dakota	28,848	23.4%
Clay County, Minnesota	12,820	25.0%
State of North Dakota	160,849	25.0%
State of Minnesota	1,286,539	26.2%
United States	72,293,812	25.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000

#### 4.10.1.2 Alternative Action

The alternative action site is located within the ND ANG leased lands at Hector IAP; therefore, all socioeconomic information described for the preferred alternative is applicable to the alternative action.

### 4.10.2 Consequences

#### 4.10.2.1 Preferred Alternative

The preferred alternative would result in nine full-time personnel being relocated from the existing AFRC, approximately 0.5 mile away. These jobs would remain in the region and

would not result in impacts to the regional economy. The operations and training that would occur under the preferred alternative already occur in the region and would not result in any changes to the regional economy.

The Economic Impact Forecast System (EIFS) model was used to estimate the economic effects of the proposed action, and the results are compared to rational threshold values (RTVs) as a means of evaluating these effects in relation to the regional economy. RTVs are positive and negative percent changes in sales volume, income, employment, and population that represent an acceptable range around the maximum historic fluctuations that have occurred within the ROI over the period from 1969 through 2000. The ROI is defined as the Fargo-Moorhead MSA comprising Cass County in North Dakota (Fargo) and Clay County in Minnesota (Moorhead). The EIFS model report containing model inputs, outputs, and significance measures is provided as Appendix B.

## Economic Development

### *Construction Phase*

Construction of the AFRC under the preferred alternative would be expected to occur within 1 calendar year (2010). In the short term, expenditures in the local economy for goods and services and direct employment associated with construction would increase sales volume, employment, and income in the ROI. It is estimated that the total cost to construct the preferred alternative would be approximately \$8.3 million. Any economic benefits would be temporary, lasting only during construction.

The forecast employment and income effects associated with the proposed construction activity are shown in Table 4-8. Total employment in the ROI would increase by approximately 113 jobs, including 33 direct construction jobs and 80 secondary jobs associated with the procurements of good, materials and services and spending (personal consumption expenditures) by construction workers.

TABLE 4-8  
EIFS Model Output for Proposed Construction Activities  
*Construction and Operation of AFRC and OMS, Fargo, ND*

Indicator	Projected Change	Percentage Change	Range of RTVs
Sales Volume-Direct	\$8,321,000	--	N/A
Sales Volume-Induced	\$19,887,190	--	N/A
<b>Sales Volume--Total</b>	\$28,208,190	0.26%	-9.46 % to 8.37 %
Income-Direct	\$1,332,340	--	N/A
Income-Induced	\$3,184,292	--	N/A
<b>Total Income<sup>a</sup></b>	\$4,516,632	0.12%	-8.86 % to 16.57%
Employment-Direct	33	--	N/A
Employment-Induced	80	--	N/A
<b>Total Employment</b>	113	0.09%	-3.93 % to 3.52 %
Local Population	0	0%	N/A
Local Off-base Population	0	0%	N/A

Notes:

<sup>a</sup>Place of work income

N/A = not applicable

Source: EIFS Modeling, Appendix B

This employment effect is much less than 1 percent of regional baseline wage and salary employment in 2006, which included more than 121,000 full- and part-time jobs. Suppliers in the ROI would experience a short-term increase in the sale of construction-related materials and provision of services. It is anticipated that the construction workers required would be available in the local workforce.

Table 4-8 also presents estimates of direct and secondary effects of construction activities and the induced effects in related industrial sectors that would be affected by construction expenditures and employment in the year of construction. The increases in sales volume, income, and employment would be negligible and would be within the range of historical fluctuations in those economic parameters, as represented by the RTVs for the region. Short-term minor beneficial effects to the regional economy would be expected from the construction activities required to implement the preferred alternative.

### *Operations Phase*

There would be no measurable change in long-term employment because the proposed action involves the relocation of existing personnel within the ROI with no creation of new jobs. The facilities from which the units would be relocated would be closed and maintenance and repair expenditures associated with the USAR Center would no longer occur. It is anticipated that maintenance and repair expenditures for the proposed AFRC would not exceed those for the existing facility, and could be less due to the facilities being newly constructed and equipped with new heating and air conditioning systems. No long-term impacts to employment would result.

The preferred alternative would be confined to Hector IAP and would not disproportionately impact minority or low-income populations. The proposed action would not create any environmental health or safety risks for children.

#### **4.10.2.2 Alternative Action**

The impacts of the alternative action would be the same as for the preferred alternative.

#### **4.10.2.3 No Action Alternative**

There would be no socioeconomic impacts resulting from the no action alternative.

## **4.11 Transportation**

### **4.11.1 Affected Environment**

#### **4.11.1.1 Preferred Alternative**

The entrance to the ND ANG facility is along the western side of North University Drive at the intersection of 32<sup>nd</sup> Avenue North. North University Drive is a north-south minor arterial, two-lane roadway. Traffic counts collected in 2005 from a location on North University Drive, just north of 32<sup>nd</sup> Avenue North, indicated an estimated annual average daily traffic volume of 5,500 vehicles (Fargo Moorhead Metropolitan Council of Governments, 2006). The main entrance to the ND ANG facilities was recently upgraded and relocated to 32<sup>nd</sup> Avenue North to improve traffic operations and security. These improvements include the addition of a designated shelter area for vehicle security

inspections, mechanical vehicle barriers, and a turn lane that would reduce the traffic that backs up onto North University Drive (Ripperger, 2008).

#### **4.11.1.2 Alternative Action**

The alternative action site is located approximately 1,500 ft south of the preferred alternative site. The traffic and roadway information provided for the preferred alternative site would be the same for the alternative action site.

### **4.11.2 Consequences**

#### **4.11.2.1 Preferred Alternative**

There would be no change in traffic volume or traffic patterns as a result of the preferred alternative. The 9 full-time personnel and 116 reservists would relocate approximately 0.5 miles from the existing AFRC. No impacts to traffic would be anticipated due to the minor increase in driving time and distance. Minor impacts to roadways would result from the new access drive constructed as part of the preferred alternative. Reservists would use the AFRC in the same manner as the existing USAR Center is now used: three training weekends per month with a maximum of approximately 70 trainees on any given weekend. The preferred alternative would not impact traffic volumes or traffic flow at Hector IAP or on North University Drive.

The USARC would employ approximately 9 full-time employees, which would result in at least 18 relocated vehicle trips (one way) per weekday. The personnel at the site would increase to a maximum of 70 during drill weekends (three times per month), which would result in at least 140 additional vehicle trips per day during training weekends. Additional minor vehicle trips would be expected from visitors, mail service, and vendors.

#### **4.11.2.2 Alternative Action**

The impacts of the alternative action would be the same as for the proposed action.

#### **4.11.2.3 No Action Alternative**

Under the no action alternative, none of the proposed construction or demolition activities would occur, and the AFRC would not be relocated. Therefore, no impacts to traffic or transportation would occur.

## **4.12 Utilities**

Utility infrastructure refers to the system of public works that provides the underlying framework for a community. Utilities include electric, gas, telephone, sanitary sewer, and domestic water.

## 4.12.1 Affected Environment

### 4.12.1.1 Preferred Alternative

#### Potable Water Supply

Potable water for the preferred alternative would be supplied by the City of Fargo. The source of the municipal drinking water would be primarily from the Red River of the North, and would be provided by the City of Fargo municipal water supply system (ND ANG, 2002).

#### Wastewater System

The sewer system for the preferred alternative would be supplied by the City of Fargo. Sanitary and industrial wastewater would be treated by the City of Fargo publicly owned treatment works. Wastewater would be conveyed in sewer lines to the city's sewage treatment facilities located approximately 0.75 mile east of the installation (ND ANG, 2002).

#### Stormwater System

Hector IAP currently holds an NPDES permit (Permit Number NDR02-0339) for two drainage outfalls on the property. The 119<sup>th</sup> Fighter Wing of the ND ANG is included on this permit (ND ANG, 2002). The point source stormwater is directed into ditches that flow into a tributary of the Red River of the North. ND ANG personnel monitor the outfall gate valve to stop spills. The outfall is sampled annually for physical and chemical analyses (ND ANG, 2002).

#### Energy Sources

Cass County Electric Co-op would provide electrical power and Xcel Energy would provide natural gas to the AFRC and OMS (Fargo-Moorhead Chamber of Commerce, 2008).

#### Communications

Telephone and internet services would be provided by IdeaOne Telecom Group (Fargo-Moorhead Chamber of Commerce, 2008).

#### Solid Waste

The ND ANG generates approximately 110 to 120 tons of nonhazardous solid wastes annually. These wastes are temporarily stored in dumpsters located throughout Hector IAP (ND ANG, 2002). Nonhazardous solid wastes are collected and transported by ND ANG Civil Engineering by truck to the City of Fargo landfill. The landfill has a 6.6-million-cubic-yard capacity with an estimated life span to the year 2024 (ND ANG, 2002).

#### Emergency Services

The ND ANG would continue to provide fire, rescue, and emergency medical services at Hector IAP.

### 4.12.1.2 Alternative Action

All utility services for the alternative action site would be the same as those described for the preferred alternative.

## 4.12.2 Consequences

### 4.12.2.1 Preferred Alternative

A negligible impact on utilities would be expected under the preferred alternative. The impact would likely be beneficial over the long-term due to the installation of new utility lines, a more energy-efficient building design, and use of modern, energy-efficient heating and air conditioning systems.

Construction would result in temporary increases in the demands for energy, water, and wastewater services. Following construction, these demands would return to baseline levels because there would be no change in the number of USAR personnel.

Because the USAR facility would be relocated only approximately 0.5 miles, there would be no change in utility demand from operation of the facility. The building would be designed to be energy-efficient, as directed by EO 13423, and the heating and air conditioning would be modern, energy-efficient units; therefore, long-term energy demand could decrease. Stormwater discharge would not increase due to the new facilities because appropriate post-construction stormwater controls would be included in the design.

Because the USAR facility would be relocated only approximately 0.5 miles, no changes in demand for fire, rescue, and emergency medical services would be anticipated.

### 4.12.2.2 Alternative Action

The impacts of the alternative action would be the same as for the preferred alternative.

### 4.12.2.3 No Action Alternative

No impact to utilities would result from the no action alternative.

## 4.13 Hazardous and Toxic Substances

### 4.13.1 Affected Environment

#### 4.13.1.1 Preferred Alternative

##### Hazardous Substance Use, Storage, and Disposal

Hazardous materials and petroleum products are used throughout Hector IAP for various functions, including maintaining and flying aircraft, maintaining and using ground support equipment, and fueling and refueling vehicles and aircraft (ND ANG, 2002). Examples of hazardous materials and petroleum products that are used and stored at Hector IAP are jet fuel (JP-8), diesel fuel, motor vehicle gasoline, hydrazine, and heating oil.

Hazardous, universal, and petroleum waste materials are generated throughout the installation during various operations, including aircraft, aircraft ground equipment, and vehicle operations and maintenance, fueling operations, grounds maintenance, construction, and training. These hazardous, universal, and petroleum wastes include used rags, batteries, light bulbs, antifreeze, oil, filters, fuel, and paint (ND ANG, 2002).

## Site Contamination and Cleanup

There were 11 Environmental Restoration Program (ERP) sites investigated at Hector IAP. The project area proposed for the preferred alternative is not located on a former ERP site (ND ANG, 2002).

## Storage Tanks

There are a number of active aboveground storage tanks (AST) located within Hector IAP (ND ANG, 2002). Two ASTs historically were within the preferred alternative site and both of these tanks were closed and removed. Two USTs remain on the ND ANG installation and these are used for emergency spill containment (hydrazine spill collection and JP-8 reclamation).

A UST was removed from the preferred alternative site in 1992. This site was closed and no further action was recommended (ND ANG, 2002).

## Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)

Seven PCB-contaminated transformers were located on Hector IAP. Four transformers were considered PCB-contaminated (concentrations between 50 and 500 ppm) and three transformers were considered PCB equipment (concentration exceeded 500 ppm). All seven contaminated transformers have been removed from Hector IAP (ND ANG, 2002).

## Radon

A radon survey has not been performed within the buildings on Hector IAP. Information from the EPA National Radon Database shows that the installation is in a Zone 1 area with an indoor average radon level of >4 picoCuries per liter (pCi/L) (ND ANG, 2002). The radon action level established by the EPA is 4 pCi/L. Based on sites tested in zip code 58102, the average radon activity is 4.9 pCi/L in the first-floor living areas (ND ANG, 2002).

However, Building 218 (Squadron Operations) has been tested for radon and the concentrations were less than 4 pCi/L (ND ANG, 2002).

### 4.13.1.2 Alternative Action

The information presented above for the preferred alternative is the same for the alternative action with the exception of the following:

## Site Contamination and Cleanup

The alternative action site lies partially within ERP Site 7, which was an area adjacent to a motor pool that contained waste oil. The status of ERP Site 7 included no further remedial action planned (NFRAP) in 1999. Confirmatory sampling of the soil was conducted in April 2002 and no further action (NFA) was confirmed in 2002 (ND ANG, 2002).

ERP Site 6 is located west of the alternative action site. Until approximately 1981, there had been periodic losses of an estimated 500 gallons per year of jet fuel at the Northwest Orient Airlines fuel facility (located adjacent to the ND ANG facility boundary) (ND ANG, 2002). A site survey revealed a visually defined area of discolored gravel surrounding the fuel pumps. Surface migration of oil and grease onto the ND ANG facility was visibly evident when the site was first identified in 1987 (Hazardous Materials Training Company, 1987). ND ANG conducted additional soil sampling at this ERP site in April 2002 that indicated

contamination of subsurface soil with total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH) above the North Dakota Department of Health cleanup standards and contamination with 1,2,4- and 1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene (TMB) above EPA Region IX Preliminary Remediation Goals. However, the source of contamination is upgradient from the ND ANG lands. As a result, the ND ANG would recommend to the North Dakota Division of Waste Management that the responsible party be directed to delineate and remediate impacted soil on the ND ANG facility, or allow the site to be closed with contamination in-place (ND ANG, 2002).

### Storage Tanks

No ASTs or USTs are located on the alternative action site.

## 4.13.2 Consequences

### 4.13.2.1 Preferred Alternative

Construction of the preferred alternative would not be expected to generate hazardous or toxic substances, nor change the manner in which existing hazardous or toxic substances are generated, stored, or disposed on the ND ANG facility at Hector IAP.

Operation of the AFRC and OMS would result in use or generation of small amounts of regulated substances, including cleaning solvents, mineral spirits, and oils and lubricants for vehicles and equipment. Most hazardous and toxic substances that would be used or generated would be handled and disposed through the Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office (DRMO) (ND ANG, 2002). Used oil is not considered a hazardous waste in the State of North Dakota, so used JP-8 and waste oils can be sold to a private contractor for recovery, as is current policy with the ND ANG (ND ANG, 2002). Most other wastes would be recycled as universal waste (e.g., antifreeze, fluorescent light bulbs, mercury thermostats and switches, and nickel-cadmium, silver oxide, mercury, and lithium batteries).

The EOD Proficiency Training building would be demolished as part of the preferred alternative. If hazardous or toxic materials were to be encountered during demolition, appropriate handling and disposal techniques would be implemented. Any such materials would be managed according to USAR and ND ANG standard policies.

### 4.13.2.2 Alternative Action

The alternative action has the potential to impact contaminated soils from construction. The limits of contamination from ERP Site 6 have not been delineated and may encroach into the alternative action site. Construction at the alternative action site has the potential to expose construction workers and personnel to contaminated soil and groundwater. Any construction proposed would include appropriate measures to protect workers from potential exposure to the groundwater. Any soil that would be removed during site preparation would be tested. If soil is found to be contaminated, it would be handled and disposed of following appropriate procedures. After construction is complete and soils are stabilized, there would be no potential for exposure of personnel to contaminated groundwater during operation of the AFRC. The AFRC and OMS would be designed such that the operation of the USAR facilities would not interfere with any future efforts to remediate ERP Site 6. The operational impacts of the alternative action would be the same as for the preferred alternative.

#### 4.13.2.3 No Action Alternative

No impacts to hazardous or toxic substances would be likely to result from the no action alternative. The no action alternative would not increase or decrease the existing generation or use of hazardous or toxic substances, nor would it change the manner in which existing hazardous or toxic substances are stored or disposed.

## 4.14 Cumulative Effects Summary

### 4.14.1 Introduction

Cumulative effects can result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period. Principles of cumulative effects analysis are set forth by the CEQ (1997): “for cumulative effects analysis to help the decision maker and inform interested parties, it must be limited through scoping to effects that can be evaluated meaningfully.”

The potential for cumulative effects to the environment from the proposed action was evaluated by reviewing other projects within the vicinity of the Hector IAP that could affect the same environmental resources as the proposed action. Actions that were considered include construction projects that were recently completed, are underway, or are programmed to occur within the near future.

The spatial boundary for the resource categories in the cumulative effects analysis includes all of Hector IAP and immediately adjacent lands. The spatial boundary for the project was determined based on the anticipated project impact zone, which is generally not anticipated to extend beyond the Hector IAP boundaries. The temporal boundary for the cumulative effects analysis includes the past 5 years, present time, and the next 5 years. The temporal boundary for the project was developed considering the timeframe of the analysis conducted under the proposed action and the duration of the impacts anticipated.

### 4.14.2 Cumulative Impacts of the Proposed Action

The proposed action has limited potential to interact with future or recently completed projects at Hector IAP or in the Fargo area. The existing EOD Proficiency Training building within the proposed AFRC site would be demolished in advance of implementation of the proposed action. Following the demolition, there would be no interaction with other projects.

The City of Fargo has current and planned transportation projects for University Avenue and connecting streets north of the ND ANG facility (City of Fargo, 2009a; 2009b). These projects would not interact directly with the proposed action, but would result in long-term improvement to traffic flow in the project area.

