

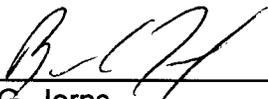
**LEWISBURG/BLOOMSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA  
ARMED FORCES RESERVE CENTER**

**BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE (BRAC) ACTIONS**

**FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT**

*Prepared by:*

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, MOBILE DISTRICT

  
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Armed Forces Reserve Center**

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**Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC)  
Actions**

**Environmental Assessment**

**February 5, 2009**



**Final**  
**Lewisburg/Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, Armed Forces**  
**Reserve Center**  
**Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Actions**

**Environmental Assessment**

**Prepared for:**

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District, and U.S. Army Reserve 99<sup>th</sup> Regional  
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**Contract No. W91278-07-D-0050**  
**Task Order 0002**

February 5, 2009



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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

This Environmental Assessment (EA) analyzes the potential environmental consequences resulting from the proposed U.S. Army Reserve Center (USARC) consolidation action at Lewisburg and Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, which is mandated by the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Act of 2005. The Preferred Alternative consists of constructing an approximately 81,000-square-foot U.S. Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) to provide an approximately 500-member training facility. The proposed AFRC would include a multi-use classroom and administration building, an organizational vehicle maintenance shop, organization unit storage facilities and parking on approximately 18 acres of undeveloped agricultural property to accommodate the consolidation of personnel resulting from the Preferred Alternative. The purpose of the EA is to inform decision makers and the public of the likely environmental consequences of the Preferred Alternative and No Action Alternative. This EA identifies, documents and evaluates all relevant impacts, conditions and issues associated with the proposed realignment actions at the proposed AFRC.

### **Environmental Impact Analysis Process**

This EA was prepared in accordance with 32 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 651, *Environmental Analysis of Army Actions, Final Rule (29 March 2002)*. This regulation contains the specific instructions adopted by the Army to implement Section 102(2) of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The Army was directed to develop its instructions by the President's Council on Environmental Quality; those regulations are published at 40 CFR Parts 1500 to 1508.

### **Purpose and Need for the Preferred Alternative**

On September 8, 2005, the Defense BRAC Commission recommended various realignment and closure actions within the U.S. Department of Defense. The President approved these recommendations and forwarded them to Congress. Congress did not alter any of the BRAC Commission recommendations, and on November 9, 2005, the recommendations became law. The BRAC Commission recommendations now must be implemented as provided for in the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-510), as amended.

Accordingly, the Army must implement the realignment and closure actions relevant to Lewisburg and Bloomsburg. This EA focuses on the selection of the proposed site for the AFRC.

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**Preferred Alternative and the No Action Alternative**

A total of seven alternative sites were investigated by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers as possible locations for the new AFRC. Nevertheless, this EA analyzes only two of the alternatives in detail: the Preferred Alternative and the No Action Alternative.

The Preferred Alternative would accommodate approximately 500 people associated with the new consolidated AFRC. This relocation would require construction of new facilities on agricultural property near Danville to provide administrative, classroom, parking, storage, and vehicle maintenance space for incoming units and organizations. The proposed area is approximately 18 acres and is located in Valley Township on undeveloped agricultural land approximately 2 miles northwest of Danville.

The No Action Alternative would not meet the purpose and need for the project, but was evaluated throughout the EA in accordance with NEPA requirements. Under the No Action Alternative, the Army would not implement the Preferred Alternative and personnel would remain at the Lewisburg and Bloomsburg USARCs. Organizations assigned to the Lewisburg and Bloomsburg USARCs would continue to train at and operate from the existing facilities. The Lewisburg and Bloomsburg USARCs would use their current inventory of facilities, though routine replacement or renovation actions could occur through normal military maintenance and construction procedures as circumstances independently warrant. Nevertheless, implementation of this alternative is not possible in light of the BRAC closure and realignment recommendations having the force of law. Evaluation of the No Action Alternative is presented in detail in this EA as a baseline only.

**Summary of Environmental Consequences**

Implementation of the Preferred Alternative would have no long-term major adverse impacts on the environment or surrounding area. Potential minor impacts on natural resources generally would occur within the physical boundaries of the proposed site. No long-term adverse impacts on geology or soils, transportation or land use are expected.

Short-term land use disturbances would result from construction of the Preferred Alternative. AFRC operations would be consistent with the zoned land use on a portion of the site, and permitted as a conditional use allowance on the remainder of the site. Alternatively, the Valley Township Zoning Board may choose to rezone the entire site to a consistent and appropriate designation. Implementation of the Preferred Alternative would result in changes in views and

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nighttime lighting visible to nearby neighbors. Construction activities for the Preferred Alternative potentially would produce slight increases in criteria pollutant emissions but would not affect local or regional air quality. Slight increases in noise levels would be expected from construction equipment and increased traffic during AFRC construction.

Significant long-term effects on biologic, geologic, groundwater, surface water or floodplain resources are not expected from the Preferred Alternative. Construction activity would increase the short-term potential for soil erosion. No wetlands are located on the Preferred Alternative site, and no wetland impacts are expected. Minor adverse impacts on biological resources (habitat in Mause and Mahoning Creeks) would be reduced by the use of stormwater best management practices (BMPs). The results of a Phase I<sup>1</sup> Cultural Resources Survey of the Preferred Alternative site indicate no prehistoric or historic sites potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP); therefore, there would be no adverse effects on cultural resources from the development of this site.

Temporary, minor beneficial socioeconomic effects would occur from implementation of the Preferred Alternative during the construction phase. The Preferred Alternative would not generate disproportionate adverse human or environmental health impacts on minority or low-income populations. No adverse socioeconomic impacts on military or regional populations, the economy, employment, income, housing, community services or education would result from the Preferred Alternative. A minor increase in traffic on local roads would be expected on drill weekends. The water, natural gas, and electric utility system capacities are adequate to provide for the increase in demand that would be expected from the Preferred Alternative, and no adverse impacts on those utilities or the associated infrastructure would occur. Nevertheless, Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has placed a moratorium on new sewer connections until the Valley Township Municipal Authority submits a plan to deal with future increasing demand. Although a sewer connection waiver for the facility is expected, the facility would be constructed utilizing a septic system for wastewater disposal if a connection to the local sanitary sewer system is not available. There would be an increase in the use of petroleum products and in the generation of construction debris, but no long-term effect on hazardous materials and waste management operations would be expected.

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<sup>1</sup> A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey is a systematic, intensive examination of an area designed to gather information regarding archaeological sites. The goals of a Phase I survey are to identify all archaeological sites within the area of potential effects and to evaluate those archaeological sites against the criteria for inclusion on the NRHP, in accordance with 36 CFR Part 60.

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The No Action Alternative provides the baseline conditions for comparison (Table ES-1).

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**Table ES-1 Summary of Potential Impacts and BMPs**

| <b>Resource Area</b>            | <b>No Action Alternative</b>  | <b>Preferred Alternative</b>   | <b>Best Management Practices</b>   | <b>Mitigation Measures</b>                                       |
|---------------------------------|---|--|--|--|
| Land Use                        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ No change to existing conditions.</li> </ul>                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Land use is consistent with current zoning on a portion of the site, and allowed under a conditional use scenario on the remaining site. Alternatively, the local zoning board may choose to rezone the site to an appropriate and consistent designation.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Secure change in zoning from Valley Township Zoning Board, or request conditional use of Residential portion.</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ None needed.</li> </ul> |
| Aesthetics and Visual Resources | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ No change to existing conditions.</li> </ul>                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Increased outdoor lighting.</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Not applicable.</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ None needed.</li> </ul> |
| Air Quality                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ No change to existing conditions.</li> </ul>                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Potential increase in criteria pollutants during construction activities.</li> <li>▪ Slight increase in pollutants due to combustion of natural gas for space heating and hot water.</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Dust suppression BMPs implemented during construction.</li> <li>▪ Incorporate clean and energy-efficient designs as directed by Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) guidance.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ None needed.</li> </ul> |
| Noise                           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Slight increase in noise to existing environment.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Slight increase in vehicular traffic and construction equipment.</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Not applicable.</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ None needed.</li> </ul> |

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| <b>Resource Area</b> | <b>No Action Alternative</b>   | <b>Preferred Alternative</b>   | <b>Best Management Practices</b>  | <b>Mitigation Measures</b>                                       |
|----------------------|--|--|---|--|
| Geology and Soils    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ No change to soils or existing geologic environment.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Minor soil loss during construction.</li> <li>▪ Permanent loss of up to 19 acres of potential Prime Farmland soils.</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Project Dust Control Plan and a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) would be developed to control soil erosion.</li> <li>▪ Appropriate BMPs would be provided in accordance with Pennsylvania Clean Streams Law.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ None needed.</li> </ul> |
| Water Resources      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ No change to existing use of water resources.</li> </ul>        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ No stream, wetland or wetland buffer impacts proposed, and no impacts on groundwater.</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Control of erosion and silt in accordance with the updated SWPPP during construction.</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ None needed.</li> </ul> |
| Biological Resources | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ No changes to existing biological resources.</li> </ul>         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Conversion of existing agricultural land to military facility.</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Not applicable.</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ None needed.</li> </ul> |
| Cultural Resources   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ No change to existing conditions.</li> </ul>                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Based on Phase I archaeological investigation of the Preferred Alternative site, no prehistoric or historic sites potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP were identified, and there would be no adverse effects on cultural resources from the development of this site.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Consultation with the State Historic Preservation Office regarding the results of the Cultural Resources Survey and the agency's determinations of project effects on historic properties are required.</li> </ul>                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ None needed.</li> </ul> |

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| <b>Resource Area</b>                     | <b>No Action Alternative</b>   | <b>Preferred Alternative</b>  | <b>Best Management Practices</b>   | <b>Mitigation Measures</b>  |
|--|--|---|--|---|
| Socioeconomics                           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ No change to baseline socioeconomic conditions.</li> </ul>                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ No significant effects on demographics, employment or income potential anticipated.</li> <li>▪ Expected beneficial economic flow-down effects would be minor, and would subside after construction ends.</li> <li>▪ No environmental justice concerns.</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Not applicable.</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ None needed.</li> </ul>  |
| Transportation                           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ No change in current traffic conditions.</li> </ul>                           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ A slight increase in vehicular traffic on drill weekends is anticipated.</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Not applicable.</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ None needed.</li> </ul>  |
| Utilities                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ No change in current consumption of water or generation of wastes.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Utility systems are adequate to meet the increased demands, with the exception of a temporary ban on new sewer connections.</li> <li>▪ A sewer connection is expected to be granted following completion of the appropriate application paperwork and sewer planning module.</li> <li>▪ Requirements for a septic system will be considered during design in case no sewer connection is available.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Incorporate clean and energy-efficient designs as directed by LEED guidance.</li> </ul>                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ An alternative design utilizing a septic system would be utilized if the Valley Township Municipal Authority is not permitted by Pennsylvania DEP to grant a sewer connection for the new AFRC.</li> </ul> |
| Hazardous Materials and Waste Management | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ No change to existing conditions.</li> </ul>                                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ No long-term impact expected because activities would continue in accordance with federal, state and Army regulations.</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Proper handling and storage of petroleum, oil and lubricants at vehicle maintenance shop required.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ None needed.</li> </ul>  |



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**ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

| <b>Acronym</b> | <b>Definition</b>   |
|----------------|---|
| AES            | Alliance Environmental Services   |
| AFRC           | Armed Forces Reserve Center   |
| amsl           | Above Mean Sea Level  |
| Armories       | Lewisburg, Sunbury and Berwick, Pennsylvania, Army National Guard Readiness Centers |
| ASIV           | Available Site Identification and Validation  |
| ATFP           | Anti-terrorism/Force Protection   |
| BHP            | Bureau for Historic Preservation  |
| BMP            | Best Management Practice  |
| BRAC           | Base Realignment and Closure  |
| C-1            | Neighborhood Commercial   |
| CAA            | Clean Air Act   |
| CaC            | Calvin-Kliensville Shaly Silt Loam, 8 to 15 Percent Slopes                          |
| CEQ            | President's Council on Environmental Quality  |
| CFR            | Code of Federal Regulations   |
| Co             | Company   |
| CO             | Carbon Monoxide   |
| CWA            | Clean Water Act   |
| dB             | Decibels  |
| DEP            | Department of Environmental Protection  |
| DO             | Dissolved Oxygen  |
| DoD            | U.S. Department of Defense  |
| DOT            | Department of Transportation  |
| EA             | Environmental Assessment  |
| EdB            | Edom Complex, 3 to 8 Percent Slopes   |
| EdC            | Edom Complex, 8 to 15 Percent Slopes  |
| EdD            | Edom Complex, 15 to 25 Percent Slopes   |
| EIFS           | Economic Impact Forecast System   |
| EIS            | Environmental Impact Statement  |
| EO             | Executive Order   |
| EvB            | Evandale Cherty Silt Loam, 3 to 8 Percent Slopes                                    |

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| <b>Acronym</b>    | <b>Definition</b>  |
|-------------------|--|
| FFPPA             | Federal Farmland Protection Policy Act                         |
| FNSI              | Finding of No Significant Impact                               |
| FR                | Federal Register   |
| ft <sup>2</sup>   | Square Feet  |
| FY                | Fiscal Year  |
| I                 | Industrial   |
| I-80              | Interstate 80  |
| LEED              | Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design                  |
| µg/m <sup>3</sup> | Micrograms per Cubic Meter                                     |
| mph               | Miles per Hour   |
| NA                | Not Applicable   |
| NAAQS             | National Ambient Air Quality Standards                         |
| NAGRPA            | Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act         |
| NC                | Not Calculated   |
| NEPA              | National Environmental Policy Act                              |
| NHPA              | National Historic Preservation Act                             |
| NOI               | Notice of Intent   |
| NO <sub>x</sub>   | Nitrogen Oxide   |
| NPDES             | National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System                |
| NRCS              | Natural Resources Conservation Service                         |
| NRHP              | National Register of Historic Places                           |
| O <sub>3</sub>    | Ozone  |
| OSHA              | Occupational Safety and Health Administration                  |
| PA                | Pennsylvania   |
| PAARNG            | Pennsylvania Army National Guard                               |
| Pb                | Lead   |
| PennDOT           | Pennsylvania Department of Transportation                      |
| PL                | Public Law   |
| PM                | Particulate Matter   |
| PM <sub>2.5</sub> | Particulate Matter Measuring Less than 2.5 Microns in Diameter |
| PM <sub>10</sub>  | Particulate Matter Measuring Less than 10 Microns in Diameter  |
| ppm               | Parts per Million  |

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| <b>Acronym</b>  | <b>Definition</b>                    |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------|
| PS              | Pennsylvania Statute                 |
| R-1             | Residential                          |
| ROI             | Region of Influence                  |
| RSC             | Regional Support Command             |
| RTV             | Rational Threshold Value             |
| SO <sub>2</sub> | Sulfur Dioxide                       |
| SOV             | Single Occupant Vehicle              |
| SWPPP           | Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan |
| TMDL            | Total Maximum Daily Load             |
| USACE           | U.S. Army Corps of Engineers         |
| USARC           | U.S. Army Reserve Center             |
| USC             | U.S. Code                            |
| USCB            | U.S. Census Bureau                   |
| USDA            | U.S. Department of Agriculture       |
| USEPA           | U.S. Environmental Protection Agency |
| USFWS           | U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service       |
| USGS            | U.S. Geological Survey               |



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

### **1.1 INTRODUCTION**

On September 8, 2005, the Defense Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Commission recommended various realignment and closure actions within the U.S. Department of Defense (DoD). The President approved these recommendations on September 23, 2005, and forwarded them to Congress. Congress did not alter any of the BRAC Commission recommendations, and on November 9, 2005, the recommendations became law. The BRAC Commission recommendations now must be implemented as provided for in the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (Public Law [PL] 101-510), as amended.

The BRAC Commission recommended that the Army close the U.S. Army Reserve Center (USARC) in Lewisburg, Pennsylvania; the USARC in Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania; and the U.S. Army Reserve Organizational Maintenance Shop in Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, and relocate units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) with an organizational maintenance facility in the Lewisburg/Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, area, if the Army is able to acquire suitable land for the construction of the facilities. The new AFRC would be able to accommodate Pennsylvania Army National Guard (PAARNG) units from the Lewisburg, Sunbury and Berwick, Pennsylvania, Army National Guard Readiness Centers (Armories) if the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania decides to relocate those units. This Environmental Assessment (EA) analyzes and documents environmental effects associated with the Army's proposed action to construct a new facility.

### **1.2 PURPOSE AND NEED**

The purpose of the proposed action is to implement the BRAC Commission's recommendation. The need for the proposed action is to improve the Nation's ability to respond rapidly to challenges of the 21<sup>st</sup> century. The Army is legally bound to defend the United States and its territories, support national policies and objectives and defeat nations responsible for aggression that endangers the Nation's peace and security. To implement these tasks, the Army must adapt to changing world conditions and improve its capabilities to respond to various circumstances across the full spectrum of military operations.

In the 2005 BRAC round, DoD sought to reorganize its installation infrastructure to support its forces most efficiently, increase operational readiness and facilitate new ways of doing business. Thus, BRAC supports advancing the goals of transformation, improving military capabilities and

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enhancing military value. The Army must fulfill the BRAC recommendations at Lewisburg and Bloomsburg to achieve the objectives for which Congress established the BRAC process.

### **1.2.1 Installation Sustainability**

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

### **1.2.2 History**

The Lewisburg facilities that would be affected by this action are 19 years old and occupy approximately 12,000 square feet (ft<sup>2</sup>) of buildings (training and maintenance) located on 10 acres (5 of which are outgranted). The current Lewisburg facilities have a utilization rate of 251 percent. The Bloomsburg facilities that would be affected by this action are 42 years old and occupy approximately 5,800 ft<sup>2</sup> of buildings (training and maintenance) located on 2 acres (0.01 of which is outgranted). The current Bloomsburg facilities have a utilization rate of 480 percent. The extremely high utilization rate provides a substantial impediment to reconfiguring the current sites to meet Force Protection standards and allowing the most effective training to meet mission requirements. This utilization rate also has a negative impact on retention, and the required Anti-terrorism/Force Protection (ATFP) standards cannot be met (U.S. Army, 2007a). Those considerations, as well as others, supported the BRAC 2005 congressional mandates to realign local Army Reserve units and PAARNG units to new facilities in the area.

### **1.2.3 Location**

The Lewisburg USARC is located in Union County, Pennsylvania, approximately 2 miles north of Historic Downtown Lewisburg. The USARC lies near the West Branch of the Susquehanna River in north-central Pennsylvania. The surrounding area is primarily agricultural, with some scattered residential development. The Bloomsburg USARC is located in Columbia County, Pennsylvania, approximately 1 mile east of Downtown Bloomsburg. The USARC lies near the Bloomsburg Municipal Airport and the Susquehanna River in north-central Pennsylvania. The surrounding area is a mixture of residential, light industrial and undeveloped land. The proposed

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AFRC is approximately midway between the Lewisburg and Bloomsburg USARCs, 2 miles north of Danville, in Valley Township, Montour County, Pennsylvania, along PA Route 642.

Figure 1-1 shows the regional relationship between the proposed site location and the surrounding area, and the locations of the Lewisburg and Bloomsburg USARCs, the Berwick and Sunbury Armories and the proposed new AFRC in the Danville area. Figure 1-2 shows the location of the proposed AFRC.

**1.2.4 Mission**

The mission of the various units that would be affected by this BRAC action is to support Army Reserve Base operations during periods of crisis and war, and to reconstitute units following demobilization. Unit designation and strength are shown in Table 1-1.

**Table 1-1 Summary of Army Reserve and PAARNG Units Proposed to Use the AFRC in the Lewisburg/Bloomsburg Area**

| Unit Name   | Reserve Strength<br>(Weekend<br>Employees) | Full-time Strength<br>(Full-time<br>Employees) |
|---|--|--|
| Army Reserve Organizational Maintenance Shop                      | None                                       | None   |
| 542 Quartermaster Company Platoon 6                               | 70   | 2  |
| 542 Quartermaster Company Platoon 7                               | 70   | 2  |
| ARMY RESERVE TOTALS   | 140  | 4  |
| Headquarters Command, 4-103 Army Reserve,<br>28 Infantry Division | 229  | 9  |
| Co A, 4-103 Army Reserve, 28 Infantry Division                    | 135  | 3  |
| PAARNG TOTALS   | 364  | 12   |
| TOTALS  | 504  | 16   |

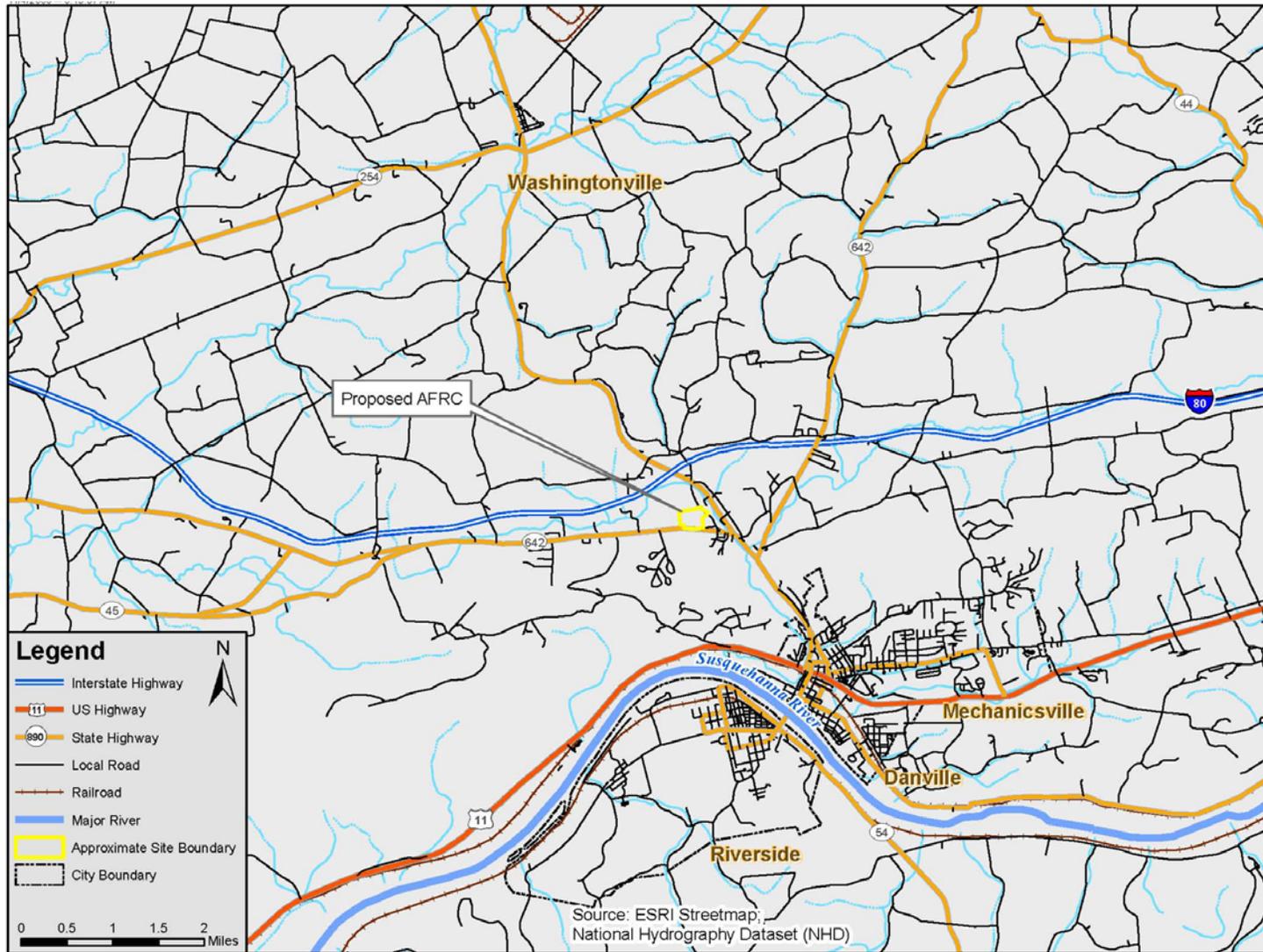
Source: U.S. Army, 2007b; Romig, 2008; Holmes, 2008

Four full-time staff and approximately 140 weekend Army Reserve personnel would relocate to the new AFRC. Drill weekend personnel are expected to be approximately 140 on Drill Weekend 1, approximately 28 on Drill Weekend 2 and approximately 28 on Drill Weekend 3. Twelve full-time staff and approximately 364 weekend PAARNG personnel also would relocate to the new AFRC. PAARNG drill weekend personnel are expected to be approximately 364 on Drill Weekend 3 (U.S. Army, 2007b).



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**Figure 1-2 Site Location Map**



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### **1.3 SCOPE**

This EA was prepared to assess potential environmental impacts resulting from the siting and construction of a new AFRC facility in the Lewisburg/Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, area to support the realignment of units from the Lewisburg and Bloomsburg USARCs resulting from the BRAC 2005 closure decision, in accordance with the following policies:

- 32 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 651, *Environmental Analysis of Army Actions, Final Rule*
- The regulations for implementing the procedural provisions at 40 CFR Parts 1500 to 1508
- Army policy guidance in the *Base Realignment and Closure Manual for Compliance with NEPA* (U.S. Army, 2006)

The purpose of the EA is to inform decision makers and the public of the likely environmental consequences of the proposed action and alternatives. The EA identifies, documents and evaluates relevant impacts, conditions and issues associated with the proposed BRAC realignment. The proposed action is described in Section 2.0, and the Preferred Alternative and the No Action Alternative are described in Section 3.0. Conditions existing as of October 2008, considered to be baseline conditions, and the effects of the proposed action, alternatives and appropriate mitigation measures are described in Section 4.0.

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

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because the proposed AFRC would be constructed on undeveloped property, this EA addresses the site selection process.

NEPA and the President's Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations (40 CFR Parts 1500 to 1508) require that federal agencies consider the environmental effects of actions and alternatives at a facility during the decision-making process. This EA provides the decision makers with relevant information available to understand the potential future environmental consequences or impacts due to implementation of the proposed actions or alternatives specified herein. After reviewing the analysis presented in this EA, the Army will decide whether to issue a Finding of No Significant Impact (FNSI) or to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) to quantify and detail the impacts from the proposed action or alternatives further.

#### **1.4 PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT**

The Army invites full public participation in the NEPA process to promote open communication and better decision making. All persons who have potential interest in the proposed action or alternatives, including minority, low-income, disadvantaged and Native American groups, are encouraged to participate in the NEPA environmental analysis process.

The final EA/draft FNSI is available for a 30-day comment period. During this time, the Army will consider any comments submitted by agencies, organizations or members of the public on the Preferred Alternative, the EA or the draft FNSI. At the conclusion of the comment period, and after due consideration has been given to all comments received, the Army may conclude its NEPA compliance effort by finalizing the draft FNSI. Alternatively, if based upon comments received it is determined that there would be a significant impact on the environment as a result of this action, the Army may commit to mitigation actions sufficient to reduce such impact(s) below a level of significance, or else the Army will be obligated to publish in the Federal Register (FR) a Notice of Intent (NoI) to prepare an EIS.

Throughout this process, the public may obtain information regarding the status and progress of the proposed action and the EA by contacting Ms. Mona Garrett, 99<sup>th</sup> Regional Support Command (RSC) Base Transition Coordinator, 99 Soldiers Lane, Coraopolis, PA 15108, (412) 604-8168.

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**1.5 FRAMEWORK FOR ANALYSIS**

This EA was prepared in compliance with all federal, state and local laws, regulations and policies applicable to the proposed and alternative actions described in Sections 2.0 and 3.0. Table 1-2 lists several federal and state laws, regulations, and executive orders that are expected to have some relevance to this proposed action. Some additional legal guidance documents are discussed in the body of this EA

**Table 1-2 Summary of Federal, State and Local Laws, Regulations and Ordinances of Relevance**

| Name  | Code  |
|---|---|
| NEPA of 1969, as amended  | 42 U.S. Code [USC] §§4321 to 4370D  |
| Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended  | 16 USC §§1531 to 1544   |
| Sikes Act of 1960, as amended   | 16 USC §§670a to 670o   |
| Emergency Preparedness and Community Right to Know Act of 1986                              | 42 USC §§11001 to 11050   |
| Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976  | 42 USC §§6901 to 69911  |
| National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966   | 16 USC §470   |
| Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) of 1990                     | 25 USC §§3001 to 3013; 43 CFR Part 10   |
| Executive Order (EO) 11514, <i>Protection and Enhancement of Environmental Quality</i>      | EO 11514  |
| EO 12898, <i>Environmental Justice</i>  | EO 12898  |
| EO 13423, <i>Strengthening Federal Environmental, Energy, and Transportation Management</i> | EO 13423  |
| Clean Air Act (CAA) of 1963, as amended   | PL 101-549  |
| Clean Water Act (CWA)   | 33 USC §§7401 <i>et seq.</i>  |
| Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act                       | 42 USC §§9601 <i>et seq.</i>  |
| Farmland Protection Policy Act  | 7 USC §§4201 to 4209  |
| The Clean Streams Law   | 35 Pennsylvania Statute (PS) §§691.1 to 691.1001                                  |
| American Indian Religious Freedom Act   | 42 USC §§1996 to 1996a  |
| Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979   | 16 USC §§470aa to 470mm   |
| NAGPRA  | PL 101-601  |
| Clean Air Plans   | Article III issued under Section 5 of the Air Pollution Control Act (35 PS §4005) |

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

### **2.1 INTRODUCTION**

Under the provision of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (PL 101-510), the 2005 BRAC Commission made the following recommendation concerning the Lewisburg and Bloomsburg USARCs:

“Close the United States Army Reserve Center in Lewisburg, PA, the United States Army Reserve Center in Bloomsburg, PA, the United States Army Reserve Organizational Maintenance Shop in Bloomsburg, PA, and relocate units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center with an organizational maintenance facility in the Lewisburg/Bloomsburg, PA area, if the Army is able to acquire suitable land for the construction of the facilities. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate Pennsylvania National Guard Units from the following Army National Guard Readiness Centers: Lewisburg, PA, Sunbury, PA, and Berwick, PA, if the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania decides to relocate those units.”

### **2.2 IMPLEMENTATION PROPOSED**

The proposed project is described briefly below based on information provided in *FY 2009 Military Construction Project Data for Army Reserve Center Bloomsburg/Lewisburg, Pennsylvania* (U.S. Army, 2007a). The project would provide a 500-person training facility that would include administrative, educational, and assembly areas; a library; a learning center; a vault; a weapons simulator; physical fitness areas; and parking areas for two Army Reserve units and one organizational maintenance facility.

The Army proposes to construct new AFRC facilities that collectively would be approximately 81,000 ft<sup>2</sup>. These facilities would include a training building, an organizational maintenance shop/area, maintenance support activity and an unheated storage building. In addition, approximately 325 parking spaces (approximately 103,200 ft<sup>2</sup>) and other paved (impervious) areas (equipment parking) would be built. Disposition, deconstruction and demolition of facilities to be vacated at the Bloomsburg and Lewisburg USARCs, and the Sunbury and Berwick Armories, are not part of this EA and will be analyzed in a separate NEPA document (U.S. Army, 2007c).

The facility would be used three weekends per month for training activities (Probst, 2008). Weekend training assemblies generally would start on Saturday mornings and continue until Sunday afternoons. Soldiers would use privately owned vehicles and would commute from their

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homes or be housed in one of the numerous nearby hotels Friday and Saturday nights during their assemblies. Lunch would be provided during training activities.

No field maneuver exercises or live fire weapons training would be conducted at the facility. Ordinarily, neither weapons, nor ammunition or other munitions, would be stored at the facility. Units that require munitions may request to acquire them from the annual training site to avoid having to transport them. Munitions storage during training exercises would be limited to a few days prior to a scheduled training event (Arnold, 2008); however, any such storage must be coordinated in advance and must be in full compliance with applicable explosive safety requirements.

Vehicle storage requirements would include space for the current inventory of approximately 71 wheeled vehicles, 31 trailers and 28 tracked vehicles. The number of vehicles to be stored at the facility may change from year to year depending on the number and type of training missions. Vehicle convoys would be utilized when more than five vehicles are traveling to a specific site. Vehicle convoys generally would occur once per year when transported to their designated annual training site (Arnold, 2008). No facilities are planned for fuel storage or dispensing at the AFRC site (Probst, 2008).

### **2.3 SCHEDULE**

Under the BRAC law, the Army must initiate all realignments no later than September 15, 2007, and complete all realignments no later than September 15, 2011. Construction of this project is anticipated to begin in Fiscal Year (FY) 2009 and end by May 2011.

## **3.0 ALTERNATIVES**

### **3.1 SELECTION OF THE PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE**

A basic principle of the NEPA is that an agency should consider the environmental impacts of reasonable alternatives to a proposed action. Considering alternatives helps to avoid unnecessary impacts and allows analysis of reasonable ways to achieve the stated purpose. To warrant detailed evaluation, an alternative must be reasonable. To be considered reasonable, an alternative must be ready for decision making (any necessary preceding events having taken place), affordable, capable of implementation and satisfactory with respect to meeting the purpose of and need for the action.

The Army's *Available Site Identification and Validation Report* (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers [USACE], Baltimore District, 2007) indicated that the new facility site should conform to the following requirements:

- Ten acres, with adequate visibility, access and utilities nearby
- Location within a 20-mile radius of the Lewisburg/Bloomsburg area
- Flat to gently rolling topography, with no features such as landfills, cliffs, extensive drainage ditches, wetlands or ravines
- Clean and uncontaminated, with no underground storage tanks
- Rectangular to square configuration, with all sides at least 500 feet long
- Outside the 100-year floodplain

Seven candidate sites (Available Site Identification and Validation [ASIV] Sites #1 to #7) were evaluated by the site survey team in October 2007. Following the recommendations of the team members, one site (ASIV Site #5) was identified by the 99th RSC as the preferred site, and another (ASIV Site #6) was selected as the alternative site. The preferred site was chosen based on location, visibility, site configuration, available utilities, topography, outside the floodplain, site access, surrounding development, zoning, and cost. Subsequently, the Army determined that the preferred site was not available because of unacceptable terms related to the lease of the property. Therefore, the alternative site (ASIV Site #6) was selected as the preferred location to be evaluated for the proposed AFRC in the Lewisburg/Bloomsburg area (U.S. Army, 2008).

#### **3.1.1 Preferred Alternative**

The site selected for EA analysis is ASIV Site #6, located in Valley Township approximately 2 miles north of Danville, Montour County, Pennsylvania, along PA Route 642 (Liberty Valley

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Road). The parcel for the proposed AFRC is identified as the “Preferred Alternative” in the EA and in Figure 3-1.

The Preferred Alternative site is irregularly shaped, but nearly square in dimension. From a flattened peak near the center of the site, the land slopes gently down toward the south, and more sharply down toward the southeast and northeast. The northern portion of the site is sharply sloped toward the north and is wooded. Public utilities are located along Liberty Valley Road and Old Valley School Road, and a cemetery is adjacent to the southwest corner of the property. The land was formerly used as farmland, and no buildings are on-site. The zoning across the central portion of the site is Residential (R-1), with the northern section zoned Industrial (I) and the southern section zoned Neighborhood Commercial (C-1). There are no wetlands, hydric soils, or surface drainage features on-site. The direction of groundwater flow underneath the site is toward the north (Alliance Environmental Services [AES], 2006).

### **3.1.2 Alternatives Considered But Not Carried Forward**

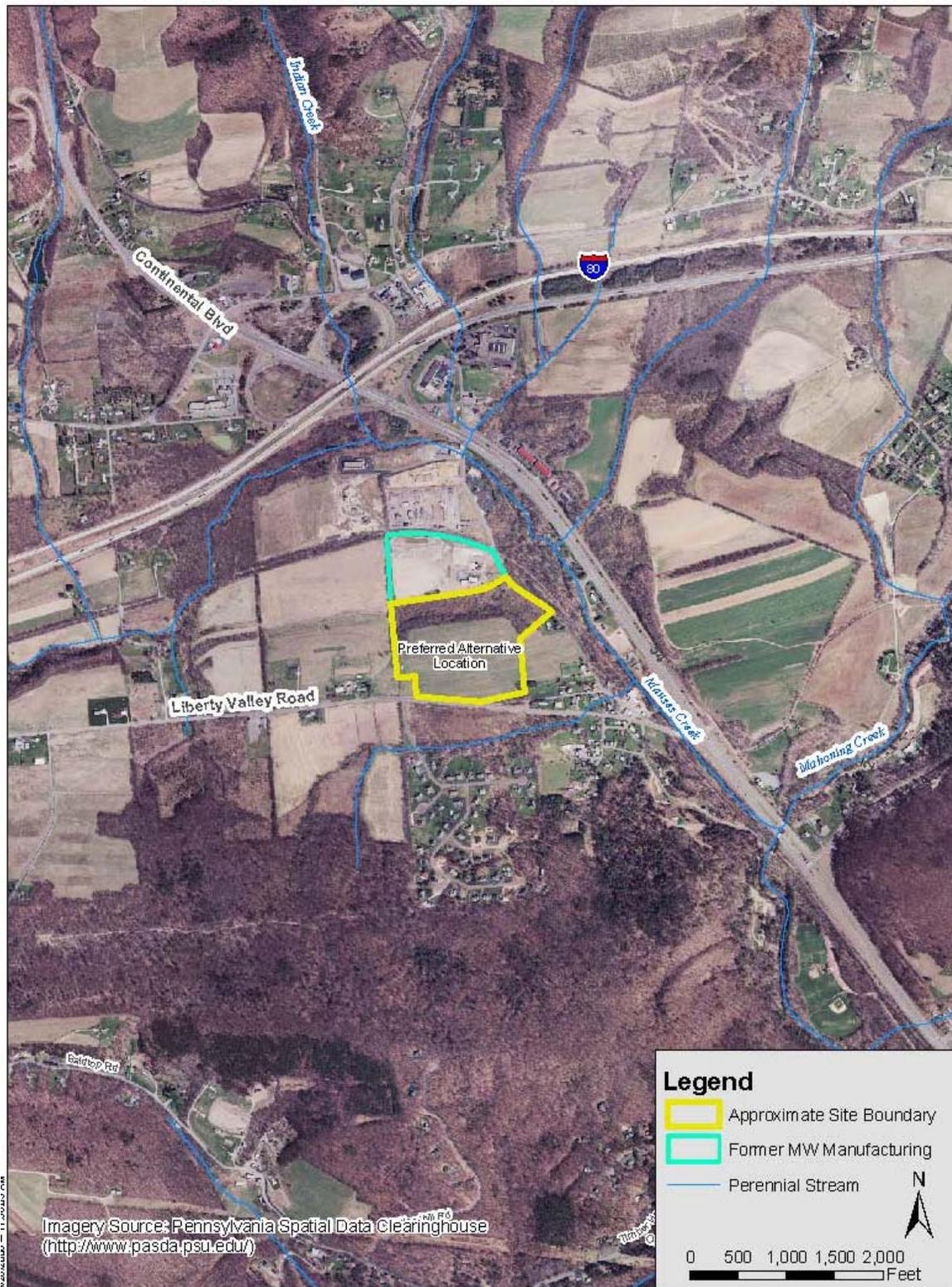
Five sites (ASIV Sites #1 to #5) were described in the *Available Site Identification and Validation Report* (USACE, 2007), and one site (ASIV Site #6) was described in the subsequent *Site Survey Report* (U.S. Army, 2007c). One additional site (ASIV Site #7) was briefly mentioned only in the *Site Survey Report* as being non-contending, but was not described.

As previously mentioned, ASIV Site #5 was initially identified as the preferred site. This 14.7-acre parcel, located in Danville, Pennsylvania, adjacent to the Danville State Hospital, has good access to local roads and services, and utilities are readily available on-site. Nevertheless, the site was removed from consideration because the owner was not willing to negotiate a long-term lease of the property.

ASIV Site #1 is located in a 670-acre, multiple-use corporate park near Allenwood, Pennsylvania, known as “Great Stream Commons.” The infrastructure for a portion of this development is already in place, and three separate parcels between 22 and 61 acres were investigated. Nevertheless, this site was considered non-contending and eliminated from consideration because of the high cost per acre associated with the Great Stream Commons development. ASIV Site #2 is located in the Pawling Station Business Park along PA Route 522 near Selinsgrove, Pennsylvania. The approximately 16-acre site, situated in the northeastern portion of the

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**Figure 3-1 Preferred Alternative Map**



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development near the available utilities, would provide excellent ATRP buffers. Nevertheless, this site would limit visibility of the facility and would require extensive earthwork and stormwater management planning. In addition, this site is located at the farthest distance for recruiting from the Bloomsburg area. ASIV Site #3 is an undeveloped 39-acre industrial site located across PA Route 522 from Site #2 near Selinsgrove, Pennsylvania. Nevertheless, this site is bisected by the Penn Central rail line, and would not provide adequate ATRP buffers. Finally, ASIV Site #4 is a 97-acre industrial site located near Milton, Pennsylvania. This site was eliminated because of the presence of an endangered species on the property and the inability to verify the presence of water and sewer lines the owner claimed to have extended to the site (U.S. Army, 2007c).

### **3.2 NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE**

CEQ regulations (40 CFR Parts 1500 to 1508) require inclusion of a No Action Alternative. The No Action Alternative serves as a baseline against which the impacts of the proposed action and alternatives can be evaluated. Under the No Action Alternative, the Bloomsburg and Lewisburg USARCs would not implement the proposed action. Organizations assigned to the Bloomsburg and Lewisburg USARCs would continue to train at and operate from the existing facilities. New units assigned to the Bloomsburg and Lewisburg USARCs would also operate with the current inventory of facilities. Those facilities could be renovated or replaced through normal military maintenance and construction procedures as circumstances independently warrant. Since federal law requires the implementation of the proposed action, the No Action Alternative will not be implemented; however, it is carried forward for further analysis as a baseline against which all other alternatives may be compared.

## **4.0 AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT AND CONSEQUENCES**

### **4.1 INTRODUCTION**

This EA is focused on determining the potential environmental impacts resulting from implementation of the Preferred Alternative described in Section 3.0. This action is characterized by the construction of AFRC facilities on an undeveloped parcel of land in Valley Township near Danville, Pennsylvania. The following subsections describe the existing natural and built environment (affected environment) for various resource areas on the Preferred Alternative site and surrounding areas in close proximity to the Preferred Alternative site. The potential impacts of the Preferred Alternative and the No Action Alternative also are presented.