The ND ANG is constructing a new fire station adjacent to the location of the preferred alternative. The potential impacts of construction and operation of this facility are being evaluated under the *Draft Environmental Assessment for Short-Term Construction at 119<sup>th</sup> Fighter Wing, Hector International Airport* (ND ANG, 2009). The proposed fire station would be constructed in 2009, prior to the construction of the AFRC, and would not have direct interaction with the construction and operation of the AFRC. The timing of construction between the two projects would preclude interaction of construction impacts. The operation

of the fire station would have only air emissions as a potential impact, and these emissions would be regulated under the existing synthetic air permit issued for the facility, if necessary. Compliance with the air permit would prevent cumulative or incremental effects from operation of the fire station and the proposed action. The proposed fire station would enhance the emergency response capability of the fire department.

The ND ANG is considering 14 separate construction and demolition projects (including the fire station) in the *Draft Environmental Assessment for Short-Term Construction at 119<sup>th</sup> Fighter Wing, Hector International Airport* (ND ANG, 2009). The projects in the EA are located throughout the ND ANG leased lands and include roof repairs, parking lot reconfigurations, and facility construction and demolition. The timing of the construction of these projects ranges from 2009 to 2019. Other than the proposed fire station, described above, none of the projects are located near the preferred alternative site.

Similar to other construction and demolition projects, these projects would be anticipated to result in impacts to land use, soils (erosion), stormwater, air quality, noise, traffic and transportation, and hazardous materials; however, cumulative impacts from these projects and the preferred alternative are not anticipated to be significant. Implementation of BMPs as required under construction and other permits would minimize impacts to soils, storm water, air quality, and noise.

## 4.15 Mitigation Summary

Implementation of the proposed action would not result in significant impacts to the environmental or socioeconomic resources. Because all impacts would be less than significant, no mitigation is proposed. This section summarizes the procedures and project design features that would be implemented as part of the proposed action to avoid or minimize impacts to the greatest extent practicable.

The USAR would obtain any required permits, approvals, and certifications prior to implementing construction activities.

Personnel conducting construction activities would strictly adhere to all applicable occupational safety requirements during construction activities.

Generation of fugitive dust is unavoidable during construction. Specific project design features that would be implemented to minimize or eliminate impacts from fugitive dust include use of sprinkling, irrigation, or mulching to prevent generation of airborne dust and the use of revegetation and mulching as soon as work is complete to minimize the exposure of bare soil.

Construction-related noise would occur, but would be limited to weekdays and daylight hours to minimize disturbance to residents living on the east side of North University Drive.

Appropriate BMPs that would be implemented and maintained to minimize the potential for stormwater runoff and resultant downstream impacts to water quality during construction could include, but would not be limited to, use of silt fencing and sediment traps, and revegetation/mulching of disturbed areas as soon as possible.

### 4.15.1 FAA Compliance

The FAA has identified FAA regulations and Advisory Circulars (ACs) that must be addressed during the design of the facility. Correspondence containing the comments from the FAA is included in Appendix A. The FAA has stipulated:

- The design, construction, and operation of the AFRC and OMS must comply with FAA AC 150/5300-13, guidance on airport visual aids, and FAA AC 150/5200-33B, and guidance on land uses that have the potential to attract hazardous wildlife on or near public-use airports.
- The FAA must be notified of construction or alterations, as required by Federal Aviation Regulations, Part 77, Objects Affecting Navigable Airspace, Paragraph 77.13.
- The FAA Minneapolis Technical Support Center must be contacted to identify any possible impacts to aircraft navigation and/or communication equipment.
- The USAR must complete a Construction Safety Phasing Plan(s) that meets the requirements of FAA AC 150/5370-2E, Operational Safety on Airports During Construction, and submit the plan(s) prior to issuance of a Notice to Proceed.

## 5.0 Findings and Conclusions

### 5.1 Findings

Table 5-1 summarizes the consequences of the preferred alternative and the no action alternative. The following sections provide a summary of the anticipated impacts of each alternative.

#### 5.1.1 Consequences of the Preferred Alternative

Implementation of the preferred alternative would result in minor short-term adverse impacts to air quality from construction and negligible adverse impacts to air quality from operation of building heating and air conditioning systems. There could be a long-term benefit to air quality from reduced emissions of new, energy-efficient heating and air conditioning systems. There would be temporary construction-related noise and minor alteration of topography and soils during construction. Use of appropriate construction and post-construction BMPs would result in negligible impacts from stormwater runoff. There would be a minor increase in solid waste generation during construction but no long-term change in demand on public utilities and services. Minor short-term beneficial impacts to the local economy would result from the proposed construction. There would be no impacts to other resources evaluated in this EA.

#### 5.1.2 Consequences of the Alternative Action

Implementation of the alternative action would result in impacts similar to those of the proposed action. Impacts would differ in that the alternative action could expose workers to potentially contaminated soils during construction.

### 5.1.3 Consequences of the No Action Alternative

There would be no impact to any of the resources evaluated in this EA from the no action alternative.

## 5.2 Conclusions

Based upon the findings presented above, it has been concluded that no significant environmental or socioeconomic impacts would result from the preferred alternative (proposed action). Therefore, it is not necessary to prepare an EIS to address the proposed action and a FNSI should be issued.

TABLE 5-1  
Summary of Potential Environmental and Socioeconomic Consequences  
*Construction and Operation of AFRC and OMS, Fargo, ND*

Resource	Environmental and Socioeconomic Consequences		
	No Action	Preferred Alternative	Alternative Action
<b>Land Use</b>	No Change from Baseline Conditions	No Impact	No Impact
<b>Aesthetics and Visual Resources</b>	No Change from Baseline Conditions	No Impact	No Impact
<b>Air Quality</b>	No Change from Baseline Conditions	Minor short-term impact from construction- and demolition-related fugitive dust that would be controlled through appropriate BMPs.  Negligible impact from building and water heaters and reserve generators.	Minor short-term impact from construction- and demolition-related fugitive dust that would be controlled through appropriate BMPs.  Negligible impact from building and water heaters and reserve generators.
<b>Noise</b>	No Change from Baseline Conditions	Negligible Impact: construction- and demolition-related: appropriate worker safety measures would be implemented; no long-term effects from operation.	Negligible Impact: construction- and demolition-related: appropriate worker safety measures would be implemented; no long-term effects from operation.
<b>Geology and Soils</b>			
Geology/Topography	No Change from Baseline Conditions	Negligible Impact: minor topographic alteration of previously cleared and graded site.	Negligible Impact: minor topographic alteration of previously cleared and graded site.

TABLE 5-1  
 Summary of Potential Environmental and Socioeconomic Consequences  
*Construction and Operation of AFRC and OMS, Fargo, ND*

Resource	Environmental and Socioeconomic Consequences		
	No Action	Preferred Alternative	Alternative Action
Soils	No Change from Baseline Conditions	Minor Impact: appropriate BMPs would be implemented to minimize erosion and impact from stormwater runoff.	Minor Impact: construction activities have the potential to substantially affect the quality of the soils. A groundwater plume from an offsite source is migrating under the alternative action site and may contain chemicals that, if brought to the surface during construction, would affect the quality of the soil. Appropriate BMPs would be implemented to minimize erosion, impacts from stormwater runoff, and the potential for contamination.
Prime Farmland	No Change from Baseline Conditions	No Impact	No Impact
<b>Water Resources</b>			
Surface Water	No Change from Baseline Conditions	Negligible Impact: appropriate BMPs would be implemented to minimize indirect impacts from erosion and stormwater runoff.	Negligible Impact: appropriate BMPs would be implemented to minimize indirect impacts from erosion and stormwater runoff.
Hydrogeology/Groundwater	No Change from Baseline Conditions	No Impact	No Impact
Floodplains	No Change from Baseline Conditions	No Impact	No Impact
Stormwater	No Change from Baseline Conditions	Negligible Impact: use of appropriate BMPs and stormwater controls would prevent impacts from construction activities. Stormwater controls would be designed to prevent post-construction runoff from exceeding pre-construction runoff.	Negligible Impact: use of appropriate BMPs and stormwater controls would prevent impacts from construction activities. Stormwater controls would be designed to prevent post-construction runoff from exceeding pre-construction runoff.
<b>Biological Resources</b>			
Vegetation	No Change from Baseline Conditions	No Impact	No Impact
Wildlife	No Change from Baseline Conditions	No Impact	No Impact

TABLE 5-1  
 Summary of Potential Environmental and Socioeconomic Consequences  
*Construction and Operation of AFRC and OMS, Fargo, ND*

Resource	Environmental and Socioeconomic Consequences		
	No Action	Preferred Alternative	Alternative Action
Sensitive Species	No Change from Baseline Conditions	No Impact	No Impact
Wetlands	No Change from Baseline Conditions	No Impact	No Impact
<b>Cultural Resources</b>			
Historic Resources	No Change from Baseline Conditions	No Impact	No Impact
Archeological Resources	No Change from Baseline Conditions	No Impact	No Impact
Native American Resources	No Change from Baseline Conditions	No Impact	No Impact
<b>Socioeconomics</b>			
Economic Development	No Change from Baseline Conditions	Minor benefit to local economy during construction. No impact from operation.	Minor benefit to local economy during construction. No impact from operation.
Demographics	No Change from Baseline Conditions	No Impact	No Impact
Housing	No Change from Baseline Conditions	No Impact	No Impact
Environmental Justice	No Change from Baseline Conditions	No Impact	No Impact
Protection of Children	No Change from Baseline Conditions	No Impact	No Impact
<b>Transportation</b>	No Change from Baseline Conditions	No Impact	No Impact
<b>Utilities</b>			
Potable Water	No Change from Baseline Conditions	Negligible impact from construction demand. No Impact from operation as existing demand would be relocated approximately 0.5 mile.	Negligible impact from construction demand. No Impact from operation as existing demand would be relocated approximately 0.5 mile.
Wastewater	No Change from Baseline Conditions	Negligible impact from construction demand. No Impact from operation as existing demand would be relocated approximately 0.5 mile.	Negligible impact from construction demand. No Impact from operation as existing demand would be relocated approximately 0.5 mile.

TABLE 5-1  
 Summary of Potential Environmental and Socioeconomic Consequences  
*Construction and Operation of AFRC and OMS, Fargo, ND*

Resource	Environmental and Socioeconomic Consequences		
	No Action	Preferred Alternative	Alternative Action
Energy	No Change from Baseline Conditions	Negligible impact from construction demand. No Impact from operation as existing demand would be relocated approximately 0.5 mile, potential long-term benefit from energy-efficient design and use of energy-efficient climate control.	Negligible impact from construction demand. No Impact from operation as existing demand would be relocated approximately 0.5 mile, potential long-term benefit from energy-efficient design and use of energy-efficient climate control.
Solid Waste	No Change from Baseline Conditions	Minor Impact from construction: typical construction wastes that would be within the capacity of local and regional waste disposal facilities. No Impact from operation due to no change in waste generation.	Minor Impact from construction: typical construction wastes that would be within the capacity of local and regional waste disposal facilities. No Impact from operation due to no change in waste generation.
<b>Hazardous Materials, Wastes, IRP Sites, and Stored Fuels</b>			
Hazardous/Toxic Materials	No Change from Baseline Conditions	No Impact: No change in current use from construction or operation.	Potential impact to contaminated soils from construction. No Impact from operation because there would be no change in current use.
<b>Indirect and Cumulative Impacts</b>	No Change from Baseline Conditions	No Impact	No Impact

## 6.0 List of Preparers

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Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation  
Fort Peck Reservation  
Fort Peck Tribal Executive Board  
P.O. Box 1027  
Poplar, Montana 59255

Ms. Marcia Pablo, THPO  
Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation  
Tribal Preservation Dept  
PO Box 278  
Pablo, MT 59855

Mr. Conrad Fisher, THPO  
Northern Cheyenne Tribe  
PO Box 128  
Lame Deer, MT 59043

Ms. Rosemary Berens, THPO  
Bois Forte Band of Chippewa Indians  
1500 Bois Forte Road  
Tower, MN 55790

Ms. Gina Lemon, THPO  
Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe  
Leech Lake HPO  
115 6th St, NW  
Suite E  
Cass Lake, MN 56633

Ms. Karen Diver, Chairperson  
Fond du Lac Band of Minnesota Chippewa  
Fond du Lac Reservation  
1720 Big Lake Rd  
Cloquet, MN 55720

Mr. Norman W. Deschampe, Chairperson  
Grand Portage Band of Minnesota Chippewa (aka Minnesota Chippewa Tribe)  
PO Box 428  
Grand Portage, MN 55604

Mr. Leonard Wabasha, Cultural Resources Director  
Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community (previously Prior Lake)  
2330 Sioux Trail NW  
Prior Lake, MN 55372

Mr. Stanley R Crooks, Chairperson  
Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community (previously Prior Lake)  
2330 Sioux Trail NW  
Prior Lake, MN 55372

Mr. Kevin Jensvold, Chairperson  
Upper Sioux Community  
PO Box 147  
5738 Highway 67 East  
Granite Falls, MN 56241

Ms. Pamela Halverson, THPO  
Lower Sioux Indian Community  
PO Box 3078  
Res. Highway 1  
Marin, MN 56270

Ms. Natalie Weyaus, THPO  
Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe Indians  
43409 Oodena Drive  
HCR 67, Box 194  
Onamia, MN 56359

Mr. Tom McCauley, THPO  
White Earth Band of Minnesota Chippewa  
PO Box 418  
White Earth, MN 56591

Mr. Russell Eagle Bear, THPO  
Rosebud Sioux Tribe of Indians  
PO Box 809  
Rosebud, SD 57570

Mr. Albert M. LeBeau, III, THPO  
Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe  
CRST Preservation Office  
PO Box 590  
Eagle Butte, SD 57625

Mr. Lester Thompson, Jr., Chairperson  
Crow Creek Sioux Tribe of the Crow Creek Reservation  
PO Box 50  
Ft Thompson, SD 57339-0050

Mr. Joshua Weston, President  
Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe  
PO Box 283  
603 W Broad Ave  
Flandreau, SD 57028

Ms. Theresa Two Bulls, President  
Oglala Sioux Tribe of the Pine Ridge Reservation  
PO Box 2070  
Pine Ridge, SD 57770

Mr. Michael Jandreau, Chairperson  
Lower Brule Sioux Tribe of the Lower Brule Reservation  
187 Oyate Circle  
Lower Brule, SD 57548

Mr. Robert Cournoyer, Chairperson  
Yankton Sioux Tribe  
PO Box 248  
Marty, SD 57361-0248

Mr. Brady Grant, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer  
Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa  
PO Box 900  
Belcourt, ND 58316

Mr. Perry Brady, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer  
Three Affiliated Tribes/ Mandan, Hidatsa, & Arikara Nation  
PO Box 429  
Parshall, ND 58770

Mr. Elgin Crows Breast, Cultural Resource Program Manager  
Three Affiliated Tribes/ Mandan, Hidatsa, & Arikara Nation  
HC 3 Box 2  
New Town, ND 58763

Mr. William Ambrose Little Ghost, Cultural Advisor  
Spirit Lake Dakota Nation  
PO Box 309  
Fort Totten, ND 58335

Ms. Dianne Desrosiers, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer  
Sisseton/Wahpeton Oyate Tribe  
PO Box 907  
Agency Village, SD 572662

Mr. Tim Mentz, Sr., Tribal Historic Preservation Officer  
Standing Rock Sioux Tribe  
PO Box D  
Fort Yates, ND 58538

## 8.0 References

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Accessed online on December 30, 2008.

## 9.0 Persons Consulted

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Richard Ward  
Senior Environmental Protection Specialist  
96<sup>th</sup> Regional Readiness Command  
US Army Reserve

David Borchardt  
Environmental Specialist  
Engineering & Environment, Inc.  
Assistant Chief of Staff Installation Management -Operations Directorate, Army Reserve  
Division (ACSIM-ODR)

Stephen Carter  
Landscape Architecture Planning and Environmental Division  
US Army Corps of Engineers-Mobile District

Jason Olheiser, 1Lt  
Deputy Base Civil Engineer  
119th Civil Engineering Squadron

Patricia Dressler  
Environmental Protection Specialist  
Bismarck Airports District Office  
Federal Aviation Administration

Shawn A. Dobberstein, A.A.E.  
Executive Director  
Municipal Airport Authority of the City of Fargo, North Dakota  
Hector International Airport

## 10.0 Acronyms and Abbreviations

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AC	Advisory Circular
AFRC	Armed Forces Reserve Center
ANG	Air National Guard
APE	Area of Potential Effect
AQCR	Air Quality Control Region
ARs	Army Regulations
AST	Aboveground Storage Tank
BMP	Best Management Practice
BRAC	Base Closure and Realignment
CEQ	President's Council on Environmental Quality
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CO	Carbon Monoxide
CRS	Cultural Resources Survey
Commission	Base Closure and Realignment Commission
dB(A)	A-weighted Decibel Scale
DRMO	Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office
EA	Environmental Assessment
EIFS	Economic Impact Forecast System
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EO	Executive Order
EOD	Explosive Ordnance
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ERP	Environmental Restoration Program
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FNSI	Finding of No Significant Impact
ft <sup>2</sup>	Square Foot
IAP	International Airport
JP-8	Jet Fuel
MEP	Military Equipment Parking
MSA	Metropolitan Statistical Area
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
ND	North Dakota
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act of 1969
NFA	No Further Action

NFRAP	No Further Remedial Action Planned
NOI	Notice of Intent
NO <sub>x</sub>	Nitrogen Oxides
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
OMS	Organizational Maintenance Shop
pC/L	PicoCuries per Liter
PCBs	Polychlorinated Biphenyls
POV	Privately Owned Vehicle
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
ROI	Region of Influence
RRC	Regional Readiness Command
RSC	Regional Support Command
RTV	Rational Threshold Value
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office
SO <sub>2</sub>	Sulfur Dioxide
STP	Shovel Test Pit
TMB	Trimethylbenzene
TPH	Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons
USAF	United States Air Force
USAR	United States Army Reserve
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
VOCs	Volatile Organic Compounds
yd <sup>2</sup>	Square Yards

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APPENDIX A

# Government Correspondence

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U.S. Department  
of Transportation  
**Federal Aviation  
Administration**

Federal Aviation Administration  
Bismarck Airports District Office  
2301 University Drive, Building 23B  
Bismarck, ND 58504

February 5, 2009

Charles S. Donaldson Jr., AICP  
Environmental Planner  
2127 University Park Drive, Suite 360  
Okemos, Michigan 48864

Dear Mr. Donaldson:

January 2009 Draft Description of Proposed Action and Alternatives,  
Construction and Operation of the Armed Forces Reserve  
Center and Organizational Maintenance Shop  
Hector International Airport, Fargo, North Dakota

The Bismarck Airports District Office (ADO) has reviewed the document provided. We understand the document is the draft outline of the proposed action and alternatives and that the final environmental document will provide the detailed analysis of environmental impacts. The Bismarck ADO offers the following comments on the proposed action:

The correct title for airport ownership is the City of Fargo Municipal Airport Authority.