### **4.2 LAND USE AND AESTHETICS**

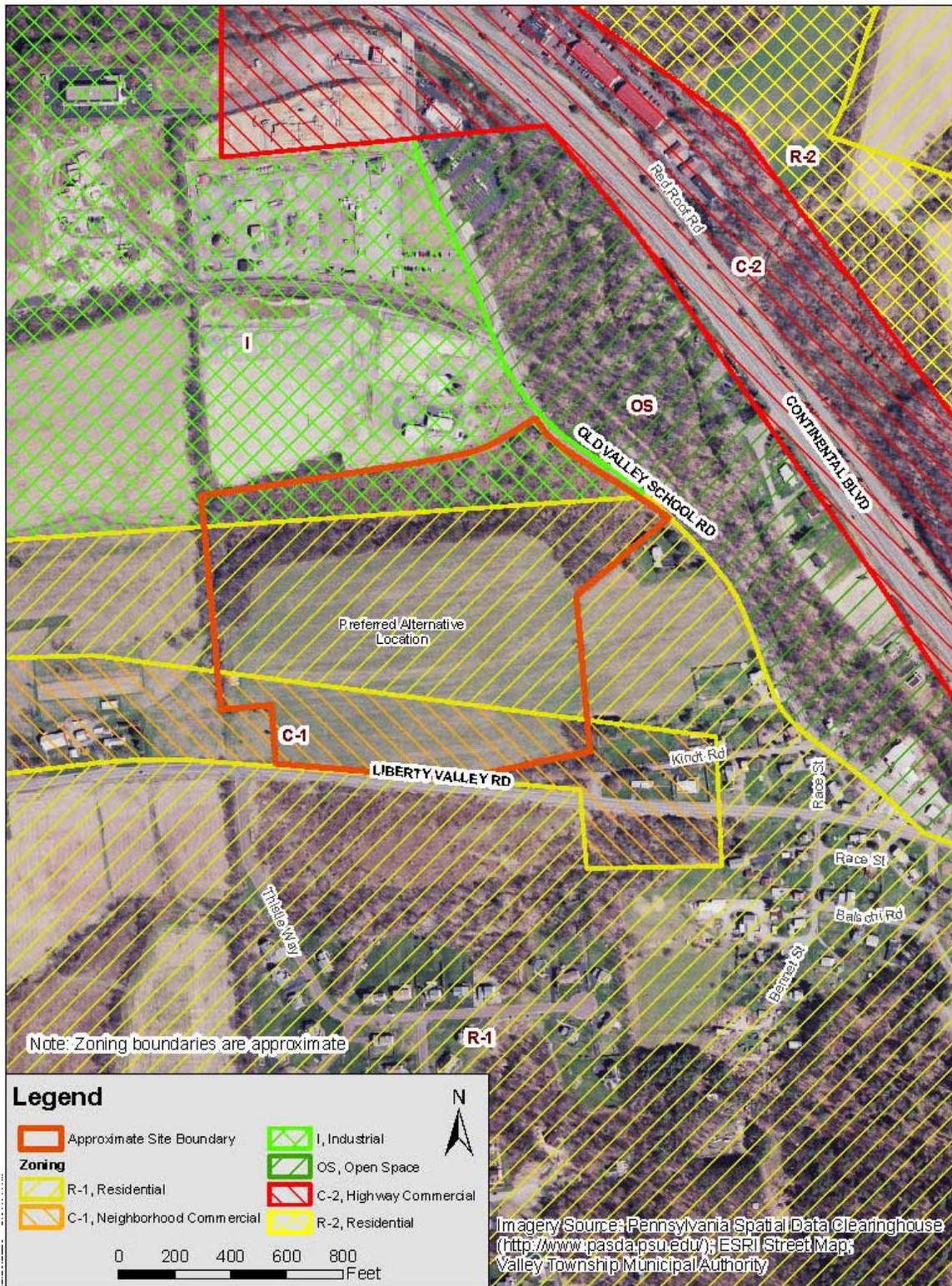
#### **4.2.1 Affected Environment**

A site visit was conducted on October 11, 2008, and photographs were taken to document conditions at the site (Appendix A). The area has a rural, pastoral setting. Traffic noises from Continental Boulevard and nearby Interstate 80 (I-80) were relatively muted at the Preferred Alternative site. A residential neighborhood is located adjacent to the southeast corner of the Preferred Alternative site, and a small farm is located to the west. Another residential neighborhood also is located across Liberty Valley Road south of the Preferred Alternative site, and a Superfund site (MW Manufacturing) is located north of the Preferred Alternative site (Figure 4-1).

The Preferred Alternative site was used most recently to grow corn, and is currently overgrown with grass and weeds. The property is contiguous, with additional agricultural land to the east, and separated from additional agricultural land to the west by a line of trees and a wooded area. The northern and northeastern portions of the site are wooded. A perennial stream, Mouses Creek, flows from north to south just east of Old Valley School Road and approximately 700 feet east of the Preferred Alternative site (Figure 3-1). Mouses Creek receives treated groundwater discharged from the treatment system at the Superfund site located north of the Preferred Alternative site. An unnamed tributary of Mouses Creek flows from west to east just south of Liberty Valley Road approximately 500 feet from the Preferred Alternative site.

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**Figure 4-1 City Zoning Map of Vicinity of Preferred Alternative**



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Zoning across the central portion of the Preferred Alternative site (Figure 4-1) is Residential (R-1). The southern portion of the site along Liberty Valley Road is zoned Neighborhood Commercial (C-1), while the northern section of the property is zoned Industrial (I) (Mid-Penn Engineering Corporation, 2008). Neighborhood Commercial and Industrial zoning designations allow for office-park-type development. An appropriate public use facility, such as an AFRC, is allowed as a conditional use under the Residential zoning designation (Plafcan, 2008). Existing commercial facilities, including hotels, gas stations and restaurants, are located to the north and east of the Preferred Alternative site along Old Valley School Road and Highway 54. The proposed AFRC would create visual impacts similar to those of the nearby existing facilities (commercial buildings, fences and outdoor lighting).

## **4.2.2 Consequences**

### **4.2.2.1 Preferred Alternative**

Environmental impacts on land use and aesthetics would include long-term changes in the site from agricultural to developed office-park-type facilities. The proposed site layout is shown in Figure 4-2. Some existing vegetation would need to be cleared, and the site would likely require some grading and leveling. In addition to the new building construction, the equipment parking and storage areas would be fenced and security lights would be installed and maintained. Residents to the southeast and west likely would be exposed to the security lights.

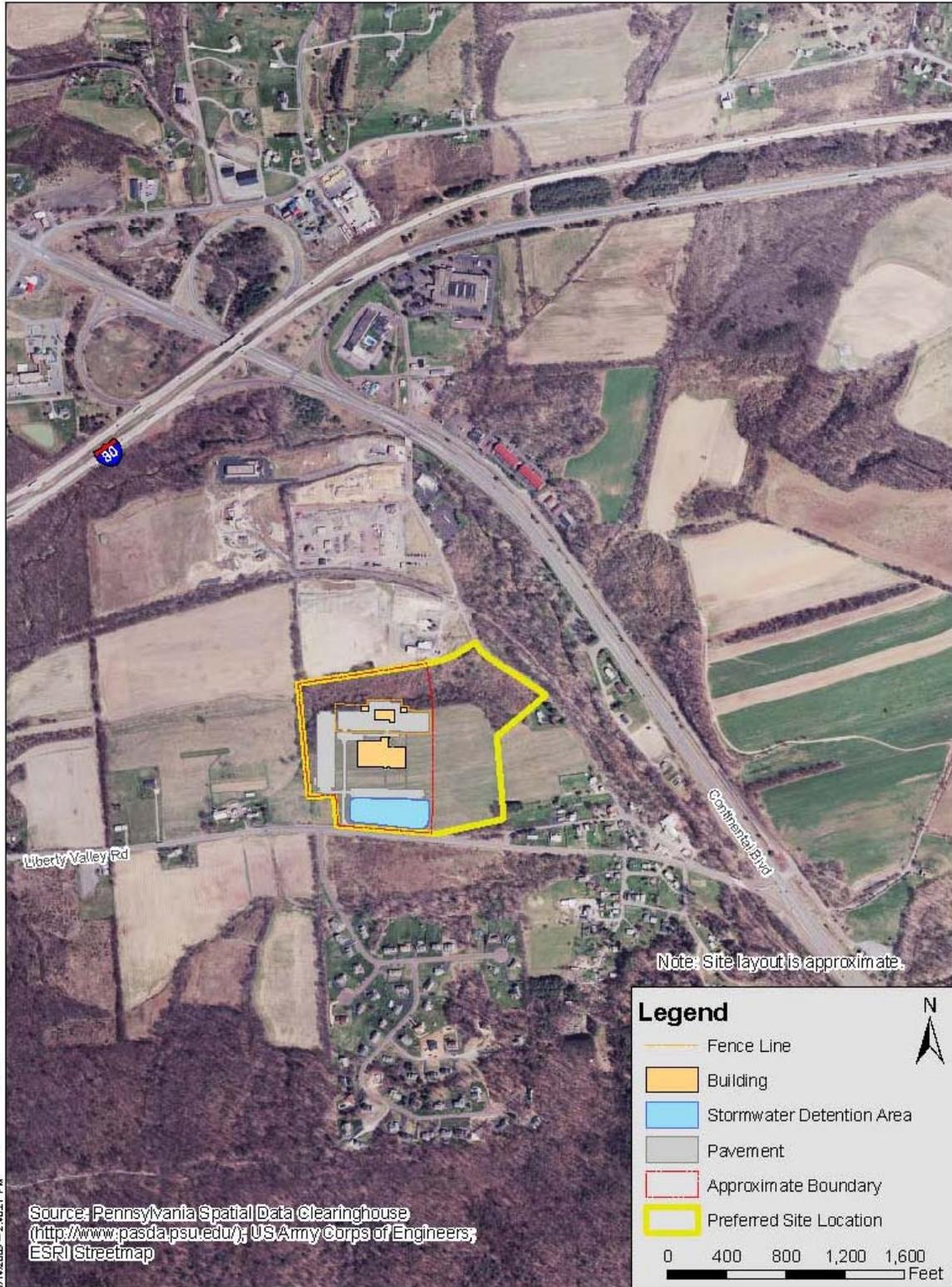
Although the proposed land use is not presently consistent with Valley Township's standard zoning regulations, an AFRC is expected to qualify as an appropriate public use facility that would be allowed following conditional use approval by the Valley Township Zoning Board.

### **4.2.2.2 No Action Alternative**

Under the No Action Alternative, no new construction would occur and the existing facilities at the Lewisburg and Bloomsburg AFRCs would continue to be used. There would be no improvement in the quality of the existing facilities, and the BRAC requirements would not be implemented.

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**Figure 4-2 Proposed Site Layout**



### **4.3 AIR QUALITY**

#### **4.3.1.1 Affected Environment**

Air quality at a given location is a function of several factors, including quantity and dispersion rates of pollutants, local climate, topographic and geographic features and even windblown dust and wildfires. Air pollution can threaten the health of human beings, animals, plants and lakes, as well as damage the ozone layer and buildings, and cause haze that reduces visibility. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) protects human health and the environment through the regulatory process and through voluntary programs. In order to comply with air quality standards, USEPA must control emissions from mobile sources such as cars and trucks, and stationary sources such as factories, power plants and construction sites.

Under the CAA (42 USC §§7401 to 7671q), as amended, USEPA provides the framework for federal, state, tribal and local rules and regulations to protect air quality and sets limits on how much of a pollutant is allowed in the air anywhere in the United States. The CAA gives USEPA the responsibility to establish the primary and secondary National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) (40 CFR Part 50) that establish safe concentration levels for six criteria pollutants: particulate matter (PM) measuring less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM<sub>2.5</sub>) and particulate matter measuring less than 10 microns in diameter (PM<sub>10</sub>), sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>), carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen oxide (NO<sub>x</sub>), ozone (O<sub>3</sub>) and lead (Pb). The primary NAAQS represent the maximum levels of background pollutants that are considered safe, with an adequate margin of safety to protect public health and welfare. The secondary standards provide protection for public welfare, which includes wildlife, climate, transportation and economic values (Table 4-1). Short-term standards (1-, 3-, 8- and 24-hour periods) have been established for pollutants contributing to acute health effects, while long-term standards (quarterly and annual averages) have been established for pollutants contributing to chronic health effects. When a particular area exceeds the NAAQS, it is designated as being in nonattainment. Hence, areas where pollutant concentrations are less than the NAAQS are defined to be in attainment with the NAAQS.

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**Table 4-1 National Ambient Air Quality Standards**

| Air Pollutant     | Averaging Time    | NAAQS                 |                       |
|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
|                   |                   | Primary               | Secondary             |
| Carbon monoxide   | 1-hour            | 35 ppm                | 35 ppm                |
|                   | 8-hour            | 9 ppm                 | 9 ppm                 |
| Nitrogen oxide    | Annual            | 0.053 ppm             | 0.053 ppm             |
| Sulfur dioxide    | 3-hour            | -                     | 0.50 ppm              |
|                   | 24-hour           | 0.14 ppm              | -                     |
|                   | Annual            | 0.03 ppm              | -                     |
| Ozone             | 1-hour*           | 0.12 ppm              | 0.12 ppm              |
|                   | 8-hour            | 0.075 ppm             | 0.075 ppm             |
| Lead              | Quarterly Average | 1.5 µg/m <sup>3</sup> | 1.5 µg/m <sup>3</sup> |
| PM <sub>2.5</sub> | 24-hour           | 35 µg/m <sup>3</sup>  | 35 µg/m <sup>3</sup>  |
|                   | Annual            | 15 µg/m <sup>3</sup>  | 15 µg/m <sup>3</sup>  |
| PM <sub>10</sub>  | 24-hour           | 150 µg/m <sup>3</sup> | 150 µg/m <sup>3</sup> |
|                   | Annual            |                       |                       |

Notes:

ppm parts per million

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

\* The ozone 1-hour standard applies only to designated nonattainment areas.

Source: USEPA, 2008a

Each state is responsible for compliance with the NAAQS and has the authority to adopt standards stricter than those established under the federal program. Enforcement of federal and state clean air regulations in Valley Township is under the jurisdiction of the North Central Region of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP). The Lewisburg/Bloomsburg AFRC is located in Montour County, which is in attainment with all pollutant concentrations and meets the NAAQS. The proposed AFRC would be located approximately 150 miles from the closest Class I areas of Brigantine Wilderness; New Jersey; and Washington, DC.

The proposed facility would include a training building, an organizational maintenance shop/area, maintenance support activity, vehicle storage and an unheated storage building. No fuel storage or dispensing equipment are planned to be installed. No field maneuver exercises or live fire weapons training would be conducted at the facility. Therefore, there are no significant sources of air pollution at the proposed AFRC that would compromise the attainment status of Montour County or impact the Class I areas.

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### **4.3.2 Consequences**

#### **4.3.2.1 Preferred Alternative**

Fugitive dust may be generated during clearing and construction activities at the site. To minimize the generation of PM during the construction phase of the project, contractors would be requested to implement fugitive dust suppression techniques to the greatest extent practicable when soil conditions are such that would lead to the generation of excessive fugitive dust.

The Army would construct all new facilities to meet the Silver level in the Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) rating system, which is maintained by the U.S. Green Building Council. LEED is a voluntary, consensus-based national standard for developing high-performance buildings. LEED emphasizes state-of-the-art strategies for sustainable site development, water savings, energy efficiency, materials selection, and indoor air quality. The *LEED for New Construction and Major Renovations* is designed to guide the development of high-performance commercial and institutional projects, with a focus on office buildings (U.S. Green Building Council, 2007). The Army would incorporate all reasonable energy-efficient designs into construction projects to comply with the LEED directive.

The proposed AFRC would require space heating and hot water, which would be generated from combustion sources. A natural-gas-fired hot water heating system and natural gas water heaters would provide the facility with heat and hot water. These combustion sources associated with the Preferred Alternative would result in minor quantities of air pollutants being emitted. The air conditioning and any potential chiller equipment would utilize non-ozone-depleting hydrochlorofluorocarbons as required by federal and state regulations. During the detailed project design phase, the Army would have to contact Pennsylvania DEP to determine whether air quality construction or operating permits would be required for the new facility.

#### **4.3.2.2 No Action Alternative**

Under the No Action Alternative, conditions affecting air quality would remain the same as those from the current Lewisburg and Bloomsburg USARCs.

## **4.4 NOISE**

### **4.4.1 Affected Environment**

As previously described, the area has a rural, pastoral setting and traffic noises from Continental Boulevard and nearby I-80 are relatively muted. The predominant source of noise currently

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generated at the site is from occasional automobile traffic along Liberty Valley Road, and the occasional use of farm equipment.

#### **4.4.2 Consequences**

##### **4.4.2.1 Preferred Alternative**

The primary sources of noise from the facility would be associated with construction activities, which would include site clearing and grubbing, grading, foundation preparation, building erection and finishing activities. During this construction period, heavy earth-moving equipment, dump trucks, concrete mixers, bulldozers, backhoes, generators, compressors and ground compaction equipment could be used. The typical noise levels generated by construction equipment are shown in Table 4-2.

**Table 4-2 Peak Sound Level of Heavy Equipment**

| <b>Equipment</b> | <b>Noise Level* (dB)</b> |
|------------------|--------------------------|
| Bulldozer        | 62-95                    |
| Scraper          | 76-98                    |
| Front loader     | 77-94                    |
| Backhoe          | 74-92                    |
| Grader           | 72-92                    |
| Crane            | 70-94                    |

Notes:

dB Decibels

\* From a single source at a distance of 50 feet

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT), 1973

Construction noise would be managed as an occupational health matter under Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) regulations at 29 CFR Part 1926. Adherence to the personal protective equipment (PPE) and safety training requirements in these OSHA regulations would reduce the risk of hearing loss to construction workers and on-site personnel.

The overall noise levels at the Preferred Alternative site would increase during the construction activity and during repositioning of on-site vehicles. Automotive traffic would increase during training exercise weekends. During vehicle convoys, diesel trucks and other large motorized military vehicles may increase the overall noise level in the AFRC vicinity. Nevertheless, noise from the vehicle convoys would be infrequent and of short duration, generally occurring only once per year (Arnold, 2008).

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The Preferred Alternative site is located in an area with multiple zoning: Neighborhood Commercial, Residential, and Industrial. The noise that may be generated from site activities would be compatible with any of the zoning designations.

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

Under the No Action Alternative, conditions affecting noise levels would remain the same as those from the current Lewisburg and Bloomsburg USARCs.

## **4.5 SOILS AND GEOLOGY**

### **4.5.1 Affected Environment**

*The Phase I Environmental Site Assessment Report* (AES, 2006) for the property along PA Route 642 near Danville, Pennsylvania, states the following physical features in the vicinity of the proposed site:

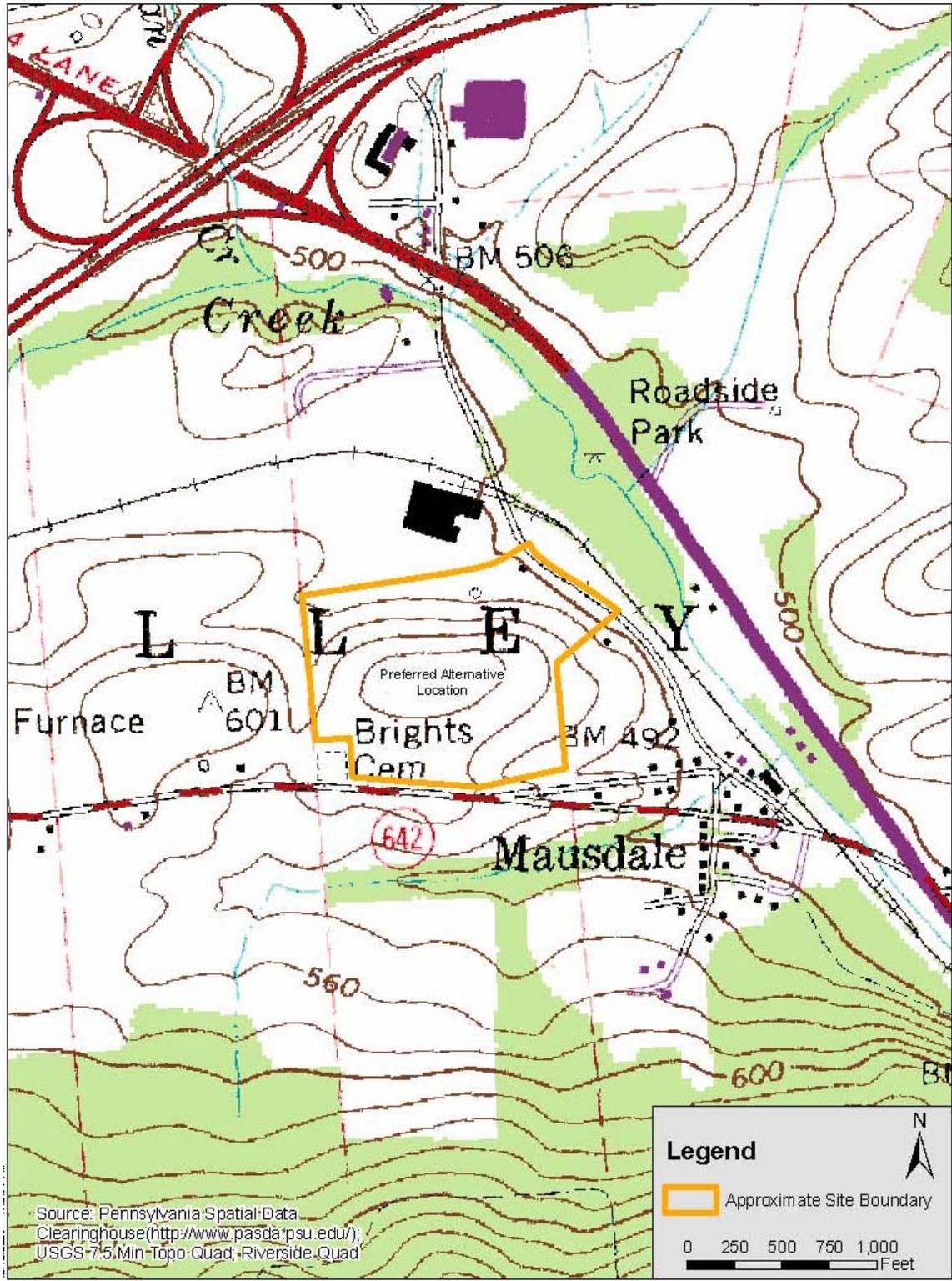
- Elevation is approximately between 580 and 544 feet above mean sea level (Figure 4-3).
- General topographic gradient slopes gently up from the south boundary toward a broad high point near the center of the property, and more steeply down to the southeast, northeast, and north.
- Rock stratigraphic unit is Paleozoic, Silurian.