The relevant Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) Advisory Circulars (AC) for inclusion in the project are FAA AC 150/5300-13 "Airport Design", FAA AC 150/5200-33B "Hazardous Wildlife Attractants On or Near Airports", FAA AC 150/5370-2E "Operational Safety on Airports During Construction", and FAA AC 150/5200-15A "Aircraft Rescue and Firefighting Station Building Design". The AC's may be obtained at [www.faa.gov](http://www.faa.gov).

Hector International Airport is a Federally Obligated Airport. The relevant guidance for actions on airport property are in FAA Order 1050.1E "Environmental Impacts, Policies, and Procedures" and FAA Order 5050.4B "National Environmental Policy Act Implementing Instructions for Airport Actions".

The environmental document should identify what will happen to the facilities associated with the current David F. Johnson Memorial USAR Center in Fargo if the proposed action is taken.

For the Alternate Location alternative, the document should identify if the Existing Explosive Ordnance Proficiency Training Center Building meets the explosive safety arcs in relation to the new North Dakota Army National Guard (NDANG) Fire Station (draft page 8 and Figure 2-1).

Draft paragraph 3.2 states that the alternative location is underlain by a groundwater plume contaminated with jet fuel that is migrating from an offsite source. The environmental document should provide the pertinent information for the study that determined the jet fuel groundwater plume. The environmental document should define what is meant by an offsite source. Jet fuel storage and jet fuelling activities are activities typically associated with airports. The document should indicate past, present, and future regulatory actions associated with the jet fuel plume and if there are any Federal, Local, or State requirements that must be met if the Alternate Location alternative is chosen.

If not already included in your planning process, we request Hector International Airport be given the opportunity to provide input and comments. Hector International Airports' Airport Layout Plan identifies the land ownership of the airport. Please update your drawings to indicate if the property is leased or owned by the ND ANG, as Hector International Airport is required to update their Airport Layout Plan with identified changes to any airport property.

The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) requires notification construction or alterations as required by Federal Aviation Regulations, Part 77, Objects Affecting Navigable Airspace, Paragraph 77.13. CFR Title 14 Part 77.13 states that any person/organization who intends to sponsor any construction or alteration located on a public use airport regardless of height or locations must notify the Administrator of the FAA. Please note that Part 77 includes temporary construction vehicles and equipment. The Notice of Proposed Construction or Alteration Form 7460-1 may be obtained and filed online at <https://oeaaa.faa.gov>.

FAA technical operations are required to be contacted to identify any possible impacts to aircraft navigation and/or communication equipment. The Minneapolis Technical Support Center Manager (MSP TSCM) for the proposed area may be contacted by phone at (952) 997-9261 or in writing. The address for the MSP TSCM is:

Federal Aviation Administration  
Minneapolis Technical Support Center  
Attn: MSP TSCM  
14800 Galaxie Ave, Suite 300  
Apple Valley, MN 55124

The design, construction, and operation of the construction improvements do not create a hazardous wildlife attractant to Hector International Airport. Hazardous wildlife and hazardous wildlife separation distances are defined in FAA Advisory Circular (AC) 150/5200-33B, Hazardous Wildlife Attractants on or near airports. All design, construction, and operation of the facility and all facility components (such as materials handling, landscaping, ditches, drainage, and storm water management) shall comply with FAA AC 150/5200-33B, Hazardous Wildlife Attractants on or near Airports.

FAA Advisory Circular 150/5200-33B, Hazardous Wildlife Attractants On or Near Airports, advises a 10,000 foot separation distance between the airport and a hazardous wildlife attractant. Additionally, it is recommended that a 5-mile separation distance be considered

when the attractant could cause wildlife movement into or across the approach or departure airspace.

If you are uncertain if the proposed development will cause a wildlife hazard for the airport or other airports in the area, we recommend you or the proponent consult with the United States Department of Agriculture, APHIS, Wildlife Services or another qualified wildlife biologist. We recommend any wildlife biologist consulting on a matter such as this, meet the qualifications identified FAA Advisory Circular 150/5200-36, "Qualifications for wildlife biologist conducting wildlife hazard assessments and training curriculums for airport personnel involved in controlling wildlife hazards on airports".

I appreciate that our office was given the opportunity to review this project. Please contact me if you have any questions or need further information.

If you have questions, please contact our office at (701) 323-7380.

Sincerely,



Patricia L. Dressler  
Environmental Protection Specialist  
Bismarck Airports District Office

Cc: Executive Director, Hector International Airport

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# **CH2MHILL** TELEPHONE CONVERSATION RECORD

**Call To:** Mr. Rich Reaves, CH2M HILL

**Phone No.:** 678-530-4285

**Date:** February 26, 2009

**Call From:** Ms. Patricia Dressler, Environmental Protection Specialist  
Bismarck Airports District Office, 2301 University Drive Building 23B  
Bismarck, ND 58504  
Phone: 701-323-7380

**Message**

**Taken By:** Mr. Rich Reaves, CH2M HILL      **Time:** 05:12 PM

**Subject:** FAA Comments on the Draft Environmental Assessment, Fargo, ND.

Ms. Dressler indicated that the FAA has reviewed the Draft US Army Reserve EA for Construction and Operation of an Armed Forces Reserve Center and Organizational Maintenance Shop at the NDANG Facility on Hector International Airport, Fargo, ND. She noted that FAA had no comments on the Draft EA and thanked CH2M HILL for adding the information requested during her review of the Description of the Proposed Action and Alternatives (DOPAA).

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
HEADQUARTERS, 88TH REGIONAL SUPPORT COMMAND  
60 SOUTH O STREET  
FORT MCCOY, WISCONSIN 54656

REPLY TO  
ATTENTION OF

April 29, 2009

Directorate of Public Works

Mr. Jeffry Towner, Field Supervisor  
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
North Dakota Field Office  
3425 Miriam Avenue  
Bismarck, North Dakota 58501-7926

Dear Mr. Towner:

The United States Army Reserve (USAR) and the National Guard Bureau are preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) for a project in Fargo, North Dakota. The new Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) would be constructed on the North Dakota Air National Guard (ANG) facility at Hector Field airport in Fargo, Cass County, North Dakota (Figure 1-1). The project area is bordered by the Hector Field runway/taxiway to the west, a public cemetery to the north, and the remainder of the ANG facility to the east and south.

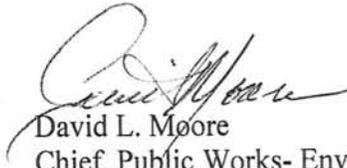
A new AFRC complex would be constructed (Figure 2-1). The complex would consist of an approximately 24,000-square-foot (sf) AFRC, a 1,000 sf unheated storage building, a 5,000 sf operational maintenance shop, 1,360 square yards (sy) of military equipment parking and 1,200 sy of privately owned vehicle parking. The facility would be located in the northwest corner of the ANG facility, immediately east of Hector Field runway/taxiway. Access to the new AFRC would be from the main gate of the ANG facility located off of North University Drive.

According to topographic and aerial maps, no permanent bodies of water or waterways are located on or adjacent to the project area. The Red River is approximately 1 mile east of the project area and flows north along the eastern edge of Cass County and is the major river in the area. The project area located on Hector Field is highly disturbed and completely developed with buildings, airport pavement, mowed lawns and landscaping. The airport area has been utilized by the ANG since 1947. There is no potentially suitable habitat for the two Federal Listed species for Cass county, the whooping crane (*Grus americana*) and the gray wolf (*Canis lupus*) on the proposed site. The United States Army Reserve anticipates no potential impacts to Listed species from the proposed work.

This letter is being sent as part of the agency scoping for the EA. This letter requests your input with regard to any issues of concern to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) relevant for consideration in the NEPA analysis. This letter is not a request for consultation with the USFWS. Any consultation that may be required as a result of the proposed project would be handled separately. Your office will be provided with a copy of the EA upon its completion for further review and comment. If you require additional information, please contact Mr. Richard

Ward at (801) 656-4258 or by email at [richard.ward2@us.army.mil](mailto:richard.ward2@us.army.mil). Please address and mail written correspondence to: HEADQUARTERS, 96TH RRC, ATTN: ARRC-CUT-ENE (WARD), BLDG 102, SALT LAKE CITY, UT, 84113-5007.

Sincerely,

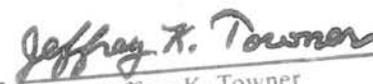


David L. Moore  
Chief, Public Works- Environmental Division

Enclosures

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE  
ECOLOGICAL SERVICES  
ND FIELD OFFICE

Project as described will have no significant impact on fish and wildlife resources. No endangered or threatened species are known to occupy the project area. IF PROJECT DESIGN CHANGES ARE MADE, PLEASE SUBMIT PLANS FOR REVIEW.

5-13-09   
Date Jeffrey K. Towner  
Field Supervisor



REPLY TO  
ATTENTION OF

**DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY**  
HEADQUARTERS, 88TH REGIONAL SUPPORT COMMAND  
60 SOUTH O STREET  
FORT MCCOY, WISCONSIN 54656

April 29, 2009

Directorate of Public Works

Mr. Steve Dyke, Conservation Supervisor  
North Dakota Department of Game and Fish  
100 N. Bismarck Expressway  
Bismarck, ND 58501-5095

Dear Mr. Dyke:

The United States Army Reserve (USAR) and the National Guard Bureau are preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) for a project in Fargo, North Dakota. The new Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) would be constructed on the North Dakota Air National Guard (ANG) facility at Hector Field airport in Fargo, Cass County, North Dakota (Figure 1-1). The project area is bordered by the Hector Field runway/taxiway to the west, a public cemetery to the north, and the remainder of the ANG facility to the east and south.

A new AFRC complex would be constructed (Figure 2-1). The complex would consist of an approximately 24,000-square-foot (sf) AFRC, a 1,000 sf unheated storage building, a 5,000 sf operational maintenance shop, 1,360 square yards (sy) of military equipment parking and 1,200 sy of privately owned vehicle parking. The facility would be located in the northwest corner of the ANG facility, immediately east of Hector Field runway/taxiway. Access to the new AFRC would be from the main gate of the ANG facility located off of North University Drive.

According to topographic and aerial maps, no permanent bodies of water or waterways are located on or adjacent to the project area. The Red River is approximately 1 mile northeast of the project area and flows north along the eastern edge of Cass County and is the major river in the area. The project area located on Hector Field is highly disturbed and completely developed with buildings, airport pavement, mowed lawns and landscaping. The airport area has been utilized by the ANG since 1947. The USAR anticipates no potential impacts to protected species from the proposed work.

This letter is being sent as part of the agency scoping for the EA. This letter requests your input with regard to any issues of concern to the North Dakota Department of Game and Fish (NDDGF) relevant for consideration in the NEPA analysis. Your office will be provided with a copy of the EA upon its completion for further review and comment.

-2-

If you require additional information, please contact Mr. Richard Ward at (801) 656-4258 or by email at [richard.ward2@us.army.mil](mailto:richard.ward2@us.army.mil). Please address and mail written correspondence to: HEADQUARTERS, 96TH RRC, ATTN: ARRC-CUT-ENE (WARD), BLDG 102, SALT LAKE CITY, UT, 84113-5007.

Sincerely,



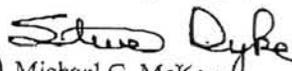
David L. Moore  
Chief, Public Works- Environmental Division

Enclosures



North Dakota Game & Fish Dept.  
100 N. Bismarck Expressway  
Bismarck, ND 58501-5095

We have reviewed the project and foresee no identifiable conflict with wildlife or wildlife habitat based on the information provided.

  
(for) Michael G. McKenna  
Chief, Conservation & Communication Division  
Date: 5/26/09



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
HEADQUARTERS, 88TH REGIONAL SUPPORT COMMAND  
60 SOUTH O STREET  
FORT MCCOY, WISCONSIN 54656

REPLY TO  
ATTENTION OF

March 31, 2009

Directorate of Public Works

Mr. Merlan E. Paaverud, Jr., SHPO  
State Historical Society of North Dakota  
612 East Boulevard Avenue  
Bismarck, ND 58505

Dear Mr. Paaverud:

Pursuant to regulations found at 36 CFR 800 we request SHPO review and your concurrence of the following project recommendations for the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) projects in Fargo, Cass County, North Dakota.

On September 8, 2005, the BRAC Commission recommended the closure of the David F. Johnson Memorial United States Army Reserve Center (USARC) located at 1610 23rd Avenue North, Fargo, Cass County, North Dakota, 58102-1042, and realignment of displaced units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) that would be constructed on the adjacent North Dakota Air National Guard (ANG) facility at Hector International Airport (IAP) in Fargo, Cass County, North Dakota, 58102-1042.

The AFRC construction would consist of an approximately 24,000 square-foot (SF) training and administrative building; a 1,000 SF unheated storage building; a 5,000 SF organizational maintenance shop; 3,000 square-yards of military equipment parking; and 2,100 SF of privately owned vehicle parking. The facility would be located in the northwest corner of the ANG facility, immediately east of the Hector Field runway/taxiway. Access to the new AFRC would be from the main gate of the ANG facility located off North University Drive. Enclosed are copies of the conceptual design of the facility and placement of its features (Enclosure 1, Figures 1-1, 2-1, 2-2).

The AFRC construction project is generally located on the east side of Hector Field IAP in Fargo, North Dakota. Two sites are currently proposed for the project, and both are about 10 acres in size. Figures 1-1 and 2-1 depict the location of the project alternatives. The preferred alternative is located in the S  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the NE  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the NW  $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 25, Township 140 North, Range 49 West. This site is bordered by the Hector Field runway/taxiway to the west, a public cemetery to the north, and the remainder of the ANG facility to the east and south. The preferred alternative and alternate site will undergo environmental study as per state and federal laws. The alternate site is located in the N  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the SW  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the SE  $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 25, Township 140 North, Range 49 West. The alternate site is located approximately 1,500 feet south of the preferred alternative.

Each alternative's Area of Potential Effect (APE) is defined as approximately 10 acres, since the entirety of each site has the potential to undergo ground disturbance and construction activities, as shown in Figure 2-1. We believe that the APEs as defined adequately consider all reasonable potential effects to Historic Properties from this proposed undertaking.

In addition to the proposed project described above, the ANG is also constructing a new fire station between the preferred alternative location and the airport as shown on Figure 2-1. The new fire station is anticipated to be constructed in 2009 and is not a part of this project.

In 2008, cultural resource specialists at CH2M HILL contacted Dr. Paul Picha, Chief Archeologist, State Historical Society of North Dakota, concerning cultural resources at the sites in preparation for obtaining the requisite archaeological permit and conducting fieldwork. CH2M HILL then learned that a comprehensive cultural resource study was recently undertaken at Hector Field. Enclosed is a copy of the "Final Cultural Resources Survey, Fargo Air National Guard Station, Hector Field, North Dakota, January 2007" (Enclosure 2). In brief, the entire base has been intensively inventoried for cultural resources. The study included subsurface testing, a pedestrian inventory survey, and documentation of built-environment resources. Many areas of Hector Field, including the preferred alternative and alternate site, are characterized by heavy prior ground disturbances, and built-environment structures. Historic structures were documented during the comprehensive 2007 study, although no subsurface pre-contact or historic archaeological sites were observed. A dialog has been ongoing between Dr. Picha and CH2M HILL regarding the need for further cultural resource work for this project. Dr. Picha indicated that, based on the recent comprehensive cultural resource survey and documentation on Hector Field, additional investigation is not likely necessary.

Further, based on the current project description and design, we do not believe that the BRAC project will have any effect on National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligible structures at Hector Field. The enclosed Figure 2-2 shows the current project layout on the preferred alternative. CH2M HILL cultural resource specialists have been in communication with Susan Quinnell, Review and Compliance Coordinator, State Historical Society of North Dakota, regarding the proposed building height and viewshed issues. Based on the current site plan, and the maximum 1-story building height of the proposed facility, we believe that the Hector Field BRAC project will not impact nearby NRHP eligible structures.

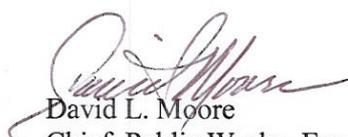
We believe that the 2007 cultural resource investigation at Hector Field was comprehensive, thorough, and adequate and we agree with the methods, findings, and recommendations. It is our understanding that the SHPO concurred with the adequacy of the 2007 cultural resource study. Based on the previous studies and information provided, the USAR 88th Regional Support Command (RSC), as the lead Federal agency for Section 106 compliance, recommends no additional cultural resource site investigation and has determined no historic properties affected by the proposed action as per 36 CFR 800.4(d)(1).

Enclosed is a copy of the "Class III Intensive Pedestrian Cultural Resource Inventory of Three US Army Reserve Properties in North Dakota for the 96th Regional Readiness Command" (Enclosure 3). Please note the command change for this action has changed from the 96th Regional Readiness Command (RRC) to the 88th RSC. Also, enclosed are an USGS map and aerial map of the USARC enclave (Enclosure 4). The David F. Johnson Memorial USARC is less than fifty years old, has had extensive renovations since its construction, and will be returned to the Airport Authority for like use; thus, future use of the current USARC will not change significantly. We have determined that the APE for this undertaking is within the 5.84 acre property enclave. The APE does not contain any known historic or archaeological resources. It is our determination that no historic properties will be affected by this undertaking

The USAR has initiated consultation for the proposed BRAC undertakings with federally listed tribes that have a historical connection in North Dakota. We await responses from these Tribal groups and will address any questions or concerns they may have about this project.