The Preferred Alternative site is located in north-central Pennsylvania in an area of very low historical seismicity. The closest quaternary seismic zone to the Preferred Alternative site is approximately 200 miles to the south of the site, while the closest quaternary fault zone is approximately 350 miles to the south-southeast of the site. There are no volcanic hazards in the area (U.S. Geological Survey [USGS], 2008). The bedrock underlying the Preferred Alternative site is of the Willis Creek Formation, which comprises interbedded calcareous shale, argillaceous dolostone and limestone and calcareous siltstone with a thickness in excess of 650 feet (AES, 2006).

Soils at the site (Figure 4-4) are primarily Edom complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes, (EdC) over most of the central portion of the Preferred Alternative site (Natural Resources Conservation Service [NRCS], 2008). The soil in the northern portion of the site is Edom complex, 15 to 25 percent slopes, (EdD) and the southwest portion is Edom complex, 3 to 8 percent slopes

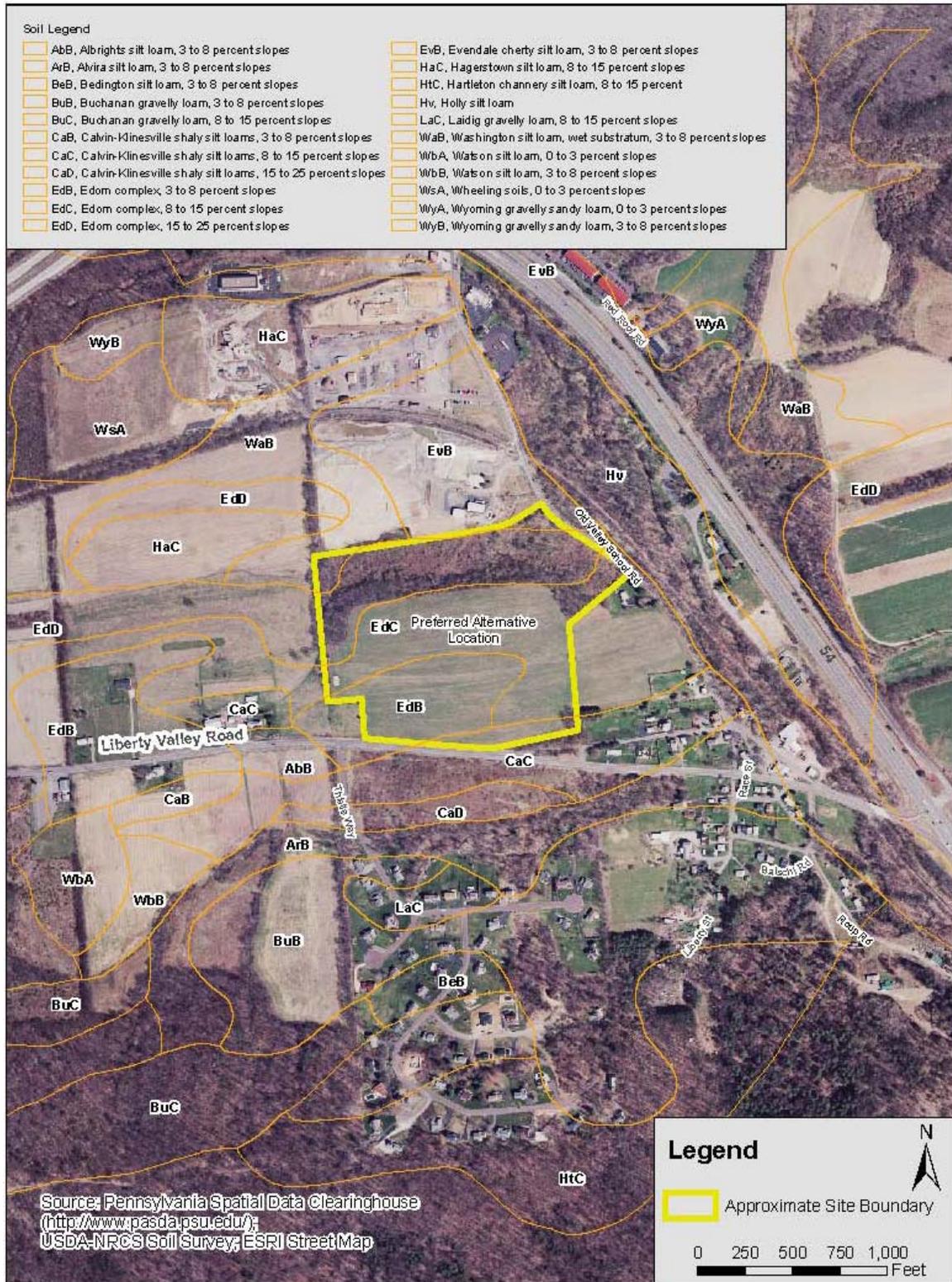
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**Figure 4-3 Topographic Map of Vicinity of Preferred Alternative**



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**Figure 4-4 Soils Map of Vicinity of Preferred Alternative**



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(EdB). The coverage of these soils on the Preferred Alternative site is approximately 90 percent, and Edom soils represent approximately 2.5 percent of the total acres in Montour County (NRCS, 2008). Edom complex soils are sloping, well-drained soils of weathered limestone and shale, with moderate linear extensibility. The soils designated “EdC” and “EdD” are listed as unfavorable for supporting small commercial-type construction primarily because of slope and shrink-swell potential, while soils designated “EdD” additionally have moderate erosion potential. In general, the surface layer of an Edom complex soil is dark brown shaly silt loam approximately 9 inches thick. The upper layer of subsoil is typically 24 inches thick and consists of brownish yellow and yellowish brown shaly silty clay loam, while the lower 6 inches of subsoil is yellowish brown shaly clay loam. The substratum is approximately 36 inches thick and consists of yellowish brown very shaly silty clay loam. Calcareous shale bedrock is mainly at a depth of 75 inches, and shale bedrock is at a depth of 30 to 40 inches in the moderately deep soils (AES, 2006). None of the Edom complex soils are listed as hydric<sup>2</sup> by USGS (NRCS, 2008).

Three additional soils make up the remaining 10 percent of the acreage on the Preferred Alternative site (Figure 4-4). The soil in a narrow strip of the southernmost part of the site is characterized as Calvin-Kliensville shaly silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, (CaC) and represents approximately 6.5 and 0.5 percent, respectively, of the acreage on-site and in Montour County (NRCS, 2008). The northeast corner of the site is Evandale cherty silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, (EvB) while the northwest corner is Washington silt loam, wet substratum. These two soils together represent approximately 3.5 percent of the acreage both on-site and in Montour County (NRCS, 2008). None of the less common soils found on-site were listed as hydric by USGS (NRCS, 2008).

The Federal Farmland Protection Policy Act (FFPPA) was created to protect farmland and combat urban sprawl (U.S. Department of Agriculture [USDA]/NRCS, 2007). Specifically protected are cultivated areas identified by the FFPPA as Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland and Farmland that is of Statewide or Local Importance. Prime Farmland is available land best-suited for producing food, feed, forage and oilseed crops, while Unique Farmland is land suited for production of specific high-value food and fiber crops. Land that does not qualify as Prime or Unique Farmland but still suitable for production of food, feed, fiber or forage (as determined by

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<sup>2</sup> Hydric soils are defined as soils that formed under conditions of saturation, flooding or ponding long enough during the growing season to develop anaerobic conditions in the upper part (Federal Register [FR], 13 July 1994, as cited in NRCS, 2008).

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the State) is identified as Farmland of Statewide Importance. The FFPPA sets laws discouraging farmland conversion where there is federal assistance to farmers. Consequently, soils specifically suited to agricultural uses may be protected under the FFPPA. Conversion of these soils from agricultural land to nonagricultural uses may be limited. Edom complex, 3 to 8 percent slopes, is considered to be a Prime Farmland soil, while Edom complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes, and Calvin-Kliensville shaly silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, are considered Farmland of Statewide Importance (NRCS, 2008).

#### **4.5.2 Consequences**

##### **4.5.2.1 Preferred Alternative**

The Preferred Alternative would have no significant adverse impact on the geology of the region. It is anticipated that minor impacts on soils would occur. These impacts would occur mostly during the construction phase, when grading and excavation activities are under way. Soil losses from wind action may occur during construction. Dust suppression best management practices (BMPs) would be implemented to reduce fugitive dusts in the adjacent residential area. In addition, a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) would have to be developed to control soil erosion and runoff. Appropriate BMPs, such as stormwater retention/infiltration ponds, would be provided in accordance with the Pennsylvania Clean Streams Law (35 PS §§691.1 to 691.1001).

The proposed action would result in loss of potential Prime Farmland soils and in more soils being “paved” than under current conditions. The Prime Farmland analysis specified at 7 CFR Part 658.5 has been completed and is included in Appendix B. The Farmland Conversion Impact Rating Form completed for the Preferred Alternative site calculated a site assessment score of 134, which is below the 160-point threshold needed to require consideration for protecting farmland per 7 CFR Part 658.4(c)(2). The Preferred Alternative “need not be given further consideration” as indicated in 7 CFR Part 658.4.

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

Under the No Action Alternative, conditions affecting geology and soils would remain the same as those from the current activities; there would be no significant impacts.

## **4.6 WATER RESOURCES**

### **4.6.1 Affected Environment**

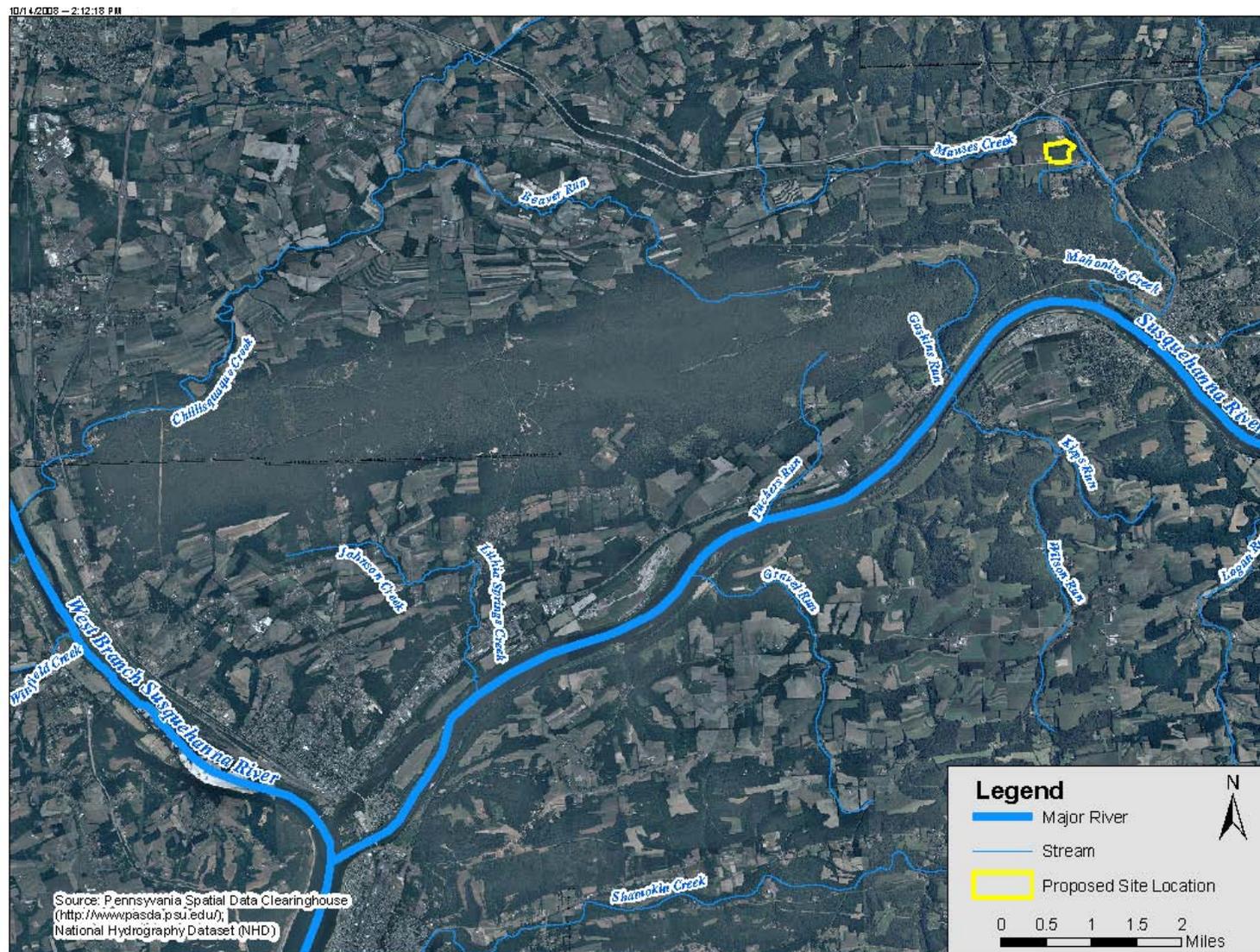
The direction of groundwater flow beneath the Preferred Alternative site was determined using topography, the presence of nearby water bodies and the known direction of groundwater flow beneath the adjacent Superfund site. In the northern portion of the property, groundwater is expected to flow east-northeast toward the Superfund site and Mauses Creek, and east toward Mauses Creek in the eastern portion. In the southern portion of the property, groundwater is expected to flow southeast, toward the unnamed tributary of Mauses Creek. Bedrock underlying the Preferred Alternative site (Willis Creek Formation) is characterized by joint and bedding-plane openings providing a secondary porosity of low magnitude and low permeability (AES, 2006). Because of the migration of a chlorinated solvent plume beyond the eastern boundary of the adjacent Superfund site, Valley Township passed an ordinance prohibiting the installation of potable water wells throughout the township, and connected local residents and businesses in the area to the public water supply (USEPA, 2005).

The center of the site is located at approximately 580 above mean sea level (amsl). The northern and southern boundaries of the site are located at approximately 544 and 566 feet amsl, respectively. Surface water runoff from the site generally flows into Mauses Creek (Figure 4-5), a perennial stream that is situated approximately 700 feet northeast of the property, and an unnamed tributary of Mauses Creek, which lies approximately 500 feet south of the property. Mauses Creek flows southeast and discharges into Mahoning Creek approximately 3,200 feet southeast of the property (AES, 2006). Mahoning Creek flows south into the Susquehanna River west of Danville, which joins the West Branch of the Susquehanna River near Sunbury approximately 11 miles downstream (Figure 4-5).

Mauses Creek is listed as a Category 5 water (*i.e.*, impaired for one or more designated uses by any pollutant and requiring a total maximum daily load [TMDL]) in the 2008 *Pennsylvania Integrated Water Quality Monitoring and Assessment Report* for not supporting aquatic life because of siltation, organic enrichment and low dissolved oxygen (DO) levels attributed to agriculture and urban runoff. The creek also receives a small percentage of flow from groundwater beneath the Superfund site north of the Preferred Alternative site, and from treated groundwater discharged from the treatment system located at the Superfund site (USEPA, 2005).

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Figure 4-5 Water Features in Vicinity of Lewisburg and Bloomsburg, Washington



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Mahoning Creek also is listed as a Category 5 water body for not supporting designated uses for aquatic habitat because of siltation from agriculture and urban runoff. TMDLs for Mauses Creek and Mahoning Creek are to be completed by 2017 for siltation. TMDLs for Mauses Creek also will be completed by 2017 for organic enrichment and low DO. The unnamed stream located south of the property is supporting designated uses (Pennsylvania DEP, 2008).

Based on the review of National Wetland Inventory maps, soil maps and reconnaissance of the Preferred Alternative site, the property is largely an upland area and jurisdictional wetlands are not present (Figure 4-6). The property also is not located within the Federal Emergency Management Agency 100-year floodplain (Figure 4-7).

#### **4.6.2 Consequences**

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

The Army intends to build approximately 81,000 ft<sup>2</sup> of new buildings on the site and add approximately 103,200 ft<sup>2</sup> of impervious areas (U.S. Army, 2007c). Because no wetlands or other jurisdictional waters are located at the Preferred Alternative site, no coordination with the USACE, Baltimore District, Regulatory Program would be necessary. Section 404 of the CWA; EO 11990, *Protection of Wetlands*; and regulations implementing the NEPA require that federal agencies avoid and reduce impacts on wetlands to the maximum extent practicable. Because the AFRC has been sited to avoid wetland impacts, no Section 404 permit application would be required.

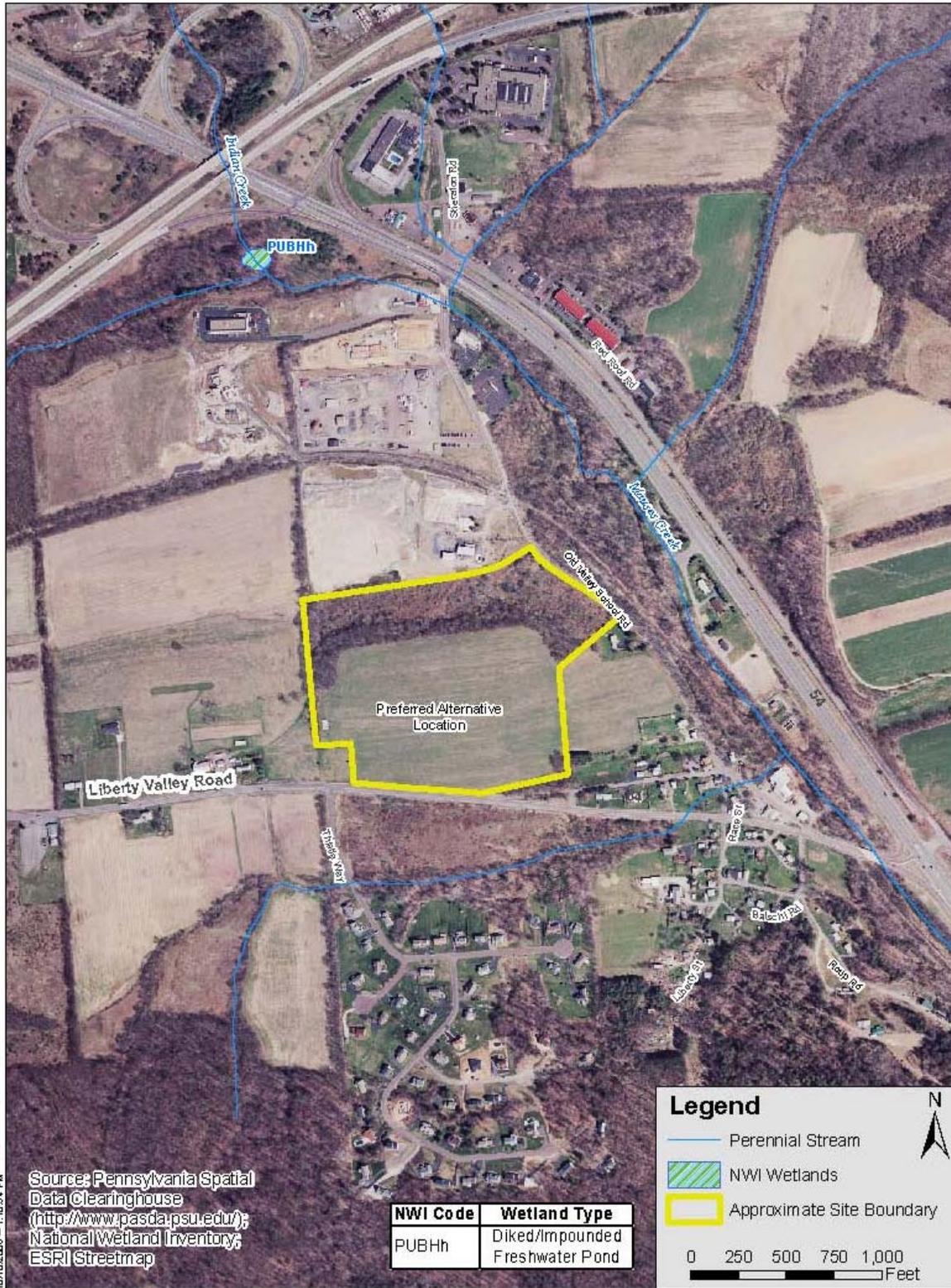
TMDLs for Mauses Creek will be completed by 2017 for siltation and organic enrichment/low DO, which are attributed to agricultural and urban runoff. Once TMDLs are implemented, the facility would be required to limit sedimentation loading into the creek. Adequate stormwater management on the property would be necessary for the facility to comply with future TMDLs. In current site plans, stormwater would be diverted into a retention pond of approximately 92,000 ft<sup>2</sup> located on the south side of the property (Baker and Associates, 2008), and discharged to the unnamed tributary of Mauses Creek. A National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Storm Water Permit for discharge of the retention pond would be required.

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

Under the No Action Alternative, conditions affecting the water resources would remain the same as those from the current activities, and there would be no new impacts.

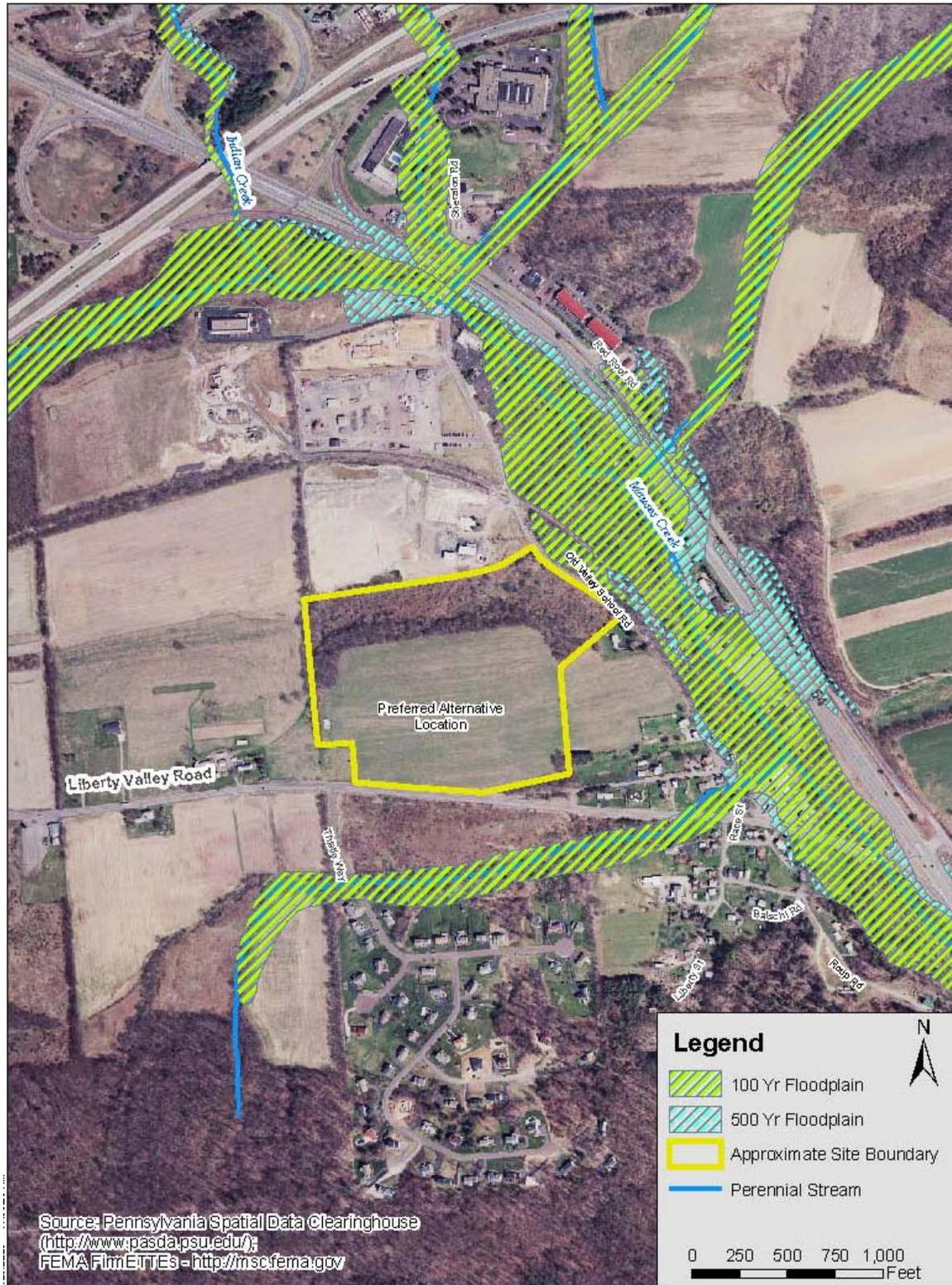
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**Figure 4-6 Wetlands Map of Vicinity of Preferred Alternative**



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**Figure 4-7 Floodplain Map of Vicinity of Preferred Alternative**



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## **4.7 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**

### **4.7.1 Affected Environment**

Upland habitat on the Preferred Alternative site generally can be described as agricultural land. Most of the property has been planted in row crops, including corn, in recent years. Some woody vegetation is located along the western and northern property lines. This vegetation consists of common deciduous trees and shrubs.

There are no known occurrences of federally listed species at the site. The only potential federally listed (threatened or endangered) species or habitat reported for Montour County is the potential for Indiana bat (*Myotis sodalis*) summer habitat, which includes all forests or wooded areas statewide (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service [USFWS], 2008). Nevertheless, the species is not known to occur in Montour County. Based on the lack of species occurrence in the county and the small amount of forested vegetation within the project area, it is unlikely that project implementation would impact the Indiana bat.

There are limited areas of trees on the Preferred Alternative site; therefore, no bald eagle nests were observed during the November 11, 2008, site visit. Trees on adjacent parcels could provide suitable perches for eagles, but the row crops on the Preferred Alternative site would not provide a suitable foraging area. Expansion of commercial and residential development into this geographic area likely has caused eagle foraging habitat quality to decline.

There are no ponds, rivers or streams on or immediately adjacent to the site. The nearest body of water is Mauses Creek, located approximately 400 feet east of the site east of Old Valley School Road. Mauses Creek is an approved trout water, as designated by the Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission (2008). An unnamed tributary to Mauses Creek is located approximately 450 feet south of the site and south of PA Route 642 (Liberty Valley Road). Fish in Mauses Creek are potentially threatened by contaminants from the Superfund site to the north of the proposed site, because drainage from the Superfund site also flows to Mauses Creek (USEPA, 2008b).

### **4.7.2 Consequences**

#### **4.7.2.1 Preferred Alternative**

The site has no perimeter fence. The military equipment parking areas, unheated storage, and organizational maintenance shop would be located on the north side of the facility and fenced for security. Nevertheless, project construction is not expected to cause any changes in movement

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patterns of wildlife species because the fenced area is small and the rest of the site would remain available and unfenced.

Army natural resources policy requires habitat management efforts to be accomplished in a manner to conserve and enhance existing flora and fauna consistent with the Army goal to conserve, protect and sustain biological diversity while supporting the accomplishment of the military mission. The Preferred Alternative site would avoid and reduce impacts on forested areas in the project vicinity.

Erosion and sediment runoff to areas downstream of the Preferred Alternative would be reduced by implementation of appropriate stormwater management measures. An appropriate, approved SWPPP would have to be developed and then implemented by construction contractors. Under the proposed action, an NPDES Storm Water Permit also would be required for the new construction.

No significant impact on federally protected species is expected to occur as a consequence of the construction of an AFRC at this farmland site. The Army has initiated early planning and coordination with USFWS, the Pennsylvania Game Commission, the Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission, and the Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources to obtain their input on evaluating effects on biological resources due to AFRC construction and operation at the Preferred Alternative site. USFWS, the Pennsylvania Game Commission, and the Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission responded that the proposed project would have no adverse impacts on species within their jurisdiction. These consultation letters and responses are included in Appendix C.

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

Under the No Action Alternative, conditions affecting the biological resources would remain the same as those from current activities, and there would be no new impacts.

## **4.8 CULTURAL RESOURCES**

### **4.8.1 Affected Environment**

The NHPA of 1966, as amended, established the federal government's policy to provide leadership in the preservation of historic properties and to administer federally owned or controlled Historic Properties in a spirit of stewardship. The Army must identify, evaluate, and take into account the effects of all "undertakings" on Historic Properties in accordance with the

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procedures set forth in 36 CFR Part 800 and Section 106 of the NHPA. An “undertaking” is defined as any project of activity with federal control, approval, or funding that has the potential to affect Historic Properties. The Army also is responsible for seeking the comments of the State Historic Preservation Office. If an undertaking might affect properties that have religious and cultural significance to a federally recognized Indian tribe, the tribe must be afforded the opportunity to participate as interested persons during the consultation process outlined at 36 CFR Part 800.

The Army invited the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission’s Bureau for Historic Preservation (BHP) to participate in the NHPA Section 106 process for the new Lewisburg/Bloomsburg AFRC and provide input on identifying and evaluating historic properties and potential archaeological significance. This request letter and response are included in Appendix C. A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey was performed on the Preferred Alternative site. The goals of this survey were to identify archaeological resources within the project area, assess the potential for significant archaeological resources, and evaluate the potential eligibility of any identified archaeological resources for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The archaeological field investigation (consisting of pedestrian reconnaissance and systematic shovel testing) was conducted from January 4 to 9, 2008, based on guidance from BHP. A total of 225 test pits in 19 transects at 15-meter intervals were excavated, and only a single isolated artifact was identified. The Phase I Cultural Resources Survey was submitted to BHP in February 2009. In the submittal, the Army recommended that the site is not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP and requested concurrence on the recommendation.

Also pursuant to Section 106 of the NHPA of 1966, as amended, and 36 CFR Part 800, the Army notified two federally recognized Native American tribes of the proposed activity. The notifications to the Seneca Nation of Indians and the Tonawanda Band of Senecas were provided via letters. The letter mailed to the two tribes are included in Appendix C. No responses were received after a 30-day period.

## **4.8.2 Consequences**

### **4.8.2.1 Preferred Alternative**

The Preferred Alternative would result in ground-disturbing activities at the site. The results of the Phase I Cultural Resources Survey indicate that no evaluation of historic structures was necessary, and no previously recorded archaeological sites are located in or near the project area.

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The field investigation identified a single isolated artifact from a disturbed context, which under the definitions established in 36 CFR Part 60 and the guidance from BHP, does not qualify as an archaeological site. As such, this single isolated artifact does not possess the potential to support further research, or significance necessary for eligibility on the NRHP.

#### **4.8.2.2 No Action Alternative**

Under the No Action Alternative, conditions affecting cultural resources would remain the same as those from the current activities, and there would be no new impacts.

### **4.9 SOCIOECONOMICS**

#### **4.9.1 Affected Environment**

This section describes the existing socioeconomic and environmental justice conditions for the proposed location of the AFRC (Preferred Alternative), which is situated midway between Lewisburg and Bloomsburg in Valley Township, Montour County, Pennsylvania. A Region of Influence (ROI) that consists of a 15-mile radius was used. Socioeconomic factors include economic development, demographics, housing, and quality of life. The ROI evaluated in this section includes Montour, Snyder, Columbia, and Union counties as well as the towns of Lewisburg and Bloomsburg (Figure 4-8).

##### **4.9.1.1 Economic Development**

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania's economy is dominated by general services, financial services, machinery production and tourism. The annual growth rate for Pennsylvania's economy averaged 4.75 percent from 1998 to 2000. In 2001, Pennsylvania's gross state product was \$408.4 billion, to which general services contributed \$98.6 billion; financial services, \$79.3 billion; manufacturing, \$68.3 billion; trade, \$62.3 billion; government, \$41.4 billion; transportation and public utilities, \$35 billion; and construction, \$18.5 billion (City-Data, 2008). Employment and income information for the ROI are discussed below.

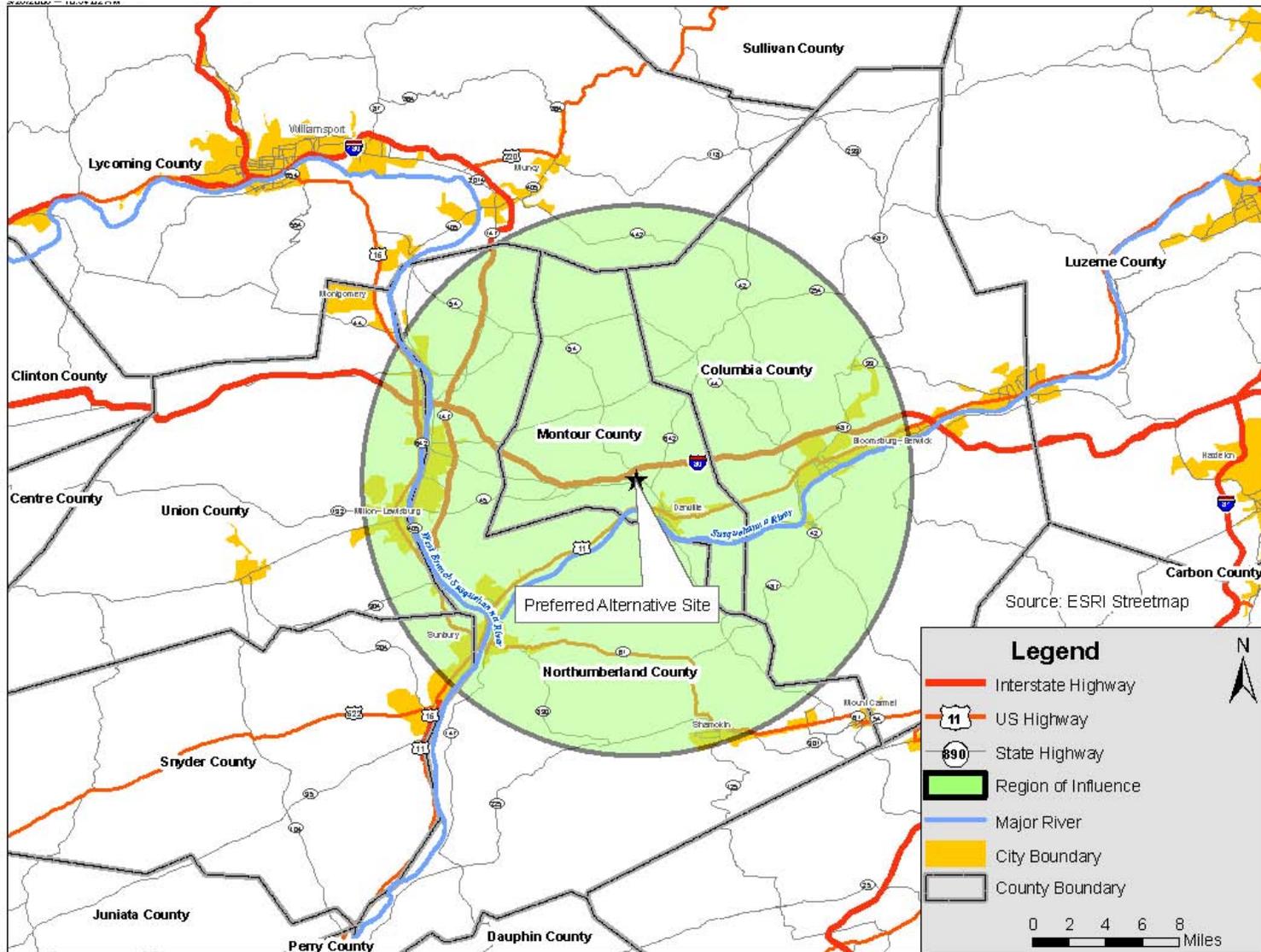
#### **Employment**

##### **Job Sectors**

Education; health and social services; manufacturing; arts, entertainment and recreation; accommodation; and food services were the primary sources of employment in 2000 for the ROI. The major job sectors in the ROI are shown in Table 4-3 (U.S. Census Bureau [USCB], 2000).

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**Figure 4-8 Region of Influence (ROI) for Socioeconomic Analysis**



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**Table 4-3 Major Job Sectors in 2000 for the ROI**

| ROI             | Manufacturing<br>(percent total) | Educational, Health<br>and Social Services<br>(percent total) | Arts, Entertainment,<br>Recreation,<br>Accommodation and<br>Food Services |
|-----------------|----------------------------------|---|---|
| Union County    | 22.0                             | 28.2  | 8.1   |
| Montour County  | 17.0                             | 34.5  | 6.0   |
| Columbia County | 24.1                             | 23.9  | 7.8   |
| Snyder County   | 27.0                             | 21.4  | 5.3   |
| Lewisburg       | 8.3                              | 48.9  | 9.4   |
| Bloomsburg      | 12.7                             | 34.3  | 16.5  |

Source: USCB, 2000

**Employment Rate and Labor Market**

In 2000, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania had an employment rate of 61.9 percent and an unemployment rate of 3.5 percent. As of 2000, the town of Lewisburg had an employment rate of 43.8 percent and an unemployment rate of 1.9 percent, with the unemployment rate well below the state level. In 2000, the town of Bloomsburg had an employment rate of 49.7 percent and an unemployment rate of 6.1 percent, with the unemployment rate well above the state level (USCB, 2000). Labor market information for the remaining ROI, including employment, unemployment and labor force, is provided in Table 4-4.

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**Table 4-4 Labor Market Information for the ROI**

| <b>Union County</b>    |             |             |             |
|------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
|                        | <b>2004</b> | <b>2005</b> | <b>2006</b> |
| Labor Force            | 17,852      | 17,870      | 17,639      |
| Employment             | 16,905      | 16,939      | 16,802      |
| Unemployment           | 947         | 931         | 837         |
| Unemployment Rate      | 5.30%       | 5.21%       | 4.75%       |
| <b>Montour County</b>  |             |             |             |
|                        | <b>2004</b> | <b>2005</b> | <b>2006</b> |
| Labor Force            | 8,888       | 8,979       | 8,853       |
| Employment             | 8,431       | 8,586       | 8,493       |
| Unemployment           | 457         | 393         | 360         |
| Unemployment Rate      | 5.14%       | 4.38%       | 4.07%       |
| <b>Columbia County</b> |             |             |             |
|                        | <b>2004</b> | <b>2005</b> | <b>2006</b> |
| Labor Force            | 33,699      | 34,040      | 33,700      |
| Employment             | 31,509      | 32,087      | 31,742      |
| Unemployment           | 2,190       | 1,953       | 1,958       |
| Unemployment Rate      | 6.50%       | 5.74%       | 5.81%       |
| <b>Snyder County</b>   |             |             |             |
|                        | <b>2004</b> | <b>2005</b> | <b>2006</b> |
| Labor Force            | 19,958      | 20,354      | 20,013      |
| Employment             | 19,030      | 19,472      | 19,266      |
| Unemployment           | 928         | 882         | 747         |
| Unemployment Rate      | 4.65%       | 4.33%       | 3.73%       |

Source: Union County Industrial Development Corporation, 2008

As of 2006, all of the counties within the ROI had an unemployment rate above the state level of 3.5 percent. Columbia County had the highest unemployment rate at 5.81 percent, and Snyder County had the lowest at 3.73 percent.

**Income**

Income information for the ROI, including poverty levels, is provided in Table 4-5.

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**Table 4-5 USCB Income Information for the ROI**

| ROI                      | 2000 Labor<br>Force<br>Population<br>(16 Years<br>and Over) | Median<br>Household<br>Income in<br>1999 | Median<br>Family<br>Income in<br>1999 | Per Capita<br>Income in<br>1999 | Families<br>Below<br>Poverty<br>Level in<br>2000 | Individuals<br>Below<br>Poverty Level<br>in 2000 |
|--------------------------|---|--|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|--|
| Union County             | 16,953  | \$40,336                                 | \$47,538                              | \$17,918                        | 476  | 2,910  |
| <i>Percent of total*</i> | 49.5%   | NA                                       | NA                                    | NA                              | 5.1%   | 8.8%   |
| Montour County           | 8,851   | \$38,075                                 | \$45,224                              | \$19,302                        | 218  | 1,514  |
| <i>Percent of total*</i> | 61.6%   | NA                                       | NA                                    | NA                              | 4.5%   | 8.7%   |
| Columbia County          | 32,403  | \$34,094                                 | \$41,398                              | \$16,973                        | 1,178  | 7,899  |
| <i>Percent of total*</i> | 61.7%   | NA                                       | NA                                    | NA                              | 7.1%   | 13.1%  |
| Snyder County            | 18,529  | \$35,981                                 | \$41,682                              | \$16,756                        | 671  | 3,495  |
| <i>Percent of total*</i> | 62.6%   | NA                                       | NA                                    | NA                              | 6.7%   | 9.9%   |
| Lewisburg                | 2,352   | \$30,137                                 | \$53,409                              | \$14,146                        | 50   | 771  |
| <i>Percent of total*</i> | 45.8%   | NA                                       | NA                                    | NA                              | 6.3%   | 22.2%  |
| Bloomsburg               | 6,198   | \$24,868                                 | \$39,806                              | \$12,819                        | 196  | 2,961  |
| <i>Percent of total*</i> | 56.0%   | NA                                       | NA                                    | NA                              | 10.5%  | 31.2%  |

Notes:

NA Not applicable

\* Percent of total based on a population of 16 years and over.

Source: USCB, 2000

According to Table 4-5, the county with the most household and family income was Union County and the county with the least household and family income was Columbia County. The town of Lewisburg had the most household and family income compared to the town of Bloomsburg. The county with the most individuals and families below poverty level was Columbia County, and the county with the least individuals and families below poverty level was Montour County. The town of Bloomsburg had the most individuals and families below poverty level compared to the town of Lewisburg.

**4.9.1.2 Demographics**

Demographic information for the year 2000 is based on population and racial characteristics of the ROI and is provided in Table 4-6.

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**Table 4-6 2000 USCB Population and Race Categories of the ROI**

| ROI                     | Total Population | White      | African American | Native American | Some Other Race | Two or More Races | Asian   | Hispanic Origin* | Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander |
|-------------------------|------------------|------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------|------------------|--|
| Pennsylvania            | 12,281,054       | 10,484,203 | 1,224,612        | 18,348          | 188,437         | 142,224           | 219,813 | 394,088          | 3,417                                      |
| <i>Percent of total</i> |                  | 85.4%      | 10.0%            | 0.1%            | 1.5%            | 1.2%              | 1.8%    | 3.2%             | 0.0%                                       |
| Union County            | 41,624           | 37,496     | 2,878            | 67              | 152             | 571               | 443     | 1,622            | 17   |
| <i>Percent of total</i> |                  | 90.1%      | 6.9%             | 0.2%            | 0.4%            | 1.4%              | 1.1%    | 3.9%             | 0.0%                                       |
| Montour County          | 18,236           | 17,628     | 185              | 12              | 69              | 108               | 234     | 167              | 0  |
| <i>Percent of total</i> |                  | 96.7%      | 1.0%             | 0.1%            | 0.4%            | 0.6%              | 1.3%    | 0.9%             | 0.0%                                       |
| Columbia County         | 64,151           | 62,602     | 516              | 94              | 213             | 371               | 334     | 609              | 21   |
| <i>Percent of total</i> |                  | 99.4%      | 0.8%             | 0.1%            | 0.3%            | 0.6%              | 0.5%    | 0.9%             | 0.0%                                       |
| Snyder County           | 37,546           | 36,768     | 307              | 18              | 113             | 182               | 156     | 368              | 2  |
| <i>Percent of total</i> |                  | 97.9%      | 0.8%             | 0.0%            | 0.3%            | 0.5%              | 0.4%    | 1.0%             | 0.0%                                       |
| Lewisburg               | 5,620            | 5,146      | 147              | 10              | 56              | 98                | 157     | 131              | 6  |
| <i>Percent of total</i> |                  | 91.6%      | 2.6%             | 0.2%            | 1.0%            | 1.7%              | 2.8%    | 2.3%             | 0.1%                                       |
| Bloomsburg              | 12,375           | 11,684     | 322              | 25              | 89              | 113               | 137     | 215              | 5  |
| <i>Percent of total</i> |                  | 94.4%      | 2.6%             | 0.2%            | 0.7%            | 0.9%              | 1.1%    | 1.7%             | 0.0%                                       |

\* Hispanic origin can be any race and is calculated as a separate component of the total population (*i.e.*, if added to the other races would total more than 100 percent).