Pursuant to 36 CFR 800.4(a)(ii), we would appreciate your comments on our determinations for these undertakings. If we do not hear from you within thirty (30) days, we will assume that you concur with our determination and will proceed as discussed above. If you have any questions about this project, or require additional assistance, please contact Mr. Richard Ward at (801) 656-4258 or by email at [richard.ward2@us.army.mil](mailto:richard.ward2@us.army.mil). Please address and mail written correspondence to: HEADQUARTERS, 96TH RRC, ATTN: ARRC-CUT-ENE (WARD), BLDG 102, SALT LAKE CITY, UT, 84113-5007.

Sincerely,



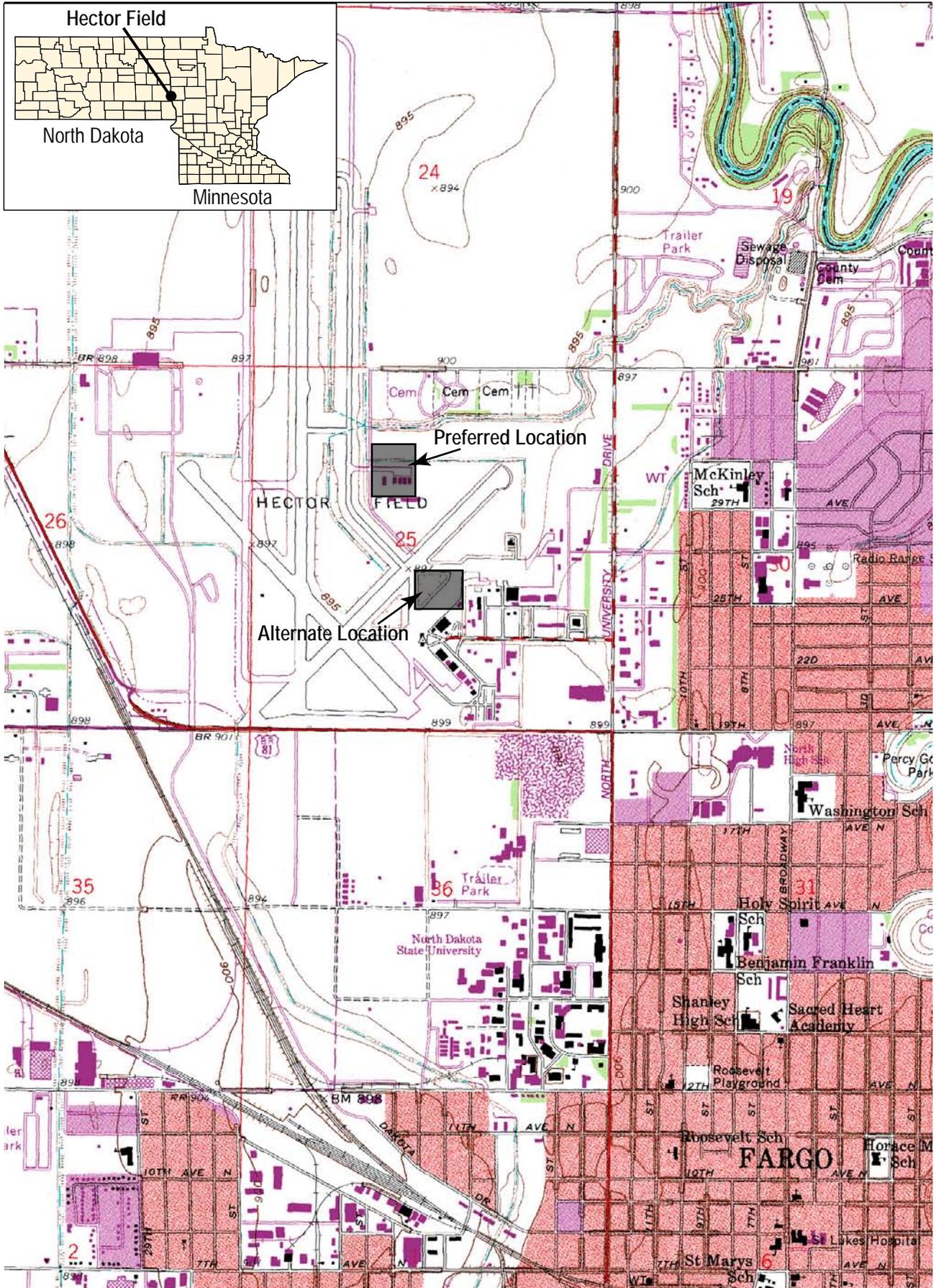
David L. Moore  
Chief, Public Works- Environmental Division

Enclosures

Cc:

Jason Olheiser, Air National Guard

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Map Source: USGS 7.5 Minute Series Topographic Quadrangle, Fargo North, N. Dak. - Minn., Revised 1993.

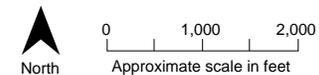
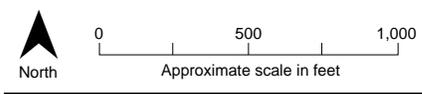
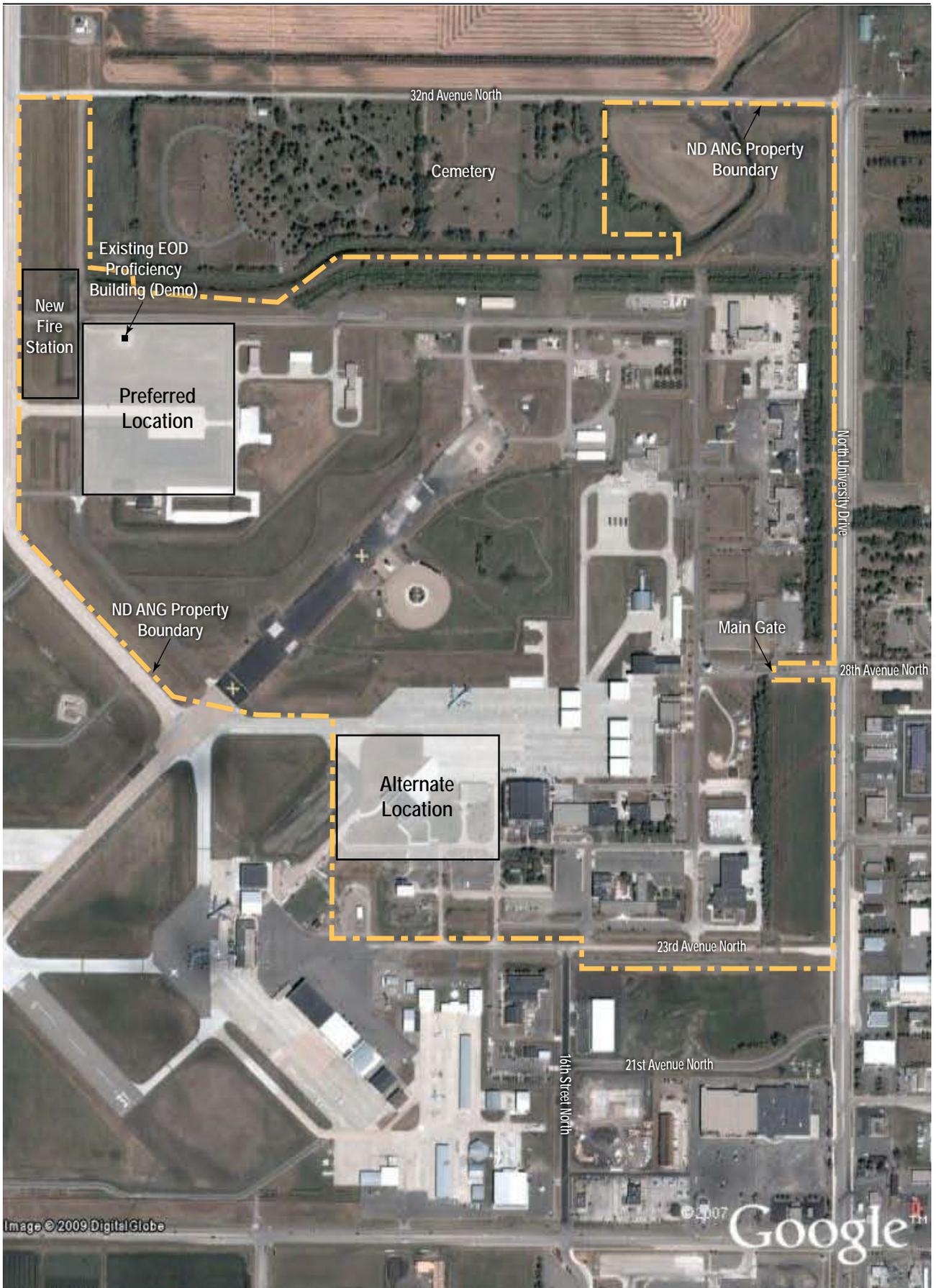


FIGURE 1-1  
Project Location Map  
USACE BRAC, Fargo, ND



**FIGURE 2-1**  
 Proposed Project Location  
 USACE BRAC, Fargo, ND



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**APPENDIX 3:**

**A CLASS III INTENSIVE LEVEL PEDESTRIAN CULTURAL RESOURCE  
INVENTORY OF THREE UNITED STATES ARMY RESERVE PROPERTIES  
IN NORTH DAKOTA FOR THE 96TH REGIONAL READINESS COMMAND**

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*PRODUCED BY SWCA ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS*

*by Sonia Hutmacher and Elisabeth Robinson*

The native environment in the area surrounding the David F. Johnson USARC is influenced by a semi-arid climate and is composed of plant communities typical of the High Plains. Vegetation includes mixed prairie grasses, buck brush, buffalo berry, cottonwood, and various other forbs (LoveToKnow 2003).

Landscaping, asphalt pavement, and installation structures take up approximately 90% of the ground surface of the David F. Johnson USARC. The remaining 10% of the ground surface is covered with loose, imported, gravel aggregate landscaping that serves as a base for equipment and machinery storage. Native ground visibility is less than 5% across the installation. The few areas where native sediments are visible have been extremely disturbed. These sediments are not likely to contain in situ prehistoric or historical cultural materials older than 1962 (the date of initial facility construction).

## ***RESULTS***

Archaeologists conducted a pedestrian survey to identify all cultural resource materials at the David F. Johnson USARC that were 50 years of age or older and evaluated the potential for the ongoing activities of the 96th RRC at the David F. Johnson USARC to affect historic properties that are located outside the perimeter of the installation (i.e., changes to potential historical sky-lines, districts, etc.). Due to security concerns, Global Positioning System (GPS) points and photos of the facility were taken under the approval of Kathy Swedberg, Facility Manager.

The David F. Johnson USARC was constructed in 1962, and additions to the main building were completed in 1983 (U.S. Army Reserve 2000). The main facility consists of a single-story, brick building that provide office and storage space for the 96th RRC (Figure 3-11).



**Figure 3-11.** West elevation of the Johnson USARC facility, view east.

Additional structures on installation property include a vehicle maintenance facility and storage sheds. The north end of the property surrounding the USARC main building has been landscaped, and the parking lot and vehicle maintenance areas are covered with modern asphalt pavement. An imported gravel equipment and machinery yard is located on the southern end of the property (Figure 3-12).



**Figure 3-12.** South elevation of David F. Johnson USARC, view north.

No prehistoric or historical cultural materials were identified within the perimeter of the facility.

Elements of the installation that may become important cultural resources when they reach 50 years of age include the USARC main building, the maintenance shop, and two fire hydrants installed in 1962 (Figure 3-13). A reassessment of these resources to determine their historical significance should be conducted when they reach 50 years of age (ca. 2012).

Previous cultural resource inventory projects that intersected the 1.0-mile buffer zone of the David F. Johnson USARC indicated a low potential for archaeological sites in this area. The historic properties reported are mainly located on the North Dakota State University campus, approximately 0.5 miles south of the installation. The activities of the 96th RRC at the David F. Johnson USARC are conducted wholly within the perimeter of this installation and are, therefore, not likely to pose any adverse effect to historic properties located outside its perimeter. Any future development at this installation is not likely to have an affect upon the viewsheds of cultural resource sites that have been identified at the current time.



**Figure 3-13.** Overview of 1960s fire hydrant.

### ***RECOMMENDATIONS***

No cultural resource sites or materials were identified during the intensive level, pedestrian inventory of the David F. Johnson USARC. No historic properties are known to be located within the viewshed of this USARC. Therefore, the activities conducted by the 96th RRC at the David F. Johnson USARC are not likely to have any direct or indirect effects to any known cultural resources on the installation or in the immediate area.

Most of the historic properties documented within the 1.0-mile buffer zone are located on the North Dakota State University campus, approximately 0.5 miles south of the installation. None are within the viewshed of the USARC. The activities of the 96th RRC at the David F. Johnson USARC are conducted wholly within the perimeter of this installation, and are therefore not likely to pose any direct adverse effect to historic properties located outside its perimeter. Any future development at this installation is not likely to have any visual effect to any cultural resource sites that have been identified at the current time.

It should be noted that in 2012, the artifacts and facilities at this USARC that date to 1962 will become historical in age and should be reassessed for historical significance at that time.

## ***MANAGEMENT SUMMARY***

No cultural resource sites or materials were identified at this installation as a result of this intensive level pedestrian cultural resources inventory. The structural and infrastructural components of this USARC have not attained sufficient age to be evaluated under the criteria of the NRHP. Additional evaluation of these findings may be required by 2012 when the David F. Johnson USARC attains 50 years of age.

Should cultural resource materials be identified as a result of any activities at the David F. Johnson USARC, work must stop immediately and contact must be made with the 96th RRC Environmental Office, Fort Douglas, Utah so that appropriate interagency consultation may be initiated.

## ***REFERENCES CITED***

LoveToKnow

2003 *NORTH DAKOTA*, Electronic document, [http://www.1911encyclopedia.org/N/NO/NORTH\\_DAKOTA.htm](http://www.1911encyclopedia.org/N/NO/NORTH_DAKOTA.htm), accessed October 27, 2004.

Schwert, Donald P.

2002 *A Brief Overview of the Geology of the Fargo-Moorehead Region*. Electronic document, [http://www.ndsu.edu/fargo\\_geology/briefhistory.htm](http://www.ndsu.edu/fargo_geology/briefhistory.htm), accessed October 27, 2004.

U.S. Army Reserve

1998 *U.S. Army Reserve Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan 96th Regional Support Command North Dakota*. U.S. Army Reserve, Environmental Quality Division, Atlanta.

2000 *USAR Total Facility Assessment of David F. Johnson USARC*. U.S. Army Reserve, Salt Lake City Facility Engineer Team, Salt Lake City.

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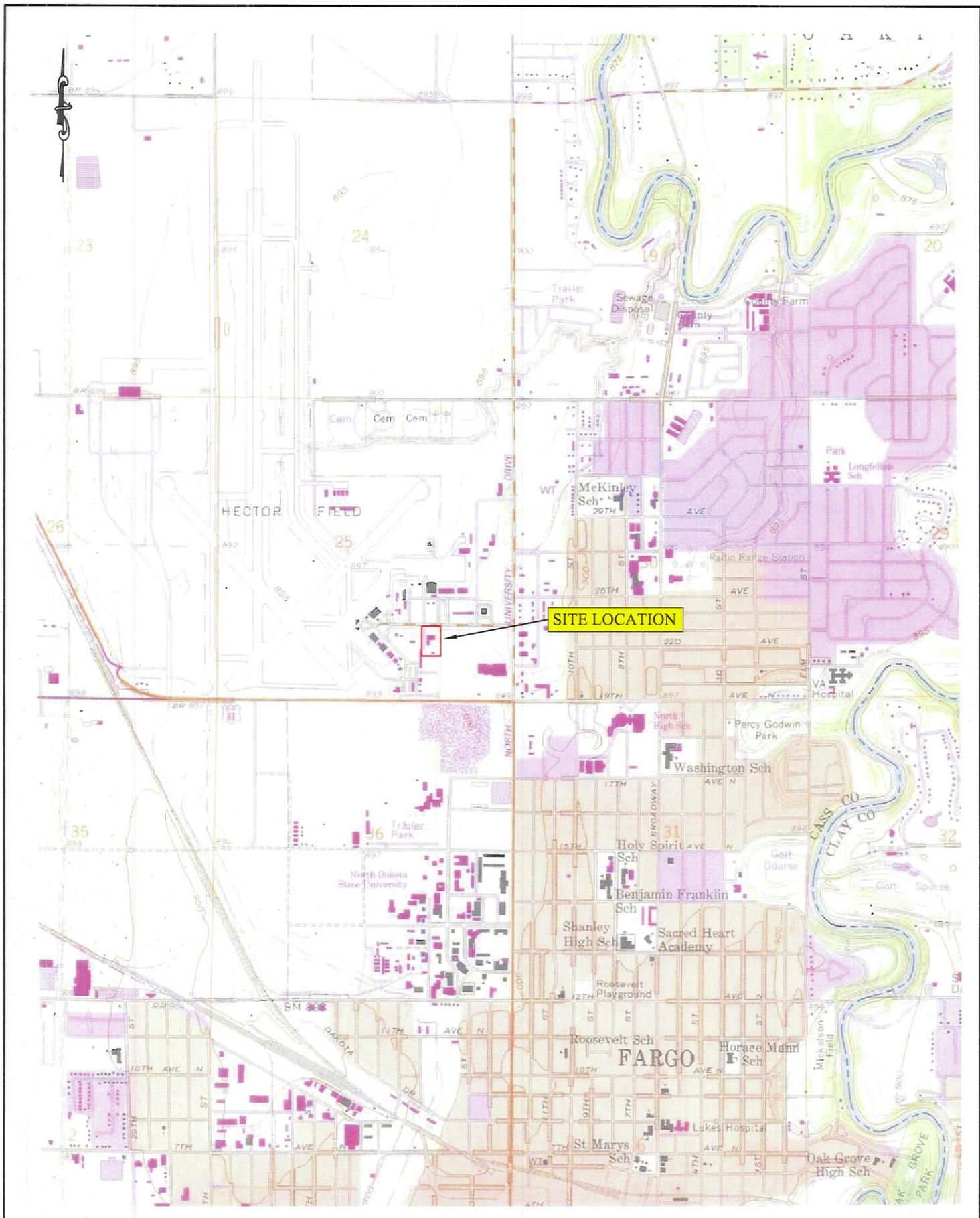


FIGURE 5  
 1993 USGS 7.5 MINUTE TOPOGRAPHY MAP  
 DAVID F. JOHNSON USARC-ND002  
 1610 23RD AVENUE NORTH  
 FARGO, NORTH DAKOTA



AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH PROVIDED BY EDR

FIGURE 13  
1997 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH  
DAVID F. JOHNSON USARC-ND002  
1610 23RD AVENUE NORTH  
FARGO, NORTH DAKOTA



**STATE  
HISTORICAL  
SOCIETY**  
OF NORTH DAKOTA

John Hoeven  
*Governor of North Dakota*

April 9, 2009

**North Dakota  
State Historical Board**

David L. Moore  
Chief, Public Works, Environmental Division  
Department of the Army  
Headquarters, 88<sup>th</sup> Regional Support Command  
60 South O Street  
Fort McCoy WI 54656

Marvin L. Kaiser  
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Parks and Recreation  
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Francis Ziegler  
*Director  
Department of Transportation*

Merlan E. Paaverud, Jr.  
*Director*

**ND SHPO Ref.:05-0563A Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Hector Field,  
David F. Johnson Memorial USARC at 1610 23<sup>rd</sup> Ave North Fargo, Cass County,  
North Dakota**

Dear Mr. Moore,

We reviewed ND SHPO Ref.:05-0563A Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Hector Field, David F. Johnson Memorial USARC at 1610 23<sup>rd</sup> Ave North Fargo, Cass County, North Dakota. We concur with your "No Historic Properties Affected" determination, provided the project is of the nature specified and that it takes place in the legal description outlined and mapped in the correspondence. We find "Final Cultural Resources Survey Fargo Air National Guard Station, Hector Field, North Dakota," dated January 2007, acceptable.