Source: USCB, 2000

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According to the 2000 USCB demographic data, Columbia County had the highest population when compared to the other counties listed in the ROI and the town of Bloomsburg had a higher population when compared to the town of Lewisburg. Union County and the town of Lewisburg had the highest percentage of minorities in comparison to the other areas listed in the ROI.

**4.9.1.3 Housing**

Housing information from 2000 USCB data for the ROI is provided in Table 4-7.

**Table 4-7 2000 USCB Housing Information for the ROI**

| <b>ROI</b>      | <b>Single Family Owner-occupied Homes</b> | <b>Median Value in Dollars</b> | <b>Median Monthly Costs with a Mortgage</b> | <b>Median Monthly Costs Without a Mortgage</b> | <b>Occupied Housing Units</b> | <b>Renter-occupied Units</b> |
|-----------------|---|--------------------------------|---|--|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Pennsylvania    | 2,889,484                                 | \$97,000                       | \$1,010                                     | \$318  | 4,777,003                     | 1,348,824                    |
| Union County    | 7,351                                     | \$97,800                       | \$908                                       | \$296  | 13,178                        | 7,351                        |
| Montour County  | 3,696                                     | \$93,400                       | \$894                                       | \$264  | 7,085                         | 3,696                        |
| Columbia County | 12,866                                    | \$87,300                       | \$819                                       | \$266  | 24,915                        | 12,866                       |
| Snyder County   | 7,605                                     | \$87,900                       | \$823                                       | \$259  | 13,654                        | 7,605                        |
| Lewisburg       | 676                                       | \$99,900                       | \$911                                       | \$335  | 1,778                         | 676                          |
| Bloomsburg      | 1,369                                     | \$86,000                       | \$806                                       | \$288  | 4,083                         | 1,369                        |

Source: USCB, 2000

According to the 2000 USCB housing data, Columbia County had the highest occupied housing and renter-occupied units when compared to the other counties listed in the ROI and the town of Bloomsburg had the highest occupied housing and renter-occupied units when compared to the town of Lewisburg.

**4.9.1.4 Quality of Life**

Quality of life is discussed in terms of law enforcement, fire protection and medical services, and schools.

**Law Enforcement Services**

Law enforcement within the ROI currently ranges from 10 to 60 full-time patrol deputies (depending on the county) and 2 to 54 part-time patrol deputies who respond to road patrol and investigative and emergency response facets. Operations include 24-hour patrol as well as

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criminal and narcotics investigations (Pennsylvania Department of Community and Economic Development, 2008).

**Fire Protection Services**

Fire protection within the ROI consists of several local and volunteer fire departments with at least one or more stations (depending on the jurisdiction) that respond to fire suppression, fire prevention, advanced life support and hazardous situation mitigation (USA Fire and Rescue.com, 2008).

**Medical Services**

A range of health care services is available within the ROI. Area care facilities include hospitals and health care clinics/centers. The ROI has a total of seven hospitals and five health care clinics and centers (Mapquest, 2008).

**Schools**

There are 13 public school districts in the ROI. Columbia County has seven districts, Montour County has two, Union County has two, and Snyder County has two (Greatschools, 2008).

The ROI has a number of universities and technical schools, including Bucknell University; Bloomsburg University; Susquehanna University; Columbia-Montour Area Vocational Technical School; Sun Area Career and Technology; Central Susquehanna Licensed Practical Nurse Career; Information and Communication Technology School of Welding; Penn-Selin Air, Inc.; and North American Institute-Study (Mapquest, 2008).

**4.9.1.5 Environmental Justice**

Environmental justice is the fair treatment for people of all races, cultures, and incomes, regarding the development and implementation (or lack thereof) of environmental laws, regulations, and policies. EO 12898, *Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-income Populations*, directs federal agencies to address environmental and human health conditions in minority and low-income communities. A memorandum from President Clinton concerning EO 12898 stated that federal agencies would collect and analyze information concerning a project's effects on minorities or low-income groups when required by the NEPA. If such investigations find that minority or low-income

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groups experience a disproportionate adverse effect, then avoidance or mitigation measures are necessary.

The ROI has a lower percentage of minority residents than either Pennsylvania or the United States. In 2000, Union County had the most minority race populations within the ROI, totaling 13.9 percent. In Pennsylvania, 17.8 percent of the population was of a minority race and 37.3 percent was of a minority race in the United States (USCB, 2000).

### **Protection of Children**

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

Children occupying the ROI are residents or visitors (*e.g.*, family housing, schools, and users of recreational facilities). Special precautions are generally taken at DoD facilities for their safety, including the use of fencing, limitations on access to certain areas, and provision of adult supervision.

### **4.9.2 Consequences**

Potential socioeconomic impacts are considered major if the Preferred Alternative would cause:

- Substantial gains or losses in population and/or employment
- Disequilibrium in the housing market, such as severe housing shortages or surpluses, resulting in substantial property value changes
- Disequilibrium in the quality of life, such as severe shortages of hospitals, emergency response services and schools

Potential environmental justice impacts are considered major if the Preferred Alternative would cause disproportionate effects on low-income and/or minority populations.

#### **4.9.2.1 Preferred Alternative**

Overall, potential socioeconomic impacts from the Preferred Alternative are considered long-term beneficial.

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**Economic Development and Demographics**

The Preferred Alternative would undergo relocation of local personnel from the Lewisburg and Bloomsburg USARCs and would not undergo an increase in personnel. The Preferred Alternative would relocate 504 weekend reserve employees and 16 full-time employees and would not result in any new permanent jobs. Nevertheless, as a result of construction activities, potential short-term employment opportunities may be expected through contractor jobs. These jobs would likely use the local labor force and not require relocation of labor force from outside the ROI.

Economic effects of the Preferred Alternative were evaluated using the Economic Impact Forecast System (EIFS). The EIFS model is a computer-based economic tool that calculates multipliers to estimate the direct and indirect effects resulting from a given action. Changes in spending and employment represent the direct effects of the action. Based on the input data and calculated multipliers, the model estimates ROI changes in sales volume, income, employment and population resulting from the direct and indirect effects of the action. Table 4-8 shows the EIFS model output for the Preferred Alternative.

**Table 4-8 EIFS Report Summary**

| <b>Indicator</b>          | <b>Projected Change</b> | <b>Percentage Change</b> | <b>RTV Range</b>        |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| Direct sales volume       | \$24,000,000            | NC                       | NC                      |
| Induced sales volume      | \$40,560,000            | NC                       | NC                      |
| <b>Total sales volume</b> | <b>\$64,560,000</b>     | <b>1.6%</b>              | <b>11.52% to -8.15%</b> |
| Direct income             | \$5,432,764             | NC                       | NC                      |
| Induced income            | \$9,181,370             | NC                       | NC                      |
| <b>Total income</b>       | <b>\$14,614,130</b>     | <b>0.41%</b>             | <b>9.96% to -5.31%</b>  |
| Direct employment         | 145                     | NC                       | NC                      |
| Induced employment        | 244                     | NC                       | NC                      |
| <b>Total employment</b>   | <b>389</b>              | <b>0.44%</b>             | <b>3.3% to -4.68%</b>   |
| Local population          | \$0                     | 0%                       | 1.78% to -0.64%         |

Notes:

NC Not calculated

RTV Rational threshold value (range of historical trends of a given indicator)

Source: USACE, Mobile District, 2008

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The results of the EIFS analysis indicate indirect and direct beneficial effects. The expenditures associated with the Preferred Alternative would increase sales volume and income in the ROI, as determined by the EIFS analysis. The EIFS analysis indicates an increase of income by \$14,614,130 and increased business sales by approximately \$64,560,000. No changes to local population would occur. Based on the comparison to historical fluctuations (*i.e.*, within the rational threshold value [RTV] range), all indicators (sales volume, income, employment, and local population) would fall within the RTV range, indicating no overall impact of the planned development. The EIFS report can be found in Appendix D.

**Housing**

The Preferred Alternative would undergo relocation of local personnel from the Lewisburg/Bloomsburg area. The Preferred Alternative would be located approximately 12 miles from Bloomsburg and 13 miles from Lewisburg. Because of the small distance of the Preferred Alternative from the Lewisburg/Bloomsburg area, it is not anticipated that new housing accommodations would be necessary to support the relocation of employees. Therefore, the existing housing within the ROI is expected to adequately support personnel employed at the proposed AFRC and would result in negligible impacts on housing.

**Quality of Life**

The Preferred Alternative would result in short-term impacts on quality of life as a result of construction activities, which may create adverse impacts, such as noise and traffic within the areas of construction.

Long-term impacts from the Preferred Alternative on quality of life would be expected to be negligible. Impacts on law enforcement/fire protection, medical services and schools would remain the same because of the use of existing local personnel and continuation of mission operations.

**Environmental Justice**

Disproportionate environmental impact occurs when the risk or rate for a minority population or low-income population from exposure to an environmental hazard exceeds the risk or rate of the general population and, where available, to another appropriate comparison group (EO 12898).

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The Preferred Alternative is located in Montour County. Based on 2000 USCB data, Montour County had a very low percentage of minority populations (4.3 percent total) in comparison to the state (17.8 percent total) and the United States (37.3 percent total). Low-income populations in Montour County were also below the state and national levels at 4.5 percent of families below poverty in comparison to the state (7.8 percent) and United States (9.2 percent).

The location of the Preferred Alternative would be situated outside any towns and would tend to be in an area with similar ethnic diversity and lower-poverty-level populations. Although potential impacts, such as traffic and noise, may occur within the general setting of the Preferred Alternative, the closest town (Danville) has a low percentage of minority and lower-poverty-level populations and is not expected to be disproportionately affected. The potential effects of the Preferred Alternative have been evaluated in accordance with the requirements of the EO, and no adverse disproportionate effects on minority or low-income populations would occur.

### **Protection of Children**

The Preferred Alternative would create short-term adverse effects on the protection of children as a result of construction activity. Because construction sites can be enticing to children, construction activity could be an increased safety risk. To avoid safety concerns, safety measures would need to be followed to protect the health and safety of children. These may include, but are not limited to, barriers, “no trespassing” signs, and construction vehicles and equipment secured when not in use.

No long-term effects on children would be expected as a result of the Preferred Alternative.

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

Under the No Action Alternative, the relocation of units from the Lewisburg and Bloomsburg USARCs and the construction of the new AFRC facilities would not occur. As such, there would not be any change in the regional economic outlook. Therefore, there would be no significant effects on socioeconomics.

## **4.10 TRANSPORTATION**

### **4.10.1 Affected Environment**

The major road feeding the site is Liberty Valley Road, PA Route 642. The speed limit along Liberty Valley Road adjacent to the Preferred Alternative site is 55 miles per hour (mph);

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however, traffic often travels faster than the posted speed limit. Near the residences to the southeast of the site, the speed limit drops to 45 mph. The Valley Township Planning Commission indicated that there are no plans to expand or upgrade Liberty Valley Road (Edmeads, 2008).

The other major local road affecting traffic to and from the site is Continental Boulevard, PA Route 54. This road recently was repaved, and heavy truck traffic recently has increased because of a coal processing operation in the area (Edmeads, 2008). An industrial park is being planned along the east side of PA Route 54; however, development has stalled because of the new sewer connection moratorium discussed in Section 4.11. One major traffic-related measure in the development agreement, a traffic light at the intersection of Liberty Valley Road, Continental Boulevard and Red Roof Road, has not yet been completed (Edmeads, 2008).

There is no public bus service in the area of the proposed AFRC. The Montour County Transit Authority, which provides transportation to senior citizens and other Montour County residents as a call service, operates only on weekdays between 8 a.m. and 4 p.m. There is one taxi service located in nearby Danville.

The region affected by the proposed action is bisected by several major rivers (Figure 4-6). Subsequently, travel across the region can be dictated by the limited number of river crossings. Therefore, full-time staff and reserve personnel coming from the Lewisburg, Bloomsburg, Berwick, Danville and Milton areas have only one option if they must cross the river. Berwick is located near the confluence of the Susquehanna River and the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, and has one bridge over each river. Additionally, I-80 crosses the Susquehanna River between Berwick and Bloomsburg, and the West Branch of the Susquehanna River just north of Milton. Most of these bridges are in a good state of repair, and many have been rebuilt or upgraded with the last 15 years (Edmeads, 2008).

## **4.10.2 Consequences**

### **4.10.2.1 Preferred Alternative**

Weekday traffic associated with the project is expected to be from the 16 full-time employees associated with the AFRC facility (U.S. Army, 2007b; Romig, 2008; Holmes, 2008). It is not known what proportion of employees would arrive and depart in single occupant vehicles (SOVs) as opposed to other means. Nevertheless, even if all full-time employees were to arrive in SOVs, the project-related traffic impacts on area roads would be negligible.

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Traffic associated with weekend training programs is expected to be variable by weekend. Drill weekend personnel (configuration units) each month are expected to be approximately 140 on Drill Weekend 1, approximately 28 on Drill Weekend 2, approximately 392 on Drill Weekend 3 and none on Drill Weekend 4 (U.S. Army, 2007b). It is also not known what proportion of weekend drilling personnel would arrive and depart in SOVs as opposed to other means. Nevertheless, an increase of 500 vehicle trips per day represents an increase of only 8.5 percent of the 2006 average daily traffic volume along Liberty Valley Road and an increase of only 3.3 percent of the 2006 average daily traffic volume along Continental Boulevard (Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, 2008). On drilling mornings, personnel would report for duty before most of the local residents are awake and using the local roads, and the increase in mid-day traffic would be determined by the number of personnel who choose to leave the facility for lunch. The greatest effect would be at the end of the drilling day, when most of the personnel would be leaving during a relatively short period of time when local roads might expect light to moderate traffic volumes. Nevertheless, this effect is not expected to cause any problems with the traffic flow along Liberty Valley Road or Continental Boulevard.

Implementation of the Preferred Alternative primarily would affect traffic density on Liberty Valley Road and Continental Boulevard when the affected military personnel travel to and from the site on drilling weekends. During construction of the new facility, traffic also would increase on Liberty Valley Road as construction-related vehicles enter and exit the site. Traffic volumes on these local roads are not expected to increase significantly; however, the speed limit along Liberty Valley Road in front of the site should be lowered because of the high rate of speed at which traffic typically travels (Edmeads, 2008). The proposed action also would result in an increase in the significance of the condition and maintenance schedules of the area's few bridges that carry vehicular traffic over the rivers.

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

Under the No Action Alternative, the Army would not build the new AFRC facilities or parking structures. Therefore, there would be no change to the current transportation network.

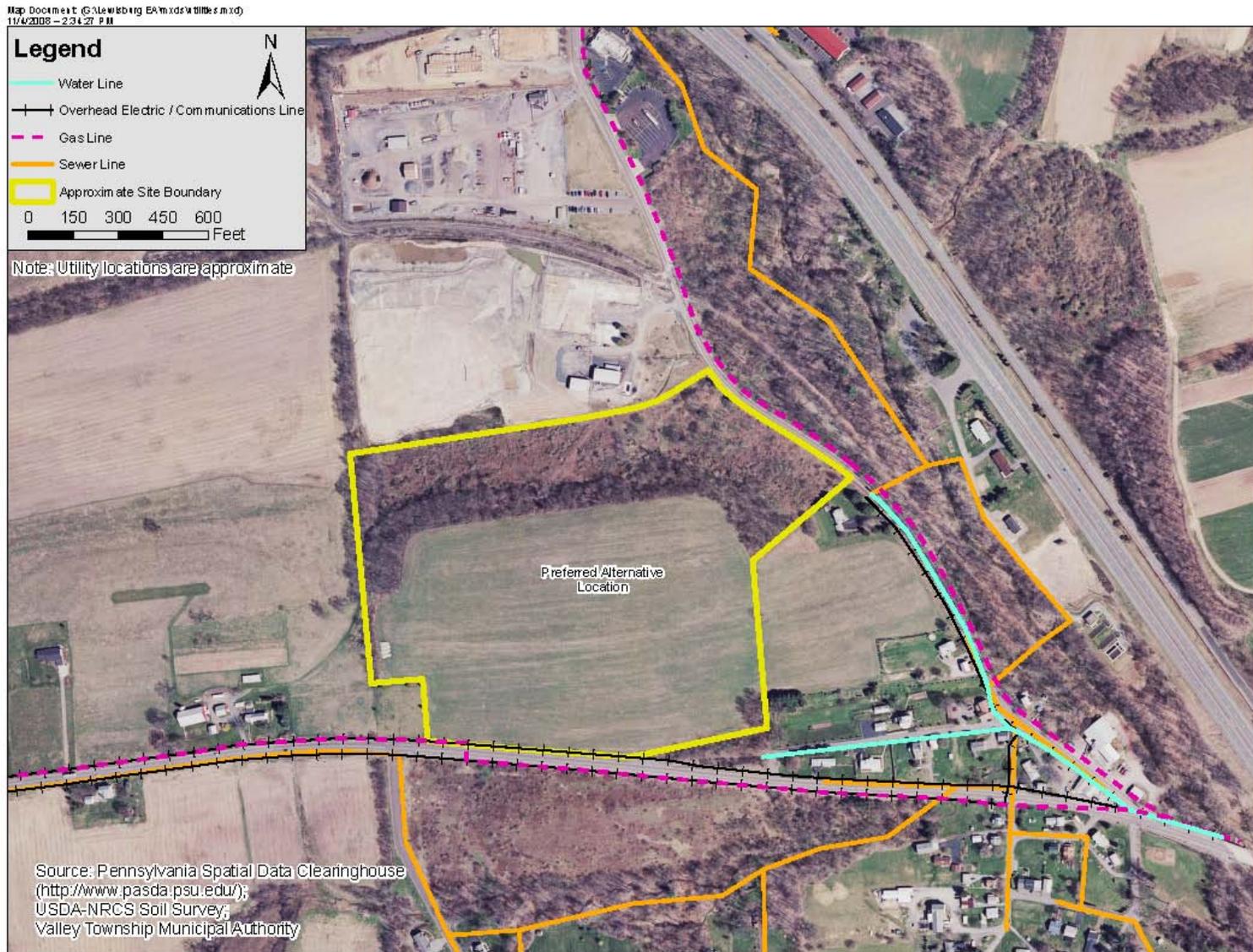
### **4.11 UTILITIES**

#### **4.11.1 Affected Environment**

Figure 4-9 shows the approximate locations of the utilities in the immediate vicinity of the Preferred Alternative site. Pennsylvania Power and Light is the electrical service provider, and

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**Figure 4-9 Utility Location Map of Vicinity of Preferred Alternative**



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potable water and sanitary sewer services are provided by the Valley Township Municipal Authority, while UGI Penn Natural Gas is the local natural gas provider. Waste collection is handled by a number of private collection services (Edmeads, 2008). The infrastructure for these systems is already in place to provide these services to the site, although the lines do not extend onto the property. Nevertheless, Pennsylvania DEP has placed a moratorium on new sewer connections due to overloading at the treatment plant. The Valley Township Municipal Authority is preparing to submit a plan for addressing the issue, a condition that must be fulfilled before any new connections to the sewer system can be allowed. The Pennsylvania Sewage Facilities Act (Act 537 of 1966) provides for the planning and regulation of on-lot sewage disposal systems. Municipalities, either individually or collectively, must plan for the orderly provision of sewage services by recognizing and planning for central sewage collection and disposal facilities as needed in built-up areas and designating other areas where sewage disposal will be handled by on-lot sewage systems.

#### **4.11.2 Consequences**

##### **4.11.2.1 Preferred Alternative**

Implementation of the Preferred Alternative would transfer utility consumption and wastewater creation from the existing sites, which are outside the local service area, to the new site in Valley Township. The existing capacities for potable water production and electricity and natural gas distribution are adequate to support the Preferred Alternative, because the increases in demand are not expected to be significant. Although there are also sanitary sewer lines near the site, new connections are currently prohibited by Pennsylvania DEP. The Valley Township Municipal Authority is preparing a plan to mitigate the effects of increasing demand, which would allow the Township to grant appropriate new sanitary sewer connections. Once an agreement is reached on the anticipated sewage flow from the proposed facility, Pennsylvania DEP would allocate the number of Equivalency Dwelling Units (a measure of non-residential sewage flows converted to an equivalent number of single-family dwellings) to the Valley Township Municipal Authority. This would allow the Township Planning Board to grant approval for the project after the Sewer Facilities Planning Module application is submitted and the subsequent Component 3 planning module is approved. Although a sewer connection waiver for the facility is expected, the facility would be constructed utilizing an on-lot sewage system for wastewater disposal if a connection to the local sanitary sewer system is not available. This system would be permitted by Valley Township and designed in accordance with the applicable local, state, and federal guidelines. It is

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anticipated that the system would consist of a closed loop holding tank, with negligible impacts on groundwater quality. The tank would require regular pumping, the frequency of which would be determined during final design. No construction activity would commence until either approval for a sewer connection is received or a permitted septic system is authorized. The location of these services needs to be considered during the design of the new facilities, because electricity, natural gas, and water and sewer lines would need to be extended onto the property.

As previously described, the Army would construct all new facilities to meet the Silver level in the LEED rating system, emphasizing state-of-the-art strategies for sustainable site development, water savings, energy efficiency, materials selection, and indoor air quality. The *LEED for New Construction and Major Renovations* is designed to guide the development of high-performance commercial and institutional projects, with a focus on office buildings (U.S. Green Building Council, 2007). The Army would incorporate all reasonable energy-efficient designs into construction projects to comply with the LEED directive.