Thank you for the opportunity to review this project. Please include the ND SHPO reference number listed above in any further correspondence for this specific project. If you have any questions, please contact Susan Quinnell, Review and Compliance Coordinator at 701-328-3576. E-mail: [squinnell@nd.gov](mailto:squinnell@nd.gov)

Sincerely,

Merlan E. Paaverud, Jr.  
State Historic Preservation Officer (North Dakota)  
and Director State Historical Society of North Dakota

Accredited by the  
American Association  
of Museums



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
HEADQUARTERS, 88TH REGIONAL SUPPORT COMMAND  
60 SOUTH O STREET  
FORT MCCOY, WISCONSIN 54656

REPLY TO  
ATTENTION OF

March 31, 2009

Directorate of Public Works

The Blackfeet Nation  
Blackfeet Tribe Culture Committee  
Mr. John Murray, THPO  
Quarter 108, E. Gov. Square  
PO Box 2809  
Browning, Montana 59417

Dear Mr. Murray:

The US Army Reserve 88th Regional Support Command (RSC) is planning Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) construction and closure projects in Fargo, Cass County, North Dakota. On September 8, 2005, the BRAC Commission recommended the closure of the David F. Johnson Memorial United States Army Reserve Center (USARC) located at 1610 23rd Avenue North, Fargo, Cass County, North Dakota, 58102-1042, and realignment of displaced units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) that would be constructed on the adjacent North Dakota Air National Guard (ANG) facility at Hector International Airport (IAP) in Fargo, Cass County, North Dakota, 58102-1042.

The AFRC construction would consist of an approximately 24,000 square-foot (SF) training and administrative building; a 1,000 SF unheated storage building; a 5,000 SF organizational maintenance shop; 3,000 square-yards of military equipment parking; and 2,100 SF of privately owned vehicle parking. The facility would be located in the northwest corner of the ANG facility, immediately east of the Hector Field runway/taxiway. Access to the new AFRC would be from the main gate of the ANG facility located off North University Drive. Enclosed are copies of the conceptual design of the facility and placement of its features (Enclosure 1, Figures 1-1, 2-1, 2-2).

The AFRC construction project is generally located on the east side of Hector Field IAP in Fargo, North Dakota. Two sites are currently proposed for the project, and both are about 10 acres in size. Figures 1-1 and 2-1 depict the location of the project alternatives. The preferred alternative is located in the S  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the NE  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the NW  $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 25, Township 140 North, Range 49 West. This site is bordered by the Hector Field runway/taxiway to the west, a public cemetery to the north, and the remainder of the ANG facility to the east and south. The preferred alternative and alternate site will undergo environmental study as per state and federal laws. The alternate site is located in the N  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the SW  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the SE  $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 25, Township 140 North, Range 49 West. The alternate site is located approximately 1,500 feet south of the preferred alternative.

Each alternative's Area of Potential Effect (APE) is defined as approximately 10 acres, since the entirety of each site has the potential to undergo ground disturbance and construction activities, as shown in Figure 2-1. We believe that the APEs as defined adequately consider all reasonable potential effects to Historic Properties from this proposed undertaking.



**DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY**  
**HEADQUARTERS, 88TH REGIONAL SUPPORT COMMAND**  
**60 SOUTH O STREET**  
**FORT MCCOY, WISCONSIN 54656**

REPLY TO  
ATTENTION OF

March 31, 2009

Directorate of Public Works

Chippewa Cree Tribe of the Rocky Boy's Reservation  
Mr. Alvin Windyboy, THPO  
Rocky Boy Route #544  
Box Elder, Montana 59521

Dear Mr. Windyboy:

The US Army Reserve 88th Regional Support Command (RSC) is planning Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) construction and closure projects in Fargo, Cass County, North Dakota. On September 8, 2005, the BRAC Commission recommended the closure of the David F. Johnson Memorial United States Army Reserve Center (USARC) located at 1610 23rd Avenue North, Fargo, Cass County, North Dakota, 58102-1042, and realignment of displaced units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) that would be constructed on the adjacent North Dakota Air National Guard (ANG) facility at Hector International Airport (IAP) in Fargo, Cass County, North Dakota, 58102-1042.

The AFRC construction would consist of an approximately 24,000 square-foot (SF) training and administrative building; a 1,000 SF unheated storage building; a 5,000 SF organizational maintenance shop; 3,000 square-yards of military equipment parking; and 2,100 SF of privately owned vehicle parking. The facility would be located in the northwest corner of the ANG facility, immediately east of the Hector Field runway/taxiway. Access to the new AFRC would be from the main gate of the ANG facility located off North University Drive. Enclosed are copies of the conceptual design of the facility and placement of its features (Enclosure 1, Figures 1-1, 2-1, 2-2).

The AFRC construction project is generally located on the east side of Hector Field IAP in Fargo, North Dakota. Two sites are currently proposed for the project, and both are about 10 acres in size. Figures 1-1 and 2-1 depict the location of the project alternatives. The preferred alternative is located in the S ½ of the NE ¼ of the NW ¼ of Section 25, Township 140 North, Range 49 West. This site is bordered by the Hector Field runway/taxiway to the west, a public cemetery to the north, and the remainder of the ANG facility to the east and south. The preferred alternative and alternate site will undergo environmental study as per state and federal laws. The alternate site is located in the N ½ of the SW ¼ of the SE ¼ of Section 25, Township 140 North, Range 49 West. The alternate site is located approximately 1,500 feet south of the preferred alternative.

Each alternative's Area of Potential Effect (APE) is defined as approximately 10 acres, since the entirety of each site has the potential to undergo ground disturbance and construction activities, as shown in Figure 2-1. We believe that the APEs as defined adequately consider all reasonable potential effects to Historic Properties from this proposed undertaking.



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
HEADQUARTERS, 88TH REGIONAL SUPPORT COMMAND  
60 SOUTH O STREET  
FORT MCCOY, WISCONSIN 54656

REPLY TO  
ATTENTION OF

March 31, 2009

Directorate of Public Works

The Crow Tribe of Indians  
Mr. Dale Old Horn, THPO  
P.O. Box 159  
Crow Agency, Montana 59022

Dear Mr. Horn:

The US Army Reserve 88th Regional Support Command (RSC) is planning Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) construction and closure projects in Fargo, Cass County, North Dakota. On September 8, 2005, the BRAC Commission recommended the closure of the David F. Johnson Memorial United States Army Reserve Center (USARC) located at 1610 23rd Avenue North, Fargo, Cass County, North Dakota, 58102-1042, and realignment of displaced units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) that would be constructed on the adjacent North Dakota Air National Guard (ANG) facility at Hector International Airport (IAP) in Fargo, Cass County, North Dakota, 58102-1042.

The AFRC construction would consist of an approximately 24,000 square-foot (SF) training and administrative building; a 1,000 SF unheated storage building; a 5,000 SF organizational maintenance shop; 3,000 square-yards of military equipment parking; and 2,100 SF of privately owned vehicle parking. The facility would be located in the northwest corner of the ANG facility, immediately east of the Hector Field runway/taxiway. Access to the new AFRC would be from the main gate of the ANG facility located off North University Drive. Enclosed are copies of the conceptual design of the facility and placement of its features (Enclosure 1, Figures 1-1, 2-1, 2-2).

The AFRC construction project is generally located on the east side of Hector Field IAP in Fargo, North Dakota. Two sites are currently proposed for the project, and both are about 10 acres in size. Figures 1-1 and 2-1 depict the location of the project alternatives. The preferred alternative is located in the S  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the NE  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the NW  $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 25, Township 140 North, Range 49 West. This site is bordered by the Hector Field runway/taxiway to the west, a public cemetery to the north, and the remainder of the ANG facility to the east and south. The preferred alternative and alternate site will undergo environmental study as per state and federal laws. The alternate site is located in the N  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the SW  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the SE  $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 25, Township 140 North, Range 49 West. The alternate site is located approximately 1,500 feet south of the preferred alternative.

Each alternative's Area of Potential Effect (APE) is defined as approximately 10 acres, since the entirety of each site has the potential to undergo ground disturbance and construction activities, as shown in Figure 2-1. We believe that the APEs as defined adequately consider all reasonable potential effects to Historic Properties from this proposed undertaking.



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
HEADQUARTERS, 88TH REGIONAL SUPPORT COMMAND  
60 SOUTH O STREET  
FORT MCCOY, WISCONSIN 54656

REPLY TO  
ATTENTION OF

March 31, 2009

Directorate of Public Works

Fort Belknap Indian Community  
Fort Belknap Indian Community Council  
Mr. Wes Cochran  
RR 1 Box 66  
Harlem, Montana 59526

Dear Mr. Cochran:

The US Army Reserve 88th Regional Support Command (RSC) is planning Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) construction and closure projects in Fargo, Cass County, North Dakota. On September 8, 2005, the BRAC Commission recommended the closure of the David F. Johnson Memorial United States Army Reserve Center (USARC) located at 1610 23rd Avenue North, Fargo, Cass County, North Dakota, 58102-1042, and realignment of displaced units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) that would be constructed on the adjacent North Dakota Air National Guard (ANG) facility at Hector International Airport (IAP) in Fargo, Cass County, North Dakota, 58102-1042.

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The AFRC construction project is generally located on the east side of Hector Field IAP in Fargo, North Dakota. Two sites are currently proposed for the project, and both are about 10 acres in size. Figures 1-1 and 2-1 depict the location of the project alternatives. The preferred alternative is located in the S  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the NE  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the NW  $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 25, Township 140 North, Range 49 West. This site is bordered by the Hector Field runway/taxiway to the west, a public cemetery to the north, and the remainder of the ANG facility to the east and south. The preferred alternative and alternate site will undergo environmental study as per state and federal laws. The alternate site is located in the N  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the SW  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the SE  $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 25, Township 140 North, Range 49 West. The alternate site is located approximately 1,500 feet south of the preferred alternative.

Each alternative's Area of Potential Effect (APE) is defined as approximately 10 acres, since the entirety of each site has the potential to undergo ground disturbance and construction activities, as shown in Figure 2-1. We believe that the APEs as defined adequately consider all reasonable potential effects to Historic Properties from this proposed undertaking.



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
HEADQUARTERS, 88TH REGIONAL SUPPORT COMMAND  
60 SOUTH O STREET  
FORT MCCOY, WISCONSIN 54656

REPLY TO  
ATTENTION OF

March 31, 2009

Directorate of Public Works

Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation  
Fort Peck Reservation  
Fort Peck Executive Board  
Mr. Caleb Shields, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 1027  
Poplar, Montana 59255

Dear Chairperson Shields:

The US Army Reserve 88th Regional Support Command (RSC) is planning Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) construction and closure projects in Fargo, Cass County, North Dakota. On September 8, 2005, the BRAC Commission recommended the closure of the David F. Johnson Memorial United States Army Reserve Center (USARC) located at 1610 23rd Avenue North, Fargo, Cass County, North Dakota, 58102-1042, and realignment of displaced units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) that would be constructed on the adjacent North Dakota Air National Guard (ANG) facility at Hector International Airport (IAP) in Fargo, Cass County, North Dakota, 58102-1042.

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Each alternative's Area of Potential Effect (APE) is defined as approximately 10 acres, since the entirety of each site has the potential to undergo ground disturbance and construction activities, as shown in Figure 2-1. We believe that the APEs as defined adequately consider all reasonable potential effects to Historic Properties from this proposed undertaking.



**DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY**  
**HEADQUARTERS, 88TH REGIONAL SUPPORT COMMAND**  
**60 SOUTH O STREET**  
**FORT MCCOY, WISCONSIN 54656**

REPLY TO  
ATTENTION OF

March 31 2009

Directorate of Public Works

Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation  
Ms. Marcia Pablo, THPO  
P.O. Box 278  
Pablo, MT 59855

Dear Ms. Pablo:

The US Army Reserve 88th Regional Support Command (RSC) is planning Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) construction and closure projects in Fargo, Cass County, North Dakota. On September 8, 2005, the BRAC Commission recommended the closure of the David F. Johnson Memorial United States Army Reserve Center (USARC) located at 1610 23rd Avenue North, Fargo, Cass County, North Dakota, 58102-1042, and realignment of displaced units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) that would be constructed on the adjacent North Dakota Air National Guard (ANG) facility at Hector International Airport (IAP) in Fargo, Cass County, North Dakota, 58102-1042.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
HEADQUARTERS, 88TH REGIONAL SUPPORT COMMAND  
60 SOUTH O STREET  
FORT MCCOY, WISCONSIN 54656

REPLY TO  
ATTENTION OF

March 31, 2009

Directorate of Public Works

Northern Cheyenne Tribe  
Mr. Conrad Fisher, THPO  
P.O. Box 128  
Lame Deer, Montana 59043

Dear Mr. Fisher:

The US Army Reserve 88th Regional Support Command (RSC) is planning Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) construction and closure projects in Fargo, Cass County, North Dakota. On September 8, 2005, the BRAC Commission recommended the closure of the David F. Johnson Memorial United States Army Reserve Center (USARC) located at 1610 23rd Avenue North, Fargo, Cass County, North Dakota, 58102-1042, and realignment of displaced units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) that would be constructed on the adjacent North Dakota Air National Guard (ANG) facility at Hector International Airport (IAP) in Fargo, Cass County, North Dakota, 58102-1042.

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**DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
HEADQUARTERS, 88TH REGIONAL SUPPORT COMMAND  
60 SOUTH O STREET  
FORT MCCOY, WISCONSIN 54656**

REPLY TO  
ATTENTION OF

March 31, 2009

Directorate of Public Works

Bois Forte Band of Chippewa Indians  
Ms. Rosemary Berens, THPO  
1500 Bois Forte Road  
Tower, MN 55790

Dear Ms. Berens:

The US Army Reserve 88th Regional Support Command (RSC) is planning Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) construction and closure projects in Fargo, Cass County, North Dakota. On September 8, 2005, the BRAC Commission recommended the closure of the David F. Johnson Memorial United States Army Reserve Center (USARC) located at 1610 23rd Avenue North, Fargo, Cass County, North Dakota, 58102-1042, and realignment of displaced units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) that would be constructed on the adjacent North Dakota Air National Guard (ANG) facility at Hector International Airport (IAP) in Fargo, Cass County, North Dakota, 58102-1042.

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**DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY**  
**HEADQUARTERS, 88TH REGIONAL SUPPORT COMMAND**  
**60 SOUTH O STREET**  
**FORT MCCOY, WISCONSIN 54656**

REPLY TO  
ATTENTION OF

March 31, 2009

Directorate of Public Works

Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe  
Ms. Gina Lemon, THPO  
Leech Lake HPO  
115 6th St, NW, Suite E  
Cass Lake, MN 56633

Dear Ms. Lemon:

The US Army Reserve 88th Regional Support Command (RSC) is planning Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) construction and closure projects in Fargo, Cass County, North Dakota. On September 8, 2005, the BRAC Commission recommended the closure of the David F. Johnson Memorial United States Army Reserve Center (USARC) located at 1610 23rd Avenue North, Fargo, Cass County, North Dakota, 58102-1042, and realignment of displaced units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) that would be constructed on the adjacent North Dakota Air National Guard (ANG) facility at Hector International Airport (IAP) in Fargo, Cass County, North Dakota, 58102-1042.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
HEADQUARTERS, 88TH REGIONAL SUPPORT COMMAND  
60 SOUTH O STREET  
FORT MCCOY, WISCONSIN 54656

REPLY TO  
ATTENTION OF

March 31, 2009

Directorate of Public Works

Fond du Lac Band of Minnesota Chippewa  
Fond du Lac Reservation  
Ms. Karen Diver, Chairperson  
1720 Big Lake Road  
Cloquet, MN 55720

Dear Chairperson Diver:

The US Army Reserve 88th Regional Support Command (RSC) is planning Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) construction and closure projects in Fargo, Cass County, North Dakota. On September 8, 2005, the BRAC Commission recommended the closure of the David F. Johnson Memorial United States Army Reserve Center (USARC) located at 1610 23rd Avenue North, Fargo, Cass County, North Dakota, 58102-1042, and realignment of displaced units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) that would be constructed on the adjacent North Dakota Air National Guard (ANG) facility at Hector International Airport (IAP) in Fargo, Cass County, North Dakota, 58102-1042.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
HEADQUARTERS, 88TH REGIONAL SUPPORT COMMAND  
60 SOUTH O STREET  
FORT MCCOY, WISCONSIN 54656

REPLY TO  
ATTENTION OF

March 31, 2009

Directorate of Public Works

Grand Portage Band of Minnesota Chippewa (aka Minnesota Chippewa Tribe)  
Mr. Norman W. Deschampe, Chairperson  
PO Box 428  
Grand Portage, MN 55604

Dear Chairperson Deschampe:

The US Army Reserve 88th Regional Support Command (RSC) is planning Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) construction and closure projects in Fargo, Cass County, North Dakota. On September 8, 2005, the BRAC Commission recommended the closure of the David F. Johnson Memorial United States Army Reserve Center (USARC) located at 1610 23rd Avenue North, Fargo, Cass County, North Dakota, 58102-1042, and realignment of displaced units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) that would be constructed on the adjacent North Dakota Air National Guard (ANG) facility at Hector International Airport (IAP) in Fargo, Cass County, North Dakota, 58102-1042.