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

Under the No Action Alternative, no Army Reserve troops would be relocated to the proposed new AFRC. The utility systems would not be changed or adversely affected.

## **4.12 HAZARDOUS AND TOXIC SUBSTANCES**

### **4.12.1 Affected Environment**

There are no known sources of hazardous wastes or toxic substances at the site under its current use as agricultural land. The adjacent Superfund site, a former copper recycling operation, was listed on the National Priorities List (NPL) on 10 June 1984. Both mechanical and chemical methods were used to recover copper from scrap wire, resulting in piles of accumulated waste materials, and soil and groundwater contaminated with metals and chlorinated solvents. The carbon waste was incinerated off-site in 1992, and in 2004, contaminated soils and buried waste materials were removed, stabilized and solidified, returned to the excavated area and covered with a soil and vegetative cap. In 1996, new potable water wells in the area were banned, and local residents and businesses were connected to the newly constructed municipal water service. In 2005, a groundwater treatment system began extracting groundwater from contaminated areas beneath the site and discharging the treated water to Mause Creek (USEPA, 2005). The direction of groundwater flow beneath both sites suggests that dissolved-phase contaminants would not migrate beneath the Preferred Alternative site.

## **4.12.2 Consequences**

### **4.12.2.1 Preferred Alternative**

Selection of the Preferred Alternative would result in generation of similar quantities of petroleum, oil and lubricants at the AFRC to what is currently produced at the Bloomsburg USARC. An organizational-level maintenance shop is scheduled to be constructed, with capacity to provide lube, oil and filter changes for military vehicles used by the AFRC. Additionally, minor vehicle maintenance activities would be performed, resulting in generation of minor quantities of automotive system fluids, parts cleaning fluids and rags that would require disposal. Quantities of waste from maintenance activities are not expected to be sufficient enough to require permitting. A Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasures Plan; SWPPP; and Oil and Hazardous Substance Contingency Plan would be developed to show locations and quantities of waste material generated and to provide disposal requirements.

### **4.12.2.2 No Action Alternative**

Under the No Action Alternative, conditions at the facility with regard to hazardous materials and wastes would remain as is, with no significant impacts. No adverse impacts or beneficial improvements would occur.

## **4.13 CUMULATIVE EFFECTS SUMMARY**

CEQ regulations at 40 CFR Part 1508.27 define a cumulative impact as “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. Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time.”

The Danville area in the vicinity of the Preferred Alternative site is not undergoing substantial change at this time, although several parcels east of Continental Boulevard (PA Route 54) have recently been rezoned for commercial or industrial use and will eventually be developed. Nevertheless, that development has temporarily halted because of the moratorium on new sewer connections. The other potential commercial or industrial development that might add to the cumulative effects would occur along Continental Boulevard north of I-80 on parcels zoned for those uses. Overall effects of both of these types of developments are expected to have minimal impact.

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The Preferred Alternative, in combination with other planned activities in the region, would not affect any natural resources, cultural resources, social or economic units or ecosystems significantly, or contribute to levels of pollutants to cause regional, national or global public concern. As with any growth, there would be increased energy use and utilities consumption, waste increases, added traffic and other results of increased activity in the community. The overall effect of implementation of the Preferred Alternative would be minor and the development consistent with goals of the Valley Township Planning Board.

**4.14 MITIGATION SUMMARY**

Mitigation measures are actions required to reduce the significant environmental impacts of implementing a proposed or alternative action. An alternative design utilizing a septic system would be utilized if the Valley Township Municipal Authority is not permitted by Pennsylvania DEP to grant a sewer connection for the new AFRC. Compliance with conditions of the various construction and operation permits (including NPDES stormwater permits) may include requirements for adherence to BMPs and/or mitigation measures.

## **5.0 FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS**

### **5.1 FINDINGS**

#### **5.1.1 Consequences of the Realignment (Preferred) Alternative**

With the Preferred Alternative, potential impacts on natural and visual resources generally would occur within the physical boundaries of the Preferred Alternative site. No long-term adverse impacts on geology or land use are expected; however, the site would require some leveling to accommodate the new construction. Similarly, no adverse impacts on utilities or the associated infrastructure would occur. Approximately 19 acres of potential Prime Farmland soils could be permanently removed from production. Based on the Farmland Conversion Impact Rating conducted pursuant to the criteria listed in 7 CFR Part 658.5, there would be no adverse effects of converting this Prime Farmland to nonagricultural uses. Impacts on wetlands or other jurisdictional waters would not occur. The results of a Phase I archaeological investigation of the Preferred Alternative site indicate no prehistoric or historic sites potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP; therefore, there would be no adverse effects on cultural resources from the development of this site.

Minor adverse impacts on air quality, soils, water resources, and utilities would be minimized by BMPs. Utilizing a septic system if a connection to the sewer is not available would mitigate the moratorium on new sewer connections. The Preferred Alternative would not generate disproportionate adverse human or environmental health impacts on minority or low-income populations. No adverse socioeconomic impacts on military or regional populations, the economy, employment, income, housing, community services or education would result from implementation of the Preferred Alternative.

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

Under the No Action Alternative, no new construction would occur and the existing facilities would continue to be used. Additionally, air emissions, traffic, noise, geological or soil disturbances, water resources, socioeconomics, utilities or hazardous waste would be changed only through the continued use of the existing facilities.

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## **5.2 CONCLUSIONS**

This subsection summarizes the environmental effects of undertaking the Preferred Alternative and identifies required permits and plans for implementing the Preferred Alternative and for supporting the FNSI.

### **5.2.1 Summary of Environmental Effects**

Short-term land use disturbances would result from constructing the AFRC at the Preferred Alternative site. AFRC operations would be consistent with the local surrounding land use. The aesthetic character of the area would change from agricultural to light industrial/commercial. Nighttime lighting would be visible to nearby neighbors.

Construction activities for the Preferred Alternative could produce slight increases in criteria pollutant emissions, but would not affect local or regional air quality. Slight increases in noise levels would be expected from construction equipment and increased traffic during AFRC operations.

There would be no significant effects on biologic, geologic, groundwater and surface water resources from the Preferred Alternative. Construction activity at the AFRC site would increase the short-term erosion potential. The Preferred Alternative site would not impact streams, wetlands or wetland buffers.

Temporary, minor beneficial socioeconomic effects would occur from the Preferred Alternative construction. There would be no significant effects on employment, income or demographics resulting from implementing the BRAC actions. No significant increase in traffic would be expected during normal business hours, and only a small increase in traffic is expected on drill weekends. The water, natural gas, and electric utility system capacities are adequate to provide for the increase in demand that would be expected from the Preferred Alternative. Although there is currently a moratorium on new sewer connections, Pennsylvania DEP is expected to allow the Valley Township Municipal Authority to grant a connection for the facility once a plan for addressing future increased loading is in place. If a connection is not available before construction, an alternative design using a permitted septic system for wastewater disposal would be utilized. There would be an increase in the use of petroleum products and in the generation of construction debris, but no long-term effect on the hazardous materials and waste management operations would be expected.

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**5.2.2 Required Permits and Plans to Support a Finding of No Significant Impact**

Before implementation of the Preferred Alternative, the following permits and plans would be obtained. No construction activities would begin until all necessary permits have been obtained and plans have been properly completed:

- Construction general NPDES stormwater permit via filing an NOI for coverage under this permit
- Septic system permit, if a connection to the sewer is not available
- Secure rezoning of the entire site to a consistent and appropriate designation if the Valley Township Zoning Board would not allow standard and conditional uses on the same property
- Clearing and grading permit
- Building permit



## **6.0 LIST OF PREPARERS**

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**Lewisburg/Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, Armed Forces Reserve Center**  
**Environmental Assessment**

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## **7.0 DISTRIBUTION LIST**

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Bellefonte, PA 16823

Department of Conservation and Natural Resources  
Bureau of Forestry, Ecological Services Section  
400 Market Street, PO Box 8552  
Harrisburg, PA 17105

USDA-Natural Resources Conservation Service  
One Credit Union Place, Suite 340  
Harrisburg, PA 17110-2993

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Valley Township Planning Commission  
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Danville, PA 17821

Thomas Beaver Free Library  
205 Ferry Street  
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Mr. Joe Hand, CESAM-PD-EC  
Department of the Army  
Mobile District, Corps of Engineers  
109 Saint Joseph Street  
Mobile, AL 36602

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**Lewisburg/Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, Armed Forces Reserve Center**  
**Environmental Assessment**

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**LEGAL CITATIONS**

Act 537, Sewerage Facilities, Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection

7 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 658.4(c)(2)

7 CFR Part 658.5

29 CFR Part 1926

32 CFR Part 651, Final Rule

36 CFR Part 60

36 CFR Part 800

40 CFR Part 50

40 CFR Parts 1500 to 1508

40 CFR Part 1508.27

43 CFR Part 10

Executive Order (EO) 11514

EO 11990

EO 12898

EO 13045

EO 13423

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35 Pennsylvania Statute (PS) §§691.1 to 691.1001

Public Law (PL) 101-510

PL 101-510 §2905(c)(2)(A), as amended

PL 101-510 §2905(c)(2)(B)

PL 101-549

PL 101-601

7 U.S. Code (USC) §§4201 to 4209

16 USC §470

16 USC §§470aa to 470mm

16 USC §§670a to 670o

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16 USC §§1531 to 1544

25 USC §§3001 to 3013

33 USC §§7401 *et seq.*

42 USC §§4321 to 4370D

42 USC §§6901 to 69911

42 USC §§7401 to 7671q, as amended

42 USC §§9601 *et seq.*

42 USC §§11001 to 11050



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**Lewisburg/Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, Armed Forces Reserve Center**  
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**APPENDIX A**

**SITE PHOTOGRAPHS**



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**Back woods of the site, from the interior facing east**



**From the eastern interior corner of the site, facing west**

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**Picture from the western side of the western property line, facing south**



**Picture of interior of site from Liberty Valley Road, facing north**

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**APPENDIX B**

**FARMLAND CONVERSION IMPACT RATING FORM**



---

**From:** Bourdeau, Jonathan  
**Sent:** Wednesday, November 12, 2008 11:10 AM  
**To:** 'paul.yankovich@pa.usda.gov'  
**Cc:** Jenkins, Josh  
**Subject:** Lewisburg/Bloomburg AFRC - Farmland Conversion Impact Rating Form

Mr. Yankovich:

Thanks for taking the time to speak with me today. I have attached a PDF file to this e-mail with a formal request for the Farmland Conservation Impact Rating for the Lewisburg/Bloomburg Armed Forces Reserve Center. Please let us know if you need any additional information to complete your evaluation. Thanks!



Lewisburg AFRC  
FCIR AD1006 req...

**Jonathan Bourdeau** | Senior Scientist | Natural Resources  
**MACTEC Engineering and Consulting, Inc.**  
3200 Town Point Drive NW, Ste. 100 | Kennesaw, GA 30144  
**Office** (770) 421-3361 | **Fax** (770) 421-3486  
**Email** [jboudeau@mactec.com](mailto:jboudeau@mactec.com) | **Web** [www.mactec.com](http://www.mactec.com)



engineering and constructing a better tomorrow

November 12, 2008

USDA-NRCS  
Montour County  
Bloomsburg Field Office  
702 Sawmill Road, Suite 203  
Bloomsburg, PA 17815

Subject: **AD1006 Farmland Conversion Impact Rating Form  
Lewisburg/Bloomburg Armed Forces Reserve Center  
Montour County, Pennsylvania  
MACTEC Project Number 6130-08-0251**

Dear Sir/Madam:

The U.S. Army is analyzing the potential environmental consequences of constructing and operating an Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) near Danville, Pennsylvania. The AFRC would include administrative, educational, and assembly areas, a library, a learning center, a vault, a weapons simulator, physical fitness areas, and parking areas for two Army Reserve units and one organizational maintenance facility. The project will also include fencing, general site improvements, extension of utilities, and storm water management. The proposed AFRC location is approximately 2 miles north of Danville, Montour County, Pennsylvania, along PA Route 642 (Liberty Valley Road) (Figure 1). The total site area is approximately 36 acres.

As described in 7 CFR 658.5, attached is the Farmland Conversion Impact Rating Form with Sections I and III completed, as well as a location map of the proposed AFRC. Please complete Sections II, IV, and V and return the form to us. We would appreciate your response within 30 calendar days. If you have questions or concerns about this project please contact Josh Jenkins or Jonathan Bourdeau at (770) 421-3400.

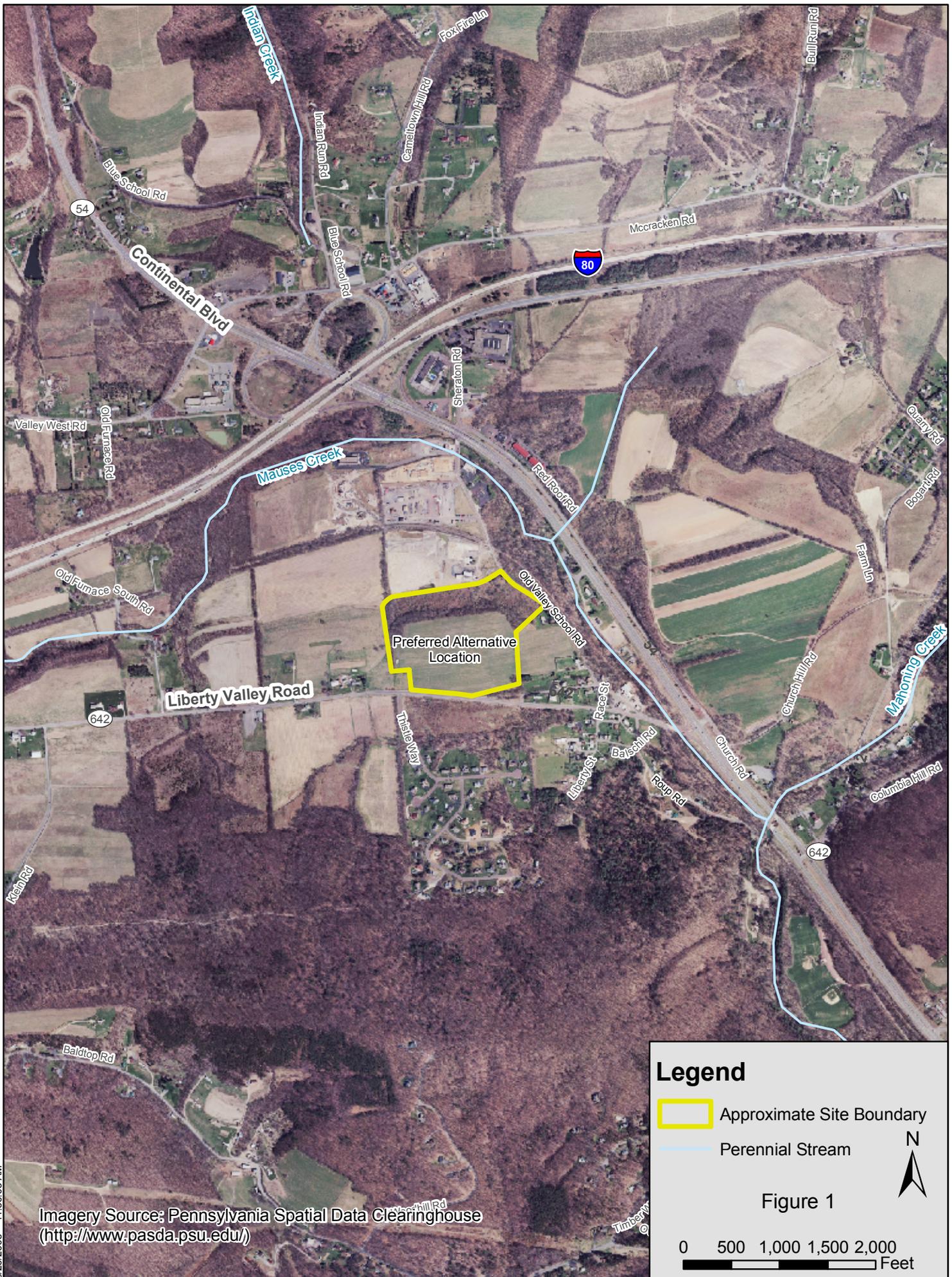
Sincerely,

MACTEC ENGINEERING AND CONSULTING, INC.

Jonathan A. Bourdeau, PWS  
Senior Scientist

Joshua L. Jenkins, P.G.  
Project Manager

Enclosures



# FARMLAND CONVERSION IMPACT RATING

|  |                                 |
|--|---------------------------------|
| <b>PART I</b> <i>(To be completed by Federal Agency)</i> | Date Of Land Evaluation Request |
| Name Of Project  | Federal Agency Involved         |
| Proposed Land Use  | County And State                |

|  |   |  |                 |
|--|---|--|-----------------|
| <b>PART II</b> <i>(To be completed by NRCS)</i>  |   | Date Request Received By NRCS  |                 |
| Does the site contain prime, unique, statewide or local important farmland?<br><i>(If no, the FPPA does not apply -- do not complete additional parts of this form).</i> | Yes <input type="checkbox"/>                    | No <input type="checkbox"/>  | Acres Irrigated |
| Major Crop(s)  | Farmable Land In Govt. Jurisdiction<br>Acres: % | Average Farm Size<br>Amount Of Farmland As Defined in FPPA<br>Acres: % |                 |
| Name Of Land Evaluation System Used  | Name Of Local Site Assessment System            | Date Land Evaluation Returned By NRCS                                  |                 |

|  |                         |        |        |        |
|--|-------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| <b>PART III</b> <i>(To be completed by Federal Agency)</i> | Alternative Site Rating |        |        |        |
|  | Site A                  | Site B | Site C | Site D |
| A. Total Acres To Be Converted Directly                    |                         |        |        |        |
| B. Total Acres To Be Converted Indirectly                  |                         |        |        |        |
| C. Total Acres In Site                                     |                         |        |        |        |

|  |  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|
| <b>PART IV</b> <i>(To be completed by NRCS)</i> Land Evaluation Information        |  |  |  |  |
| A. Total Acres Prime And Unique Farmland   |  |  |  |  |
| B. Total Acres Statewide And Local Important Farmland                              |  |  |  |  |
| C. Percentage Of Farmland In County Or Local Govt. Unit To Be Converted            |  |  |  |  |
| D. Percentage Of Farmland In Govt. Jurisdiction With Same Or Higher Relative Value |  |  |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|
| <b>PART V</b> <i>(To be completed by NRCS)</i> Land Evaluation Criterion<br>Relative Value Of Farmland To Be Converted <i>(Scale of 0 to 100 Points)</i> |  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|

|   |                   |  |  |  |  |
|---|-------------------|--|--|--|--|
| <b>PART VI</b> <i>(To be completed by Federal Agency)</i><br>Site Assessment Criteria <i>(These criteria are explained in 7 CFR 658.5(b))</i> | Maximum<br>Points |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Area In Nonurban Use   |                   |  |  |  |  |
| 2. Perimeter In Nonurban Use  |                   |  |  |  |  |
| 3. Percent Of Site Being Farmed   |                   |  |  |  |  |
| 4. Protection Provided By State And Local Government  |                   |  |  |  |  |
| 5. Distance From Urban Builtup Area   |                   |  |  |  |  |
| 6. Distance To Urban Support Services   |                   |  |  |  |  |
| 7. Size Of Present Farm Unit Compared To Average  |                   |  |  |  |  |
| 8. Creation Of Nonfarmable Farmland   |                   |  |  |  |  |
| 9. Availability Of Farm Support Services  |                   |  |  |  |  |
| 10. On-Farm Investments   |                   |  |  |  |  |
| 11. Effects Of Conversion On Farm Support Services  |                   |  |  |  |  |
| 12. Compatibility With Existing Agricultural Use  |                   |  |  |  |  |
| <b>TOTAL SITE ASSESSMENT POINTS</b>   | <b>160</b>        |  |  |  |  |

|  |            |  |  |  |  |
|--|------------|--|--|--|--|
| <b>PART VII</b> <i>(To be completed by Federal Agency)</i>                   |            |  |  |  |  |
| Relative Value Of Farmland <i>(From Part V)</i>                              | 100        |  |  |  |  |
| Total Site Assessment <i>(From Part VI above or a local site assessment)</i> | 160        |  |  |  |  |
| <b>TOTAL POINTS</b> <i>(Total of above 2 lines)</i>                          | <b>260</b> |  |  |  |  |

|                |                   |   |
|----------------|-------------------|---|
| Site Selected: | Date Of Selection | Was A Local Site Assessment Used?<br>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> |
|----------------|-------------------|---|

Reason For Selection:

United States Department of Agriculture



Natural Resources Conservation Service  
One Credit Union Place, Suite 340  
Harrisburg, PA 17110-2993  
ph: 717-237-2200 fax: 717-237-2238



### FAX COVER SHEET

DATE: 12/8/2008

NUMBER OF PAGES: TRANSMITTAL SHEET + 3

TO: JONATHAN Bourdeau (OR)  
Joshua Jenkins

FROM: Ed White, USDA - NRCS

IF THERE ARE ANY PROBLEMS, CALL: (717) 237-2207  
FAX: (717) 237-2238

REMARKS: Completed AD 1006

Ed White, State Soil Scientist  
USDA - NRCS  
Harrisburg PA 17110



engineering and constructing a better tomorrow

November 12, 2008

Returned  
By FAX  
12/8/08 ESW

USDA-NRCS  
Montour County  
Bloomsburg Field Office  
702 Sawmill Road, Suite 203  
Bloomsburg, PA 17815

Subject: **AD1006 Farmland Conversion Impact Rating Form  
Lewisburg/Bloomsburg Armed Forces Reserve Center  
Montour County, Pennsylvania  
MACTEC Project Number 6130-08-0251**

Dear Sir/Madam:

The U.S. Army is analyzing the potential environmental consequences of constructing and operating an Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) near Danville, Pennsylvania. The AFRC would include administrative, educational, and assembly areas, a library, a learning center, a vault, a weapons simulator, physical fitness areas, and parking areas for two Army Reserve units and one organizational maintenance facility. The project will also include fencing, general site improvements, extension of utilities, and storm water management. The proposed AFRC location is approximately 2 miles north of Danville, Montour County, Pennsylvania, along PA Route 642 (Liberty Valley Road) (Figure 1). The total site area is approximately 36 acres.