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**DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY**  
**HEADQUARTERS, 88TH REGIONAL SUPPORT COMMAND**  
**60 SOUTH O STREET**  
**FORT MCCOY, WISCONSIN 54656**

REPLY TO  
ATTENTION OF

March 31, 2009

Directorate of Public Works

Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community (previously Prior Lake)  
Mr. Leonard Wabasha, Cultural Resources Director  
2330 Sioux Trail NW  
Prior Lake, MN 55372

Dear Mr. Wabasha:

The US Army Reserve 88th Regional Support Command (RSC) is planning Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) construction and closure projects in Fargo, Cass County, North Dakota. On September 8, 2005, the BRAC Commission recommended the closure of the David F. Johnson Memorial United States Army Reserve Center (USARC) located at 1610 23rd Avenue North, Fargo, Cass County, North Dakota, 58102-1042, and realignment of displaced units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) that would be constructed on the adjacent North Dakota Air National Guard (ANG) facility at Hector International Airport (IAP) in Fargo, Cass County, North Dakota, 58102-1042.

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**DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY**  
**HEADQUARTERS, 88TH REGIONAL SUPPORT COMMAND**  
**60 SOUTH O STREET**  
**FORT MCCOY, WISCONSIN 54656**

REPLY TO  
ATTENTION OF

March 31, 2009

Directorate of Public Works

Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community  
Mr. Stanley R Crooks, Chairperson  
2330 Sioux Trail NW  
Prior Lake, MN 55372

Dear Chairperson Crooks:

The US Army Reserve 88th Regional Support Command (RSC) is planning Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) construction and closure projects in Fargo, Cass County, North Dakota. On September 8, 2005, the BRAC Commission recommended the closure of the David F. Johnson Memorial United States Army Reserve Center (USARC) located at 1610 23rd Avenue North, Fargo, Cass County, North Dakota, 58102-1042, and realignment of displaced units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) that would be constructed on the adjacent North Dakota Air National Guard (ANG) facility at Hector International Airport (IAP) in Fargo, Cass County, North Dakota, 58102-1042.

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**DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY**  
**HEADQUARTERS, 88TH REGIONAL SUPPORT COMMAND**  
**60 SOUTH O STREET**  
**FORT MCCOY, WISCONSIN 54656**

REPLY TO  
ATTENTION OF

March 31, 2009

Directorate of Public Works

Upper Sioux Community  
Mr. Kevin Jensvold, Chairperson  
PO Box 147  
5738 Highway 67 East  
Granite Falls, MN 56241

Dear Chairperson Jensvold:

The US Army Reserve 88th Regional Support Command (RSC) is planning Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) construction and closure projects in Fargo, Cass County, North Dakota. On September 8, 2005, the BRAC Commission recommended the closure of the David F. Johnson Memorial United States Army Reserve Center (USARC) located at 1610 23rd Avenue North, Fargo, Cass County, North Dakota, 58102-1042, and realignment of displaced units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) that would be constructed on the adjacent North Dakota Air National Guard (ANG) facility at Hector International Airport (IAP) in Fargo, Cass County, North Dakota, 58102-1042.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
HEADQUARTERS, 88TH REGIONAL SUPPORT COMMAND  
60 SOUTH O STREET  
FORT MCCOY, WISCONSIN 54656

REPLY TO  
ATTENTION OF

March 31, 2009

Directorate of Public Works

Lower Sioux Indian Community  
Ms. Pamela Halverson, THPO  
PO Box 3078  
Res. Highway 1  
Marin, MN 56270

Dear Ms. Halverson:

The US Army Reserve 88th Regional Support Command (RSC) is planning Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) construction and closure projects in Fargo, Cass County, North Dakota. On September 8, 2005, the BRAC Commission recommended the closure of the David F. Johnson Memorial United States Army Reserve Center (USARC) located at 1610 23rd Avenue North, Fargo, Cass County, North Dakota, 58102-1042, and realignment of displaced units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) that would be constructed on the adjacent North Dakota Air National Guard (ANG) facility at Hector International Airport (IAP) in Fargo, Cass County, North Dakota, 58102-1042.

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REPLY TO  
ATTENTION OF

**DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY**  
**HEADQUARTERS, 88TH REGIONAL SUPPORT COMMAND**  
**60 SOUTH O STREET**  
**FORT MCCOY, WISCONSIN 54656**

March 31, 2009

Directorate of Public Works

Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe Indians  
Ms. Natalie Weyaus, THPO  
43409 Oodena Drive  
HCR 67, Box 194  
Onamia, MN 56359

Dear Ms. Weyaus:

The US Army Reserve 88th Regional Support Command (RSC) is planning Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) construction and closure projects in Fargo, Cass County, North Dakota. On September 8, 2005, the BRAC Commission recommended the closure of the David F. Johnson Memorial United States Army Reserve Center (USARC) located at 1610 23rd Avenue North, Fargo, Cass County, North Dakota, 58102-1042, and realignment of displaced units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) that would be constructed on the adjacent North Dakota Air National Guard (ANG) facility at Hector International Airport (IAP) in Fargo, Cass County, North Dakota, 58102-1042.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
HEADQUARTERS, 88TH REGIONAL SUPPORT COMMAND  
60 SOUTH O STREET  
FORT MCCOY, WISCONSIN 54656

REPLY TO  
ATTENTION OF

March 31, 2009

Directorate of Public Works

White Earth Band of Minnesota Chippewa  
Mr. Tom McCauley, THPO  
PO Box 418  
White Earth, MN 56591

Dear Mr. McCauley:

The US Army Reserve 88th Regional Support Command (RSC) is planning Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) construction and closure projects in Fargo, Cass County, North Dakota. On September 8, 2005, the BRAC Commission recommended the closure of the David F. Johnson Memorial United States Army Reserve Center (USARC) located at 1610 23rd Avenue North, Fargo, Cass County, North Dakota, 58102-1042, and realignment of displaced units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) that would be constructed on the adjacent North Dakota Air National Guard (ANG) facility at Hector International Airport (IAP) in Fargo, Cass County, North Dakota, 58102-1042.

The AFRC construction would consist of an approximately 24,000 square-foot (SF) training and administrative building; a 1,000 SF unheated storage building; a 5,000 SF organizational maintenance shop; 3,000 square-yards of military equipment parking; and 2,100 SF of privately owned vehicle parking. The facility would be located in the northwest corner of the ANG facility, immediately east of the Hector Field runway/taxiway. Access to the new AFRC would be from the main gate of the ANG facility located off North University Drive. Enclosed are copies of the conceptual design of the facility and placement of its features (Enclosure 1, Figures 1-1, 2-1, 2-2).

The AFRC construction project is generally located on the east side of Hector Field IAP in Fargo, North Dakota. Two sites are currently proposed for the project, and both are about 10 acres in size. Figures 1-1 and 2-1 depict the location of the project alternatives. The preferred alternative is located in the S ½ of the NE ¼ of the NW ¼ of Section 25, Township 140 North, Range 49 West. This site is bordered by the Hector Field runway/taxiway to the west, a public cemetery to the north, and the remainder of the ANG facility to the east and south. The preferred alternative and alternate site will undergo environmental study as per state and federal laws. The alternate site is located in the N ½ of the SW ¼ of the SE ¼ of Section 25, Township 140 North, Range 49 West. The alternate site is located approximately 1,500 feet south of the preferred alternative.

Each alternative's Area of Potential Effect (APE) is defined as approximately 10 acres, since the entirety of each site has the potential to undergo ground disturbance and construction activities, as shown in Figure 2-1. We believe that the APEs as defined adequately consider all reasonable potential effects to Historic Properties from this proposed undertaking.



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
HEADQUARTERS, 88TH REGIONAL SUPPORT COMMAND  
60 SOUTH O STREET  
FORT MCCOY, WISCONSIN 54656

REPLY TO  
ATTENTION OF

March 31, 2009

Directorate of Public Works

Rosebud Sioux Tribe of Indians  
Mr. Russell Eagle Bear, THPO  
PO Box 809  
Rosebud, SD 57570

Dear Mr. Bear:

The US Army Reserve 88th Regional Support Command (RSC) is planning Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) construction and closure projects in Fargo, Cass County, North Dakota. On September 8, 2005, the BRAC Commission recommended the closure of the David F. Johnson Memorial United States Army Reserve Center (USARC) located at 1610 23rd Avenue North, Fargo, Cass County, North Dakota, 58102-1042, and realignment of displaced units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) that would be constructed on the adjacent North Dakota Air National Guard (ANG) facility at Hector International Airport (IAP) in Fargo, Cass County, North Dakota, 58102-1042.

The AFRC construction would consist of an approximately 24,000 square-foot (SF) training and administrative building; a 1,000 SF unheated storage building; a 5,000 SF organizational maintenance shop; 3,000 square-yards of military equipment parking; and 2,100 SF of privately owned vehicle parking. The facility would be located in the northwest corner of the ANG facility, immediately east of the Hector Field runway/taxiway. Access to the new AFRC would be from the main gate of the ANG facility located off North University Drive. Enclosed are copies of the conceptual design of the facility and placement of its features (Enclosure 1, Figures 1-1, 2-1, 2-2).

The AFRC construction project is generally located on the east side of Hector Field IAP in Fargo, North Dakota. Two sites are currently proposed for the project, and both are about 10 acres in size. Figures 1-1 and 2-1 depict the location of the project alternatives. The preferred alternative is located in the S  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the NE  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the NW  $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 25, Township 140 North, Range 49 West. This site is bordered by the Hector Field runway/taxiway to the west, a public cemetery to the north, and the remainder of the ANG facility to the east and south. The preferred alternative and alternate site will undergo environmental study as per state and federal laws. The alternate site is located in the N  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the SW  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the SE  $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 25, Township 140 North, Range 49 West. The alternate site is located approximately 1,500 feet south of the preferred alternative.

Each alternative's Area of Potential Effect (APE) is defined as approximately 10 acres, since the entirety of each site has the potential to undergo ground disturbance and construction activities, as shown in Figure 2-1. We believe that the APEs as defined adequately consider all reasonable potential effects to Historic Properties from this proposed undertaking.



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
HEADQUARTERS, 88TH REGIONAL SUPPORT COMMAND  
60 SOUTH O STREET  
FORT MCCOY, WISCONSIN 54656

REPLY TO  
ATTENTION OF

March 31, 2009

Directorate of Public Works

Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe  
CRST Preservation Office  
Mr. Albert M. LeBeau III, THPO  
PO Box 590  
Eagle Butte, SD 57625

Dear Mr. LeBeau:

The US Army Reserve 88th Regional Support Command (RSC) is planning Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) construction and closure projects in Fargo, Cass County, North Dakota. On September 8, 2005, the BRAC Commission recommended the closure of the David F. Johnson Memorial United States Army Reserve Center (USARC) located at 1610 23rd Avenue North, Fargo, Cass County, North Dakota, 58102-1042, and realignment of displaced units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) that would be constructed on the adjacent North Dakota Air National Guard (ANG) facility at Hector International Airport (IAP) in Fargo, Cass County, North Dakota, 58102-1042.

The AFRC construction would consist of an approximately 24,000 square-foot (SF) training and administrative building; a 1,000 SF unheated storage building; a 5,000 SF organizational maintenance shop; 3,000 square-yards of military equipment parking; and 2,100 SF of privately owned vehicle parking. The facility would be located in the northwest corner of the ANG facility, immediately east of the Hector Field runway/taxiway. Access to the new AFRC would be from the main gate of the ANG facility located off North University Drive. Enclosed are copies of the conceptual design of the facility and placement of its features (Enclosure 1, Figures 1-1, 2-1, 2-2).

The AFRC construction project is generally located on the east side of Hector Field IAP in Fargo, North Dakota. Two sites are currently proposed for the project, and both are about 10 acres in size. Figures 1-1 and 2-1 depict the location of the project alternatives. The preferred alternative is located in the S ½ of the NE ¼ of the NW ¼ of Section 25, Township 140 North, Range 49 West. This site is bordered by the Hector Field runway/taxiway to the west, a public cemetery to the north, and the remainder of the ANG facility to the east and south. The preferred alternative and alternate site will undergo environmental study as per state and federal laws. The alternate site is located in the N ½ of the SW ¼ of the SE ¼ of Section 25, Township 140 North, Range 49 West. The alternate site is located approximately 1,500 feet south of the preferred alternative.

Each alternative's Area of Potential Effect (APE) is defined as approximately 10 acres, since the entirety of each site has the potential to undergo ground disturbance and construction activities, as shown in Figure 2-1. We believe that the APEs as defined adequately consider all reasonable potential effects to Historic Properties from this proposed undertaking.



**DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY**  
**HEADQUARTERS, 88TH REGIONAL SUPPORT COMMAND**  
**60 SOUTH O STREET**  
**FORT MCCOY, WISCONSIN 54656**

REPLY TO  
ATTENTION OF

March 31, 2009

Directorate of Public Works

Crow Creek Sioux Tribe of the Crow Creek Reservation  
Mr. Lester Thompson, Jr., Chairperson  
PO Box 50  
Ft Thompson, SD 57339-0050

Dear Chairperson Thompson:

The US Army Reserve 88th Regional Support Command (RSC) is planning Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) construction and closure projects in Fargo, Cass County, North Dakota. On September 8, 2005, the BRAC Commission recommended the closure of the David F. Johnson Memorial United States Army Reserve Center (USARC) located at 1610 23rd Avenue North, Fargo, Cass County, North Dakota, 58102-1042, and realignment of displaced units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) that would be constructed on the adjacent North Dakota Air National Guard (ANG) facility at Hector International Airport (IAP) in Fargo, Cass County, North Dakota, 58102-1042.

The AFRC construction would consist of an approximately 24,000 square-foot (SF) training and administrative building; a 1,000 SF unheated storage building; a 5,000 SF organizational maintenance shop; 3,000 square-yards of military equipment parking; and 2,100 SF of privately owned vehicle parking. The facility would be located in the northwest corner of the ANG facility, immediately east of the Hector Field runway/taxiway. Access to the new AFRC would be from the main gate of the ANG facility located off North University Drive. Enclosed are copies of the conceptual design of the facility and placement of its features (Enclosure 1, Figures 1-1, 2-1, 2-2).

The AFRC construction project is generally located on the east side of Hector Field IAP in Fargo, North Dakota. Two sites are currently proposed for the project, and both are about 10 acres in size. Figures 1-1 and 2-1 depict the location of the project alternatives. The preferred alternative is located in the S  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the NE  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the NW  $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 25, Township 140 North, Range 49 West. This site is bordered by the Hector Field runway/taxiway to the west, a public cemetery to the north, and the remainder of the ANG facility to the east and south. The preferred alternative and alternate site will undergo environmental study as per state and federal laws. The alternate site is located in the N  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the SW  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the SE  $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 25, Township 140 North, Range 49 West. The alternate site is located approximately 1,500 feet south of the preferred alternative.

Each alternative's Area of Potential Effect (APE) is defined as approximately 10 acres, since the entirety of each site has the potential to undergo ground disturbance and construction activities, as shown in Figure 2-1. We believe that the APEs as defined adequately consider all reasonable potential effects to Historic Properties from this proposed undertaking.



**DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY**  
**HEADQUARTERS, 88TH REGIONAL SUPPORT COMMAND**  
**60 SOUTH O STREET**  
**FORT MCCOY, WISCONSIN 54656**

REPLY TO  
ATTENTION OF

March 31, 2009

Directorate of Public Works

Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe  
Mr. Joshua Weston, President  
PO Box 283  
603 W Broad Ave  
Flandreau, SD 57028

Dear President Weston:

The US Army Reserve 88th Regional Support Command (RSC) is planning Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) construction and closure projects in Fargo, Cass County, North Dakota. On September 8, 2005, the BRAC Commission recommended the closure of the David F. Johnson Memorial United States Army Reserve Center (USARC) located at 1610 23rd Avenue North, Fargo, Cass County, North Dakota, 58102-1042, and realignment of displaced units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) that would be constructed on the adjacent North Dakota Air National Guard (ANG) facility at Hector International Airport (IAP) in Fargo, Cass County, North Dakota, 58102-1042.

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Each alternative's Area of Potential Effect (APE) is defined as approximately 10 acres, since the entirety of each site has the potential to undergo ground disturbance and construction activities, as shown in Figure 2-1. We believe that the APEs as defined adequately consider all reasonable potential effects to Historic Properties from this proposed undertaking.



**DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
HEADQUARTERS, 88TH REGIONAL SUPPORT COMMAND  
60 SOUTH O STREET  
FORT MCCOY, WISCONSIN 54656**

REPLY TO  
ATTENTION OF

March 31, 2009

Directorate of Public Works

Oglala Sioux Tribe of the Pine Ridge Reservation  
Ms. Theresa Two Bulls, President  
PO Box 2070  
Pine Ridge, SD 57770

Dear President Two Bulls:

The US Army Reserve 88th Regional Support Command (RSC) is planning Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) construction and closure projects in Fargo, Cass County, North Dakota. On September 8, 2005, the BRAC Commission recommended the closure of the David F. Johnson Memorial United States Army Reserve Center (USARC) located at 1610 23rd Avenue North, Fargo, Cass County, North Dakota, 58102-1042, and realignment of displaced units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) that would be constructed on the adjacent North Dakota Air National Guard (ANG) facility at Hector International Airport (IAP) in Fargo, Cass County, North Dakota, 58102-1042.

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Each alternative's Area of Potential Effect (APE) is defined as approximately 10 acres, since the entirety of each site has the potential to undergo ground disturbance and construction activities, as shown in Figure 2-1. We believe that the APEs as defined adequately consider all reasonable potential effects to Historic Properties from this proposed undertaking.



REPLY TO  
ATTENTION OF

**DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY**  
**HEADQUARTERS, 88TH REGIONAL SUPPORT COMMAND**  
**60 SOUTH O STREET**  
**FORT MCCOY, WISCONSIN 54656**

March 31, 2009

Directorate of Public Works

Lower Brule Sioux Tribe of the Lower Brule Reservation  
Mr. Michael Jandreau, Chairperson  
187 Oyate Circle  
Lower Brule, SD 57548

Dear Chairperson Jandreau:

The US Army Reserve 88th Regional Support Command (RSC) is planning Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) construction and closure projects in Fargo, Cass County, North Dakota. On September 8, 2005, the BRAC Commission recommended the closure of the David F. Johnson Memorial United States Army Reserve Center (USARC) located at 1610 23rd Avenue North, Fargo, Cass County, North Dakota, 58102-1042, and realignment of displaced units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) that would be constructed on the adjacent North Dakota Air National Guard (ANG) facility at Hector International Airport (IAP) in Fargo, Cass County, North Dakota, 58102-1042.

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**DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY**  
**HEADQUARTERS, 88TH REGIONAL SUPPORT COMMAND**  
**60 SOUTH O STREET**  
**FORT MCCOY, WISCONSIN 54656**

REPLY TO  
ATTENTION OF

March 31, 2009

Directorate of Public Works

Yankton Sioux Tribe  
Mr. Robert Cournoyer, Chairperson  
PO Box 248  
Marty, SD 57361-0248

Dear Chairperson Cournoyer:

The US Army Reserve 88th Regional Support Command (RSC) is planning Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) construction and closure projects in Fargo, Cass County, North Dakota. On September 8, 2005, the BRAC Commission recommended the closure of the David F. Johnson Memorial United States Army Reserve Center (USARC) located at 1610 23rd Avenue North, Fargo, Cass County, North Dakota, 58102-1042, and realignment of displaced units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) that would be constructed on the adjacent North Dakota Air National Guard (ANG) facility at Hector International Airport (IAP) in Fargo, Cass County, North Dakota, 58102-1042.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
HEADQUARTERS, 88TH REGIONAL SUPPORT COMMAND  
60 SOUTH O STREET  
FORT MCCOY, WISCONSIN 54656

REPLY TO  
ATTENTION OF

March 31, 2009

Directorate of Public Works

Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa  
Mr. Brady Grant, THPO  
PO Box 900  
Belcourt, ND 58316

Dear Mr. Grant:

The US Army Reserve 88th Regional Support Command (RSC) is planning Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) construction and closure projects in Fargo, Cass County, North Dakota. On September 8, 2005, the BRAC Commission recommended the closure of the David F. Johnson Memorial United States Army Reserve Center (USARC) located at 1610 23rd Avenue North, Fargo, Cass County, North Dakota, 58102-1042, and realignment of displaced units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) that would be constructed on the adjacent North Dakota Air National Guard (ANG) facility at Hector International Airport (IAP) in Fargo, Cass County, North Dakota, 58102-1042.

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**DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY**  
**HEADQUARTERS, 88TH REGIONAL SUPPORT COMMAND**  
**60 SOUTH O STREET**  
**FORT MCCOY, WISCONSIN 54656**

REPLY TO  
ATTENTION OF

March 31, 2009

Directorate of Public Works

Three Affiliated Tribes/ Mandan, Hidatsa, & Arikara Nation  
Mr. Perry Brady, THPO  
PO Box 429  
Parshall, ND 58770

Dear Mr. Brady:

The US Army Reserve 88th Regional Support Command (RSC) is planning Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) construction and closure projects in Fargo, Cass County, North Dakota. On September 8, 2005, the BRAC Commission recommended the closure of the David F. Johnson Memorial United States Army Reserve Center (USARC) located at 1610 23rd Avenue North, Fargo, Cass County, North Dakota, 58102-1042, and realignment of displaced units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) that would be constructed on the adjacent North Dakota Air National Guard (ANG) facility at Hector International Airport (IAP) in Fargo, Cass County, North Dakota, 58102-1042.

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REPLY TO  
ATTENTION OF

**DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY**  
**HEADQUARTERS, 88TH REGIONAL SUPPORT COMMAND**  
**60 SOUTH O STREET**  
**FORT MCCOY, WISCONSIN 54656**

March 31, 2009

Directorate of Public Works

Three Affiliated Tribes/ Mandan, Hidatsa, & Arikara Nation  
Mr. Elgin Crows Breast, Cultural Resource Program Manager  
HC 3 Box 2  
New Town, ND 58763

Dear Mr. Elgin Crows Breast:

The US Army Reserve 88th Regional Support Command (RSC) is planning Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) construction and closure projects in Fargo, Cass County, North Dakota. On September 8, 2005, the BRAC Commission recommended the closure of the David F. Johnson Memorial United States Army Reserve Center (USARC) located at 1610 23rd Avenue North, Fargo, Cass County, North Dakota, 58102-1042, and realignment of displaced units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) that would be constructed on the adjacent North Dakota Air National Guard (ANG) facility at Hector International Airport (IAP) in Fargo, Cass County, North Dakota, 58102-1042.

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REPLY TO  
ATTENTION OF

**DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY**  
**HEADQUARTERS, 88TH REGIONAL SUPPORT COMMAND**  
**60 SOUTH O STREET**  
**FORT MCCOY, WISCONSIN 54656**

March 31, 2009

Directorate of Public Works

Spirit Lake Dakota Nation  
Mr. William Ambrose Little Ghost, Cultural Advisor  
PO Box 309  
Fort Totten, ND 58335

Dear Mr. Little Ghost:

The US Army Reserve 88th Regional Support Command (RSC) is planning Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) construction and closure projects in Fargo, Cass County, North Dakota. On September 8, 2005, the BRAC Commission recommended the closure of the David F. Johnson Memorial United States Army Reserve Center (USARC) located at 1610 23rd Avenue North, Fargo, Cass County, North Dakota, 58102-1042, and realignment of displaced units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) that would be constructed on the adjacent North Dakota Air National Guard (ANG) facility at Hector International Airport (IAP) in Fargo, Cass County, North Dakota, 58102-1042.

The AFRC construction would consist of an approximately 24,000 square-foot (SF) training and administrative building; a 1,000 SF unheated storage building; a 5,000 SF organizational maintenance shop; 3,000 square-yards of military equipment parking; and 2,100 SF of privately owned vehicle parking. The facility would be located in the northwest corner of the ANG facility, immediately east of the Hector Field runway/taxiway. Access to the new AFRC would be from the main gate of the ANG facility located off North University Drive. Enclosed are copies of the conceptual design of the facility and placement of its features (Enclosure 1, Figures 1-1, 2-1, 2-2).

The AFRC construction project is generally located on the east side of Hector Field IAP in Fargo, North Dakota. Two sites are currently proposed for the project, and both are about 10 acres in size. Figures 1-1 and 2-1 depict the location of the project alternatives. The preferred alternative is located in the S  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the NE  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the NW  $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 25, Township 140 North, Range 49 West. This site is bordered by the Hector Field runway/taxiway to the west, a public cemetery to the north, and the remainder of the ANG facility to the east and south. The preferred alternative and alternate site will undergo environmental study as per state and federal laws. The alternate site is located in the N  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the SW  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the SE  $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 25, Township 140 North, Range 49 West. The alternate site is located approximately 1,500 feet south of the preferred alternative.

Each alternative's Area of Potential Effect (APE) is defined as approximately 10 acres, since the entirety of each site has the potential to undergo ground disturbance and construction activities, as shown in Figure 2-1. We believe that the APEs as defined adequately consider all reasonable potential effects to Historic Properties from this proposed undertaking.



REPLY TO  
ATTENTION OF

**DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY**  
**HEADQUARTERS, 88TH REGIONAL SUPPORT COMMAND**  
**60 SOUTH O STREET**  
**FORT MCCOY, WISCONSIN 54656**

March 31, 2009

Directorate of Public Works

Sisseton/Wahpeton Oyate Tribe  
Ms. Dianne Desrosiers, THPO  
PO Box 907  
Agency Village, SD 57262

Dear Ms. Desrosiers:

The US Army Reserve 88th Regional Support Command (RSC) is planning Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) construction and closure projects in Fargo, Cass County, North Dakota. On September 8, 2005, the BRAC Commission recommended the closure of the David F. Johnson Memorial United States Army Reserve Center (USARC) located at 1610 23rd Avenue North, Fargo, Cass County, North Dakota, 58102-1042, and realignment of displaced units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) that would be constructed on the adjacent North Dakota Air National Guard (ANG) facility at Hector International Airport (IAP) in Fargo, Cass County, North Dakota, 58102-1042.

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Each alternative's Area of Potential Effect (APE) is defined as approximately 10 acres, since the entirety of each site has the potential to undergo ground disturbance and construction activities, as shown in Figure 2-1. We believe that the APEs as defined adequately consider all reasonable potential effects to Historic Properties from this proposed undertaking.



**DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY**  
**HEADQUARTERS, 88TH REGIONAL SUPPORT COMMAND**  
**60 SOUTH O STREET**  
**FORT MCCOY, WISCONSIN 54656**

REPLY TO  
ATTENTION OF

March 31, 2009

Directorate of Public Works

Standing Rock Sioux Tribe  
Mr. Tim Mentz, Sr., THPO  
PO Box D  
Fort Yates, ND 58538

Dear Mr. Mentz:

The US Army Reserve 88th Regional Support Command (RSC) is planning Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) construction and closure projects in Fargo, Cass County, North Dakota. On September 8, 2005, the BRAC Commission recommended the closure of the David F. Johnson Memorial United States Army Reserve Center (USARC) located at 1610 23rd Avenue North, Fargo, Cass County, North Dakota, 58102-1042, and realignment of displaced units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) that would be constructed on the adjacent North Dakota Air National Guard (ANG) facility at Hector International Airport (IAP) in Fargo, Cass County, North Dakota, 58102-1042.

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The AFRC construction project is generally located on the east side of Hector Field IAP in Fargo, North Dakota. Two sites are currently proposed for the project, and both are about 10 acres in size. Figures 1-1 and 2-1 depict the location of the project alternatives. The preferred alternative is located in the S  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the NE  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the NW  $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 25, Township 140 North, Range 49 West. This site is bordered by the Hector Field runway/taxiway to the west, a public cemetery to the north, and the remainder of the ANG facility to the east and south. The preferred alternative and alternate site will undergo environmental study as per state and federal laws. The alternate site is located in the N  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the SW  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the SE  $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 25, Township 140 North, Range 49 West. The alternate site is located approximately 1,500 feet south of the preferred alternative.

Each alternative's Area of Potential Effect (APE) is defined as approximately 10 acres, since the entirety of each site has the potential to undergo ground disturbance and construction activities, as shown in Figure 2-1. We believe that the APEs as defined adequately consider all reasonable potential effects to Historic Properties from this proposed undertaking.

In 2008, cultural resource specialists at CH2M HILL contacted Dr. Paul Picha, Chief Archeologist, State Historical Society of North Dakota, concerning cultural resources at the sites in preparation for obtaining the requisite archaeological permit and conducting fieldwork. CH2M HILL then learned that a comprehensive cultural resource study was recently undertaken at Hector Field. Enclosed is a copy of the "Final Cultural Resources Survey, Fargo Air National Guard Station, Hector Field, North Dakota, January 2007" (Enclosure 2). In brief, the entire base has been intensively inventoried for cultural resources. The study included subsurface testing, a pedestrian inventory survey, and documentation of built-environment resources. Many areas of Hector Field, including the preferred alternative and alternate site, are characterized by heavy prior ground disturbances, and built-environment structures. Historic structures were documented during the comprehensive 2007 study, although no subsurface pre-contact or historic archaeological sites were observed. A dialog has been ongoing between Dr. Picha and CH2M HILL regarding the need for further cultural resource work for this project. Dr. Picha indicated that, based on the recent comprehensive cultural resource survey and documentation on Hector Field, additional investigation is not likely necessary.

Further, based on the current project description and design, we do not believe that the BRAC project will have any effect on National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligible structures at Hector Field. The enclosed Figure 2-2 shows the current project layout on the preferred alternative. CH2M HILL cultural resource specialists have been in communication with Susan Quinnell, Review and Compliance Coordinator, State Historical Society of North Dakota, regarding the proposed building height and viewshed issues. Based on the current site plan, and the maximum 1-story building height of the proposed facility, we believe that the Hector Field BRAC project will not impact nearby NRHP eligible structures.

We believe that the 2007 cultural resource investigation at Hector Field was comprehensive, thorough, and adequate and we agree with the methods, findings, and recommendations. It is our understanding that the SHPO concurred with the adequacy of the 2007 cultural resource study. Based on the previous studies and information provided, the USAR 88th RSC, as the lead Federal agency for Section 106 compliance, recommends no additional cultural resource site investigation and has determined no historic properties affected by the proposed action as per 36 CFR 800.4(d)(1).

Enclosed is a copy of the "Class III Intensive Pedestrian Cultural Resource Inventory of Three US Army Reserve Properties in North Dakota for the 96th Regional Readiness Command" (Enclosure 3). Please note the command change for this action has changed from the 96th Regional Readiness Command (RRC) to the 88th RSC. Also, enclosed are an USGS map and aerial map of the USARC enclave (Enclosure 4). The David F. Johnson Memorial USARC is less than fifty years old, has had extensive renovations since its construction, and will be returned to the Airport Authority for like use; thus, future use of the current USARC will not change significantly. We have determined that the APE for this undertaking is within the 5.84 acre property enclave. The APE does not contain any known historic or archaeological resources. It is our determination that no historic properties will be affected by this undertaking.

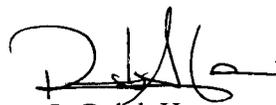
Please accept this correspondence as notification, as required by the NHPA, as amended, the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (ARPA), the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (NAGPRA), and the Presidential Executive Order 13175 Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments. Per the above regulations, we are assessing what information we need in order to further identify culturally affiliated properties that may be affected by our proposed undertakings.

If 88th RSC activities were to impact cultural resources not previously identified, we will immediately proceed to inform you of the discovery and to invite you to assist the 88th RSC in the development of procedures for minimizing adverse impacts to the newly discovered cultural resources.

If there are specific individuals that you prefer we contact, please forward the name and method of initiating consultation with this individual, or with your designated tribal representative, traditional religious leader, or preferred NHPA point of contact. We are also contacting officials of other federally recognized tribes in Montana to invite them to consult with us on this issue.

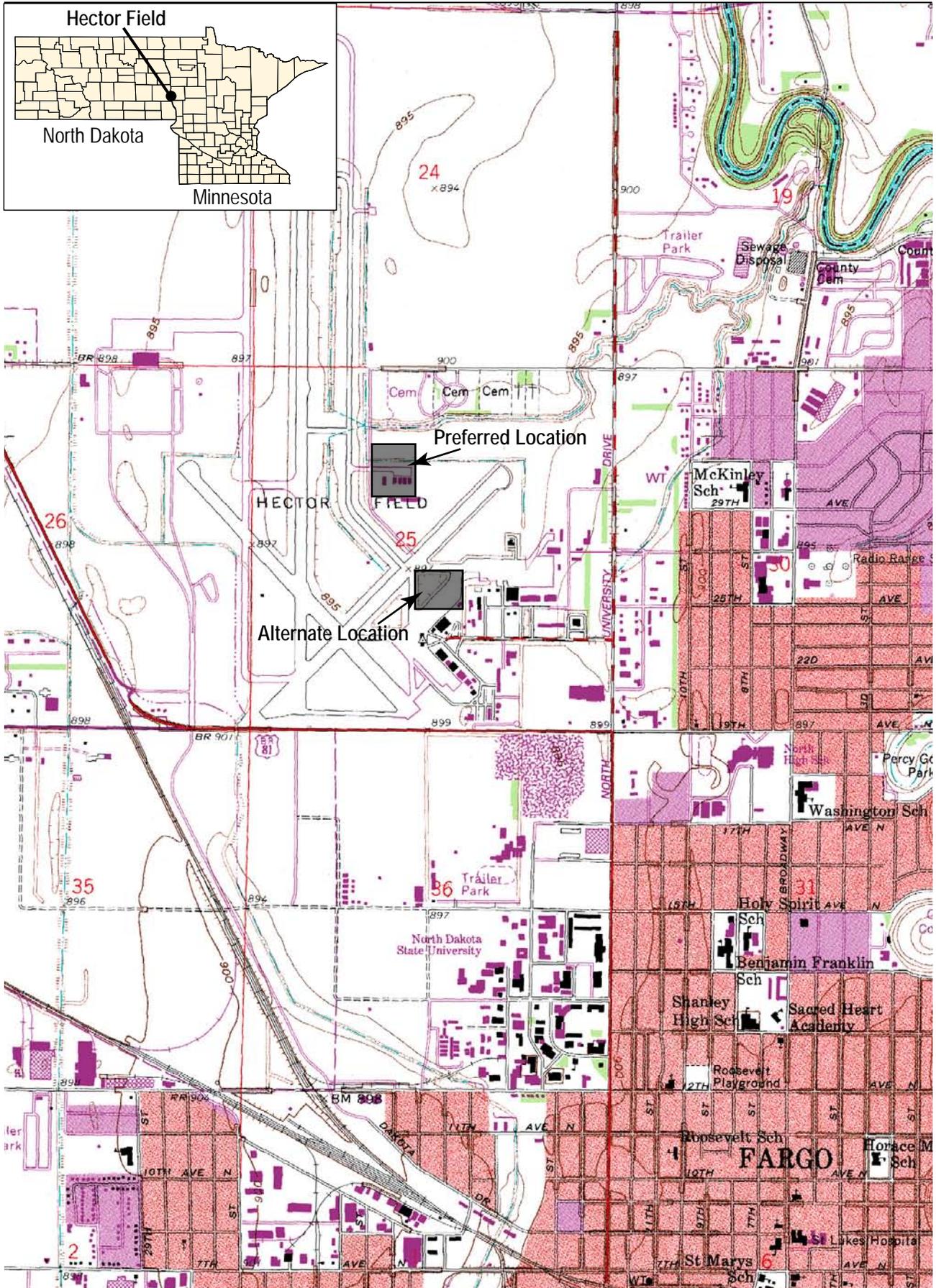
I look forward to working with you or your designated representative. If we do not hear from you within thirty (30) days, we will assume that you concur with our determination and will proceed as discussed above. If you require additional information, please contact, Mr. Richard Ward, at 801-656-4258 or by email at [richard.ward2@us.army.mil](mailto:richard.ward2@us.army.mil). Please address and mail written correspondence to: HEADQUARTERS, 96TH RRC, ATTN: ARRC-CUT-ENE (WARD), BLDG 102, SALT LAKE CITY, UT 84113-5007.

Sincerely,

  
LTC, EN  
L. Ralph Hersey  
Colonel, US Army  
Director, Public Works

Enclosures

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Map Source: USGS 7.5 Minute Series Topographic Quadrangle, Fargo North, N. Dak. - Minn., Revised 1993.

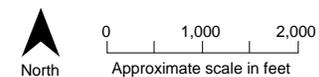
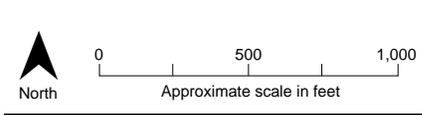
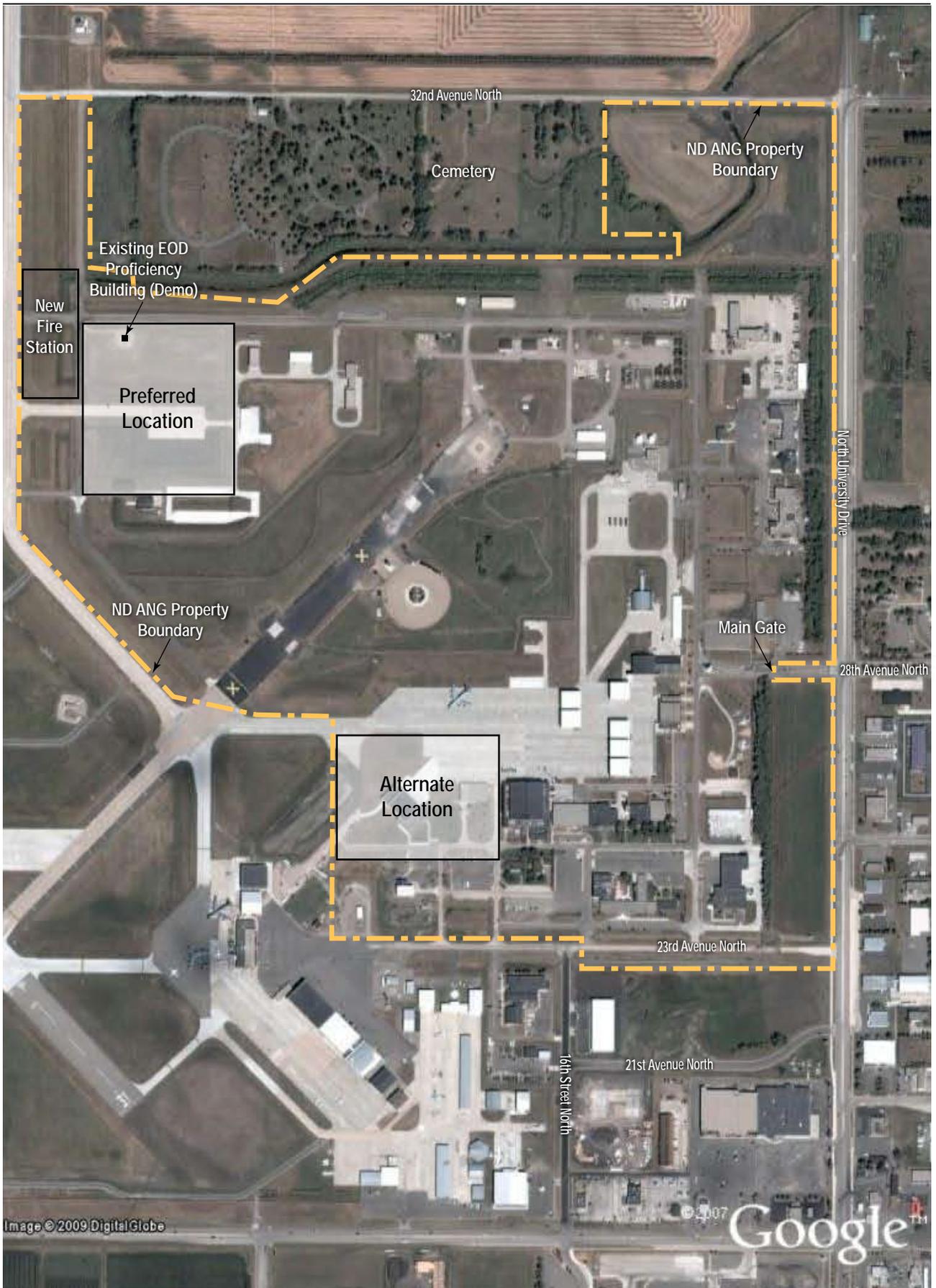


FIGURE 1-1  
Project Location Map  
USACE BRAC, Fargo, ND



**FIGURE 2-1**  
 Proposed Project Location  
 USACE BRAC, Fargo, ND



**NORTHERN CHEYENNE TRIBE  
TRIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE**

P.O. Box 128  
Lame Deer, Montana 59043  
Tel: (406) 477-6035 Fax: (406) 477-6491

**Native American Consultation Response Form**

Site Name:	RSC is planning base realignment and closure LBPAE construction and closure projects in Fargo, Cass County, North Dakota
TCNS Notification ID Number:	
Site Address:	Department of the Army Headquarters 8813
Fax:	Regional Support Command
(606) 656-4243	Attn: Richard Ward

**Response:**

- > **REQUEST ADDITIONAL INFORMATION** \_\_\_\_\_ (Initials of duly authorized Tribal Official) I require the following additional information in order to provide a finding of effect for this purpose undertaking: \_\_\_\_\_
- > **NO ADVERSE EFFECT** CF (Initials of duly authorized Tribal Official) I believe the proposed project would have no adverse effect on these properties.
- > **ADVERSE EFFECT** \_\_\_\_\_ (Initials of duly authorized Tribal Official) Based on the information given, I believe the proposed project would cause an adverse effect on these properties.
- > **NO INTEREST** \_\_\_\_\_ (Initials of duly authorized Tribal Official) I have identified that there are no properties of religious and cultural significance to the Northern Cheyenne in the proposed construction area.
- > **NO EFFECT** \_\_\_\_\_ (Initials of duly authorized Tribal Official) I have determined that there are no properties of religious and cultural significance to the Northern Cheyenne Tribe that are listed on the National Register within the area of potential effect or that the proposed project will have no effect on any such properties that may be present.
- > **NO COMMENT** \_\_\_\_\_ (Initials of duly authorized Tribal Official)
- > **Other (Specify)** \_\_\_\_\_

**Exception:** If archaeological materials or human remains are encountered during construction, the State Historic Preservation Office and applicable Native American Tribes will be notified.

Co Fil  
Signature  
  
Mr. Conrad Fisher, Director N.C.T./THPO  
Printed Name

4/8/09  
Date  
  
(406) 477-6035  
Telephone No.



"LEGEND HOUSE"

April 20, 2009

Headquarters, 96<sup>th</sup> RRC  
ATTN: ARRC-CUT-ENE (WARD)  
BLDG 102  
Salt Lake City, UT 84113-5007

Dear L. Ralph Hersey;

This letter is in response to the US Army Reserve 88<sup>th</sup> Regional Support Command (RSC) planning Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) construction and closure projects in Fargo, Cass County, North Dakota..

The Bois Forte Band is not aware of any cultural or religious properties within the Area of Potential Effect (APE).

Again, thank you for the opportunity to comment on this project. Should you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me at 218-753-6017 or [rozeberens@yahoo.com](mailto:rozeberens@yahoo.com).

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Rosemary Berens".

Rosemary Berens  
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer  
Bois Forte Band of Ojibwe

cc Bill Latady

# Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe



District I Representative  
*Robbie Howe*

*Arthur "Archie" Larose*, Chairman  
*Mike Bongo*, Secretary/Treasurer

District II Representative  
*Lyman L. Losh*

District III Representative  
*Eugene "Ribs" Whitebird*

April 23, 2009

Headquarters, 96<sup>th</sup> RRC  
Attn: ARRC-CUT-ENE (Ward)  
Bldg. 102  
Salt Lake City, UT 84113-5007

RE: **Proposed Base Realignment and Closure**  
Fargo, Cass County, North Dakota  
**LL-THPO Number: 09-065-NCRI**

Dear Mr. Ward:

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the above-referenced project. It has been reviewed pursuant to the responsibilities given the Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO) by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended in 1992 and the Procedures of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (38CFR800).

**I have reviewed the documentation; after careful consideration of our records, I have determined that the Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe does not have any concerns regarding sites of religious or cultural importance in this area.**

*Should any human remains or suspected human remains be encountered, all work shall cease and the following personnel should be notified immediately in this order: County Sheriff's Office and Office of the State Archaeologist. If any human remains or culturally affiliated objects are inadvertently discovered this will prompt the process to which the Band will become informed.*

Please note: The above determination does not "exempt" future projects from Section 106 review. In the event of any other tribe notifying us of concerns for a specific project, we may re-enter into the consultation process.

You may contact me at (218) 335-2940 if you have questions regarding our review of this project. Please refer to the LL-THPO Number as stated above in all correspondence with this project.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Gina M. Lemon".

Gina M. Lemon  
*Tribal Historic Preservation Officer*

APPENDIX B

# Economic Impact Forecast System

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## EIFS REPORT

### PROJECT NAME

**Army Reserve Center, Fargo-Moorhead MSA**

### STUDY AREA

27027 Clay, MN

38017 Cass, ND

### FORECAST INPUT

Change In Local Expenditures	\$8,321,000
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	3.39
Income Multiplier	3.39
Sales Volume - Direct	\$8,321,000
Sales Volume - Induced	\$19,887,190
Sales Volume - Total	\$28,208,190 0.26%
Income - Direct	\$1,332,340
Income - Induced)	\$3,184,292
Income - Total(place of work)	\$4,516,632 0.12%
Employment - Direct	33
Employment - Induced	80
Employment - Total	113 0.09%
Local Population	0
Local Off-base Population	0 0%

### RTV SUMMARY

Sales Volume    Income    Employment    Population

<b>Positive RTV</b>	8.37 %	16.57 %	3.52 %	2.59 %
<b>Negative RTV</b>	-9.46 %	-8.86 %	-3.93 %	-0.42 %

## RTV DETAILED

### SALES VOLUME

Year	Value	Adj_Value	Change	Deviation	%Deviation
1969	314828	1375798	0	0	0
1970	344995	1424829	49031	-9836	-0.69
1971	373447	1478850	54021	-4846	-0.33
1972	411876	1577485	98635	39768	2.52
1973	469225	1693902	116417	57550	3.4
1974	528329	1717069	23167	-35700	-2.08
1975	588270	1753045	35975	-22892	-1.31
1976	684185	1929402	176357	117490	6.09
1977	763141	2014692	85291	26424	1.31
1978	867284	2133519	118826	59959	2.81
1979	960249	2122150	-11368	-70235	-3.31
1980	998306	1936714	-185437	-244304	-12.61
1981	1073412	1889205	-47509	-106376	-5.63
1982	1120994	1860850	-28355	-87222	-4.69
1983	1193691	1921843	60993	2126	0.11
1984	1309598	2016781	94938	36071	1.79
1985	1391906	2073940	57159	-1708	-0.08
1986	1468447	2143933	69993	11126	0.52
1987	1550934	2403948	260015	201148	8.37
1988	1643779	2235539	-168408	-227275	-10.17
1989	1743962	2249711	14171	-44696	-1.99
1990	1872000	2302560	52849	-6018	-0.26
1991	1984482	2341689	39129	-19738	-0.84
1992	2142945	2442957	101269	42402	1.74
1993	2263840	2512862	69905	11038	0.44
1994	2413546	2606630	93767	34900	1.34
1995	2526657	2652990	46360	-12507	-0.47
1996	2697334	2751281	98291	39424	1.43
1997	2860265	2860265	108984	50117	1.75
1998	3125245	3062740	202475	143608	4.69
1999	3322162	3189275	126535	67668	2.12
2000	3504870	3259529	70254	11387	0.35

## INCOME

Year	Value	Adj_Value	Change	Deviation	%Deviation
1969	412725	1803608	0	0	0
1970	449837	1857827	54219	-26587	-1.43
1971	494409	1957860	100033	19227	0.98
1972	551195	2111077	153217	72411	3.43
1973	727731	2627109	516032	435226	16.57
1974	764725	2485356	-141753	-222559	-8.95
1975	788017	2348291	-137066	-217872	-9.28
1976	944542	2663608	315318	234512	8.8
1977	958980	2531707	-131901	-212707	-8.4
1978	1165035	2865986	334279	253473	8.84
1979	1247835	2757715	-108271	-189077	-6.86
1980	1294568	2511462	-246253	-327059	-13.02
1981	1484101	2612018	100556	19750	0.76
1982	1585677	2632224	20206	-60600	-2.3
1983	1681389	2707036	74813	-5993	-0.22
1984	1845053	2841382	134345	53539	1.88
1985	1931394	2877777	36396	-44410	-1.54
1986	2050381	2993556	115779	34973	1.17
1987	2163472	3353381	359825	279019	8.32
1988	2230240	3033126	-320255	-401061	-13.22
1989	2396801	3091873	58747	-22059	-0.71
1990	2609206	3209323	117450	36644	1.14
1991	2726095	3216792	7469	-73337	-2.28
1992	2959060	3373328	156536	75730	2.24
1993	3042687	3377383	4054	-76752	-2.27
1994	3278471	3540749	163366	82560	2.33
1995	3439788	3611777	71028	-9778	-0.27
1996	3753777	3828852	217075	136269	3.56
1997	3913649	3913649	84797	3991	0.1
1998	4257693	4172539	258890	178084	4.27
1999	4534938	4353540	181001	100195	2.3
2000	4719770	4389386	35846	-44960	-1.02

## EMPLOYMENT

<b>Year</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Change</b>	<b>Deviation</b>	<b>%Deviation</b>
1969	56273	0	0	0
1970	57967	1694	-570	-0.98
1971	58637	670	-1594	-2.72
1972	60390	1753	-511	-0.85
1973	64941	4551	2287	3.52
1974	66730	1789	-475	-0.71
1975	68870	2140	-124	-0.18
1976	72986	4116	1852	2.54
1977	75487	2501	237	0.31
1978	78836	3349	1085	1.38
1979	81108	2272	8	0.01
1980	78751	-2357	-4621	-5.87
1981	77771	-980	-3244	-4.17
1982	77350	-421	-2685	-3.47
1983	79390	2040	-224	-0.28
1984	82942	3552	1288	1.55
1985	84887	1945	-319	-0.38
1986	86571	1684	-580	-0.67
1987	90030	3459	1195	1.33
1988	92950	2920	656	0.71
1989	94952	2002	-262	-0.28
1990	97123	2171	-93	-0.1
1991	100893	3770	1506	1.49
1992	103376	2483	219	0.21
1993	105779	2403	139	0.13
1994	110827	5048	2784	2.51
1995	114278	3451	1187	1.04
1996	117298	3020	756	0.64
1997	120337	3039	775	0.64
1998	123530	3193	929	0.75
1999	126230	2700	436	0.35
2000	128732	2502	238	0.18

## **POPULATION**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Change</b>	<b>Deviation</b>	<b>%Deviation</b>
1969	115720	0	0	0
1970	120690	4970	3128	2.59
1971	123471	2781	939	0.76
1972	125464	1993	151	0.12

1973	126247	783	-1059	-0.84
1974	127527	1280	-562	-0.44
1975	128935	1408	-434	-0.34
1976	131761	2826	984	0.75
1977	133484	1723	-119	-0.09
1978	136239	2755	913	0.67
1979	137013	774	-1068	-0.78
1980	137979	966	-876	-0.63
1981	139144	1165	-677	-0.49
1982	140221	1077	-765	-0.55
1983	142387	2166	324	0.23
1984	144178	1791	-51	-0.04
1985	146132	1954	112	0.08
1986	147258	1126	-716	-0.49
1987	148578	1320	-522	-0.35
1988	150478	1900	58	0.04
1989	151829	1351	-491	-0.32
1990	153752	1923	81	0.05
1991	155533	1781	-61	-0.04
1992	158182	2649	807	0.51
1993	160472	2290	448	0.28
1994	162919	2447	605	0.37
1995	165081	2162	320	0.19
1996	166691	1610	-232	-0.14
1997	168747	2056	214	0.13
1998	170893	2146	304	0.18
1999	172892	1999	157	0.09
2000	174654	1762	-80	-0.05

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