As described in 7 CFR 658.5, attached is the Farmland Conversion Impact Rating Form with Sections I and III completed, as well as a location map of the proposed AFRC. Please complete Sections II, IV, and V and return the form to us. We would appreciate your response within 30 calendar days. If you have questions or concerns about this project please contact Josh Jenkins or Jonathan Bourdeau at (770) 421-3400.

Sincerely,

MACTEC ENGINEERING AND CONSULTING, INC.

Jonathan A. Bourdeau, PWS  
Senior Scientist

Joshua L. Jenkins, P.C.  
Project Manager

Enclosures

MACTEC Engineering and Consulting, Inc.

3200 Town Point Drive NW, Suite 100 • Kennesaw, GA 30144 • Phone 770.421.3400 • Fax 770.421.3486

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

U.S. Department of Agriculture

**FARMLAND CONVERSION IMPACT RATING**

|   |                             |  |                              |
|---|-----------------------------|--|------------------------------|
| <b>PART I (To be completed by Federal Agency)</b> |                             | Date Of Land Evaluation Request 11/12/08 |                              |
| Name Of Project                                   | Lewisburg/Bloomburg AFRC    | Federal Agency Involved                  | U.S. Army                    |
| Proposed Land Use                                 | Armed Forces Reserve Center | County And State                         | Montour County, Pennsylvania |
| <b>PART II (To be completed by NRCS)</b>          |                             | Date Request Received By NRCS 11/12/2008 |                              |

|  |                                      |   |                             |                                       |                   |
|--|--------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Does the site contain prime, unique, statewide or local important farmland?<br>(if no, the FPPA does not apply - do not complete additional parts of this form). |                                      | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> | Acres Irrigated                       | Average Farm Size |
|  |                                      |   |                             | N/A                                   | 132               |
| Major Crop(s)  | Farmable Land In Govt. Jurisdiction  | Acres: 66784 % 80.5                     |                             | Amount Of Farmland As Defined in FPPA |                   |
| CORN HAY   |                                      |   |                             | Acres: 49832 % 60                     |                   |
| Name Of Land Evaluation System Used  | Name Of Local Site Assessment System | Date Land Evaluation Returned By NRCS   |                             |                                       |                   |
| MONTOUR LE   |                                      | 12/8/2008                               |                             |                                       |                   |

| PART III (To be completed by Federal Agency) | Alternative Site Rating |        |        |        |
|--|-------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
|  | Site A                  | Site B | Site C | Site D |
| A. Total Acres To Be Converted Directly      | 36.0                    |        |        |        |
| B. Total Acres To Be Converted Indirectly    | 0.0                     |        |        |        |
| C. Total Acres In Site                       | 36.0                    | 0.0    | 0.0    | 0.0    |

| PART IV (To be completed by NRCS) Land Evaluation Information                      | Site A | Site B | Site C | Site D |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| A. Total Acres Prime And Unique Farmland   | 8.0    |        |        |        |
| B. Total Acres Statewide And Local Important Farmland                              | 16.0   |        |        |        |
| C. Percentage Of Farmland In County Or Local Govt. Unit To Be Converted            | 0.0%   |        |        |        |
| D. Percentage Of Farmland In Govt. Jurisdiction With Same Or Higher Relative Value | 7.5%   |        |        |        |

| PART V (To be completed by NRCS) Land Evaluation Criterion            | Site A | Site B | Site C | Site D |
|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Relative Value Of Farmland To Be Converted (Scale of 0 to 100 Points) | 79     | 0      | 0      | 0      |

| PART VI (To be completed by Federal Agency)                               | Maximum Points | Site A   | Site B   | Site C   | Site D   |
|---|----------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Site Assessment Criteria (These criteria are explained in 7 CFR 658 5(b)) |                |          |          |          |          |
| 1. Area In Nonurban Use   |                |          |          |          |          |
| 2. Perimeter In Nonurban Use  |                |          |          |          |          |
| 3. Percent Of Site Being Farmed   |                |          |          |          |          |
| 4. Protection Provided By State And Local Government                      |                |          |          |          |          |
| 5. Distance From Urban Builtup Area                                       |                |          |          |          |          |
| 6. Distance To Urban Support Services                                     |                |          |          |          |          |
| 7. Size Of Present Farm Unit Compared To Average                          |                |          |          |          |          |
| 8. Creation Of Nonfarmable Farmland                                       |                |          |          |          |          |
| 9. Availability Of Farm Support Services                                  |                |          |          |          |          |
| 10. On-Farm Investments   |                |          |          |          |          |
| 11. Effects Of Conversion On Farm Support Services                        |                |          |          |          |          |
| 12. Compatibility With Existing Agricultural Use                          |                |          |          |          |          |
| <b>TOTAL SITE ASSESSMENT POINTS</b>                                       | <b>160</b>     | <b>0</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>0</b> |

| PART VII (To be completed by Federal Agency)                          | Maximum Points | Site A   | Site B   | Site C   | Site D   |
|---|----------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Relative Value Of Farmland (From Part V)                              | 100            | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        |
| Total Site Assessment (From Part VI above or a local site assessment) | 160            | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        |
| <b>TOTAL POINTS (Total of above 2 lines)</b>                          | <b>260</b>     | <b>0</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>0</b> |

|                |                    |   |
|----------------|--------------------|---|
| Site Selected: | Date Of Selection: | Was A Local Site Assessment Used?                                   |
|                |                    | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

Reason For Selection:

**FARMLAND CONVERSION IMPACT RATING FORM  
PART VI (7 CFR 658.5 CRITERIA)**

(1) How much land is in nonurban use within a radius of 1.0 mile from where the project is intended?

More than 90 percent—15 points  
90 to 20 percent—14 to 1 point(s)  
Less than 20 percent—0 points

*~70 %, based on Google Earth Maps (11 points).*

(2) How much of the perimeter of the site borders on land in nonurban use?

More than 90 percent—10 points  
90 to 20 percent—9 to 1 point(s)  
Less than 20 percent—0 points

*~70 % from development and Google Earth maps (7 points).*

(3) How much of the site has been farmed (managed for a scheduled harvest or timber activity) more than 5 of the last 10 years?

More than 90 percent—20 points  
90 to 20 percent—19 to 1 point(s)  
Less than 20 percent—0 points

*~70% based on site visit, development and Google Earth maps (15 points). Much of site has been used for growing corn, but some areas remain in natural vegetation.*

(4) Is the site subject to State or unit of local government policies or programs to protect farmland or covered by private programs to protect farmland?

Site is protected—20 points  
Site is not protected—0 points

*No. None of the farmland policies are known to apply to this site. (0 points).*

(5) How close is the site to an urban built-up area?

The site is 2 miles or more from an urban built-up area—15 points  
The site is more than 1 mile but less than 2 miles from an urban built-up area—10 points  
The site is less than 1 mile from, but is not adjacent to an urban built-up area—5 points  
The site is adjacent to an urban built-up area—0 points

*The site is at present is more than 1 mile but less than 2 miles from an urban built-up area (10 points).*

**FARMLAND CONVERSION IMPACT RATING FORM**  
**PART VI (7 CFR 658.5 CRITERIA)**

(6) How close is the site to water lines, sewer lines and/or other local facilities and services whose capacities and design would promote nonagricultural use?

None of the services exist nearer than 3 miles from the site—15 points  
Some of the services exist more than 1 but less than 3 miles from the site—10 points  
All of the services exist within 1/2 mile of the site—0 points

*All of the services exist within 1/2 mile of the site (0 points).*

(7) Is the farm unit(s) containing the site (before the project) as large as the average-size farming unit in the county? (Average farm sizes in each county are available from the NRCS field offices in each State. Data are from the latest available Census of Agriculture, Acreage of Farm Units in Operation with \$1,000 or more in sales.)

As large or larger—10 points  
Below average—deduct 1 point for each 5 percent below the average, down to 0 points if 50 percent or more below average—9 to 0 points

*The average farm size in Clark County is 132 acres per the USDA NRCS completed portion of the FCIR form. The Preferred Alternative Site is 27% smaller than the average size farm for the county. (0 points).*

(8) If this site is chosen for the project, how much of the remaining land on the farm will become nonfarmable because of interference with land patterns?

Acreage equal to more than 25 percent of acres directly converted by the project—10 points  
Acreage equal to between 25 and 5 percent of the acres directly converted by the project—9 to 1 point(s)  
Acreage equal to less than 5 percent of the acres directly converted by the project—0 points

*The project will directly convert 36 acres of farmland. No adjacent areas will become nonfarmable as a result of project implementation (0 points).*

(9) Does the site have available adequate supply of farm support services and markets, i.e., farm suppliers, equipment dealers, processing and storage facilities and farmer's markets?

All required services are available—5 points  
Some required services are available—4 to 1 point(s)  
No required services are available—0 points

*No basis for judgment. Assume 5 points as a worst case.*

(10) Does the site have substantial and well-maintained on-farm investments such as barns, other storage buildings, fruit trees and vines, field terraces, drainage, irrigation, waterways, or other soil and water conservation measures?

High amount of on-farm investment—20 points  
Moderate amount of on-farm investment—19 to 1 point(s)  
No on-farm investment—0 points

*Some terracing on property, no structures (assume low on-farm investment, 5 points).*

**FARMLAND CONVERSION IMPACT RATING FORM  
PART VI (7 CFR 658.5 CRITERIA)**

(11) Would the project at this site, by converting farmland to nonagricultural use, reduce the demand for farm support services so as to jeopardize the continued existence of these support services and thus, the viability of the farms remaining in the area?

Substantial reduction in demand for support services if the site is converted—10 points  
Some reduction in demand for support services if the site is converted—9 to 1 point(s)  
No significant reduction in demand for support services if the site is converted—0 points

*Assume no significant reduction in demand for farm support services since the farm is 27% of the average farm size for the county. Demand placed on farm stores should not change significantly. Assume minor reduction of support services (maximum 10%, 1 point).*

(12) Is the kind and intensity of the proposed use of the site sufficiently incompatible with agriculture that it is likely to contribute to the eventual conversion of surrounding farmland to nonagricultural use?

Proposed project is incompatible with existing agricultural use of surrounding farmland— 10 points  
Proposed project is tolerable to existing agricultural use of surrounding farmland—9 to 1 point(s)  
Proposed project is fully compatible with existing agricultural use of surrounding farmland—0 points

*The proposed project would not result in significant impacts to surrounding farms. Assume minor incompatibility with agriculture (maximum 10%, 1 point).*

**Total Points**

11 + 7 + 15 + 0 + 10 + 0 + 0 + 0 + 5 + 5 + 1 + 1 = 55

# FARMLAND CONVERSION IMPACT RATING

|  |                                 |
|--|---------------------------------|
| <b>PART I</b> <i>(To be completed by Federal Agency)</i> | Date Of Land Evaluation Request |
| Name Of Project  | Federal Agency Involved         |
| Proposed Land Use  | County And State                |

|  |   |  |                 |
|--|---|--|-----------------|
| <b>PART II</b> <i>(To be completed by NRCS)</i>  |   | Date Request Received By NRCS  |                 |
| Does the site contain prime, unique, statewide or local important farmland?<br><i>(If no, the FPPA does not apply -- do not complete additional parts of this form).</i> | Yes <input type="checkbox"/>                    | No <input type="checkbox"/>  | Acres Irrigated |
| Major Crop(s)  | Farmable Land In Govt. Jurisdiction<br>Acres: % | Average Farm Size<br>Amount Of Farmland As Defined in FPPA<br>Acres: % |                 |
| Name Of Land Evaluation System Used  | Name Of Local Site Assessment System            | Date Land Evaluation Returned By NRCS                                  |                 |

|  |                         |        |        |        |
|--|-------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| <b>PART III</b> <i>(To be completed by Federal Agency)</i> | Alternative Site Rating |        |        |        |
|  | Site A                  | Site B | Site C | Site D |
| A. Total Acres To Be Converted Directly                    |                         |        |        |        |
| B. Total Acres To Be Converted Indirectly                  |                         |        |        |        |
| C. Total Acres In Site                                     |                         |        |        |        |

|  |  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|
| <b>PART IV</b> <i>(To be completed by NRCS)</i> Land Evaluation Information        |  |  |  |  |
| A. Total Acres Prime And Unique Farmland   |  |  |  |  |
| B. Total Acres Statewide And Local Important Farmland                              |  |  |  |  |
| C. Percentage Of Farmland In County Or Local Govt. Unit To Be Converted            |  |  |  |  |
| D. Percentage Of Farmland In Govt. Jurisdiction With Same Or Higher Relative Value |  |  |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|
| <b>PART V</b> <i>(To be completed by NRCS)</i> Land Evaluation Criterion<br>Relative Value Of Farmland To Be Converted <i>(Scale of 0 to 100 Points)</i> |  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|

|   |                   |  |  |  |  |
|---|-------------------|--|--|--|--|
| <b>PART VI</b> <i>(To be completed by Federal Agency)</i><br>Site Assessment Criteria <i>(These criteria are explained in 7 CFR 658.5(b))</i> | Maximum<br>Points |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Area In Nonurban Use   |                   |  |  |  |  |
| 2. Perimeter In Nonurban Use  |                   |  |  |  |  |
| 3. Percent Of Site Being Farmed   |                   |  |  |  |  |
| 4. Protection Provided By State And Local Government  |                   |  |  |  |  |
| 5. Distance From Urban Builtup Area   |                   |  |  |  |  |
| 6. Distance To Urban Support Services   |                   |  |  |  |  |
| 7. Size Of Present Farm Unit Compared To Average  |                   |  |  |  |  |
| 8. Creation Of Nonfarmable Farmland   |                   |  |  |  |  |
| 9. Availability Of Farm Support Services  |                   |  |  |  |  |
| 10. On-Farm Investments   |                   |  |  |  |  |
| 11. Effects Of Conversion On Farm Support Services  |                   |  |  |  |  |
| 12. Compatibility With Existing Agricultural Use  |                   |  |  |  |  |
| <b>TOTAL SITE ASSESSMENT POINTS</b>   | <b>160</b>        |  |  |  |  |

|  |            |  |  |  |  |
|--|------------|--|--|--|--|
| <b>PART VII</b> <i>(To be completed by Federal Agency)</i>                   |            |  |  |  |  |
| Relative Value Of Farmland <i>(From Part V)</i>                              | 100        |  |  |  |  |
| Total Site Assessment <i>(From Part VI above or a local site assessment)</i> | 160        |  |  |  |  |
| <b>TOTAL POINTS</b> <i>(Total of above 2 lines)</i>                          | <b>260</b> |  |  |  |  |

|                |                   |   |
|----------------|-------------------|---|
| Site Selected: | Date Of Selection | Was A Local Site Assessment Used?<br>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> |
|----------------|-------------------|---|

Reason For Selection:



**Final**  
**Lewisburg/Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, Armed Forces Reserve Center**  
**Environmental Assessment**

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**APPENDIX C**

**AGENCY CONSULTATION LETTERS**

- C.1 Pennsylvania State Historic Preservation Office Letter**
- C.2 Tribal Letters**
- C.3 Federal Agency Letters**
- C.4 State Agency Letters**



**Final**  
**Lewisburg/Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, Armed Forces Reserve Center**  
**Environmental Assessment**

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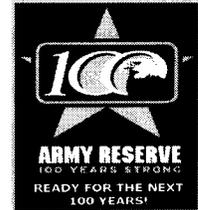
**APPENDIX C.1**

**PENNSYLVANIA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE LETTER**





**DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
99<sup>TH</sup> REGIONAL SUPPORT COMMAND  
5522 NASHVILLE STREET  
FORT DIX, NEW JERSEY 08640**



REPLY TO  
ATTENTION OF:

December 19, 2008

Directorate of Public Works

Ms. Barbara Franco  
State Historic Preservation Officer  
Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission  
300 North Street  
Harrisburg, PA 17120

Dear Ms. Franco:

Pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) NEPA regulations (40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 1500 – 1508), and 32 CFR Part 651 (Environmental Analysis of Army Actions), the U.S. Army is analyzing the potential effect to historic properties and environmental consequences of constructing and operating an Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) near Danville, Pennsylvania. The construction of the new AFRC is mandated by the Defense Base Realignment and Closure Commission (BRAC) pursuant to the Defense Base Realignment and Closure Act (Public Law 101-510). The AFRC would include administrative, educational, and assembly areas, a library, a learning center, a vault, a weapons simulator, physical fitness areas, and parking areas for two Army Reserve units and one organizational maintenance facility. The project will also include fencing, general site improvements, extension of utilities, and storm water management. The proposed AFRC location is approximately 2 miles north of Danville, Montour County, Pennsylvania, along PA Route 642 (Liberty Valley Road) (Figure 1).

As per requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the Army is required to consider the effects of the proposed project on historic properties. The Army requests your input concerning any potential effects the project may have on known historic and/or cultural resources; a response within 30 calendar days would be appreciated. If you have questions or require further information concerning this request, please do not hesitate to contact Mrs. Ramona Garrett at the following:

Ramona Garrett  
HQ 99<sup>th</sup> RSC DPW  
ATTN: ARRC-SNJ-PW (GARRETT)  
99 Soldiers Lane  
Coraopolis, PA 15108  
(412) 604-8168  
[mona.garrett@us.army.mil](mailto:mona.garrett@us.army.mil)

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Joseph H. Ledlow". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial "J".

JOSEPH H. LEDLOW  
Colonel, US Army Reserve  
99<sup>th</sup> RSC Engineers

Enclosure:

1 – Location of Proposed Sites



Commonwealth of Pennsylvania  
Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission  
Bureau for Historic Preservation

Commonwealth Keystone Building, 2nd Floor  
400 North Street  
Harrisburg, PA 17120-0093  
www.phmc.state.pa.us

December 5, 2008

Judith A. Sichler, Ph.D., RPA  
MACTEC Engineering and Consulting, Inc.  
9725 Cogdill Road  
Knoxville, Tennessee 37932

TO EXPEDITE REVIEW USE  
BHP REFERENCE NUMBER

Re: File No. ER 2009-0260-093-A  
DOD: BRAC Actions  
Lewisburg/Danville, PA  
Armed Forces Reserve Center  
Construction, Mahoning Twp.  
Montour Co.

Dear Ms. Sichler:

The Bureau for Historic Preservation (the State Historic Preservation Office) has reviewed the above named project in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended in 1980 and 1992, and the regulations (36 CFR Part 800) of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. These requirements include consideration of the project's potential effect upon both historic and archaeological resources.

Based on an evaluation by our staff, there is a high probability that significant archaeological sites are located in this project area and could be adversely affected by project activities. Although there are no recorded archaeological sites within the project boundaries, the soil type, topographic setting, slope direction, and distance to water of the project area are similar to the settings of known archaeological sites in the vicinity. A Phase I archaeological survey of the project area is required to locate potentially significant archaeological resources. Guidelines and instructions for conducting Phase I surveys are available on our web site at

<http://www.phmc.state.pa.us/bhp/Inventories/ArchaeologyGuidelines.pdf> or from our office upon request.

In our opinion no evaluation of historic structures will be necessary for this project area.

Page 2  
December 5, 2008  
Judith A. Sichler, Ph.D., RPA

If you need further information in this matter please consult  
Steve McDougal at (717) 772-0923.

Sincerely,



Douglas C. McLearn, Chief  
Division of Archaeology &  
Protection

Cc: Department of the Army, 99<sup>th</sup> Regional Readiness Command, 99  
Soldiers Lane, Coraopolis, PA 15108

DCM/tmw



**DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY**  
99<sup>TH</sup> REGIONAL SUPPORT COMMAND  
5231 SOUTH SCOTT PLAZA  
FORT DIX, NEW JERSEY 08640

February 17, 2009

Mr. Douglas C. McLearen,  
Chief, Division of Archaeology and Protection  
Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission  
Bureau of Historic Preservation  
300 North Street  
Harrisburg, PA 17120

ER # 2009-0260-093A

Dear Mr. McLearen:

The United States Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District has completed a Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of a 15-acre tract immediately north of Liberty Valley Road (State Route 642) located in Danville, Montour County, Pennsylvania. The investigations were completed to support an Army proposal to construct a United States Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) in order to comply with the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (Public Law [PL] 101-510), as amended, in facilitating recommendations of the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Commission.

The focus of Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation was to identify any archaeological resources within the Area of Potential Effects (APE), assess the potential for significant archaeological resources, and evaluate the potential eligibility of any identified archaeological resources for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The results of the study are contained in the report entitled "Draft Proposed Lewisburg/Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) Danville, Montour County, Pennsylvania ER # 2009-0260-093A Phase I Archaeological Survey." Two copies of the report are provided for your review.

The results of the Phase I study found that:

- 1) One isolated historic artifact (36MO/6) was recovered from a shovel test located near the southern boundary of the APE, approximately five meters north of Liberty Valley Road.
- 2) This artifact was recovered from a disturbed context affected by land use.
- 3) This single isolated artifact from a disturbed context has limited research potential, and which under the definitions established in the guidelines prepared by the Bureau of Historic Preservation, does not qualify as an archaeological site.

Based on the results of the study, isolated find 36MO/6 is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP and thus is not considered an “historic property” as defined by the NHPA. Therefore, the Army, as the lead Federal agency, has determined “no historic properties affected” by the proposed construction of the Lewisburg/Bloomsburg AFRC as per 36 CFR 800.4(d)(1).

We respectfully request your concurrence on our recommendations that isolated find 36MO/6 is not NRHP-eligible and of “no historic properties affected” by proposed Lewisburg/Bloomsburg AFRC construction. A response within 30-calender days of receipt of this letter would be appreciated. If you have questions or concerns about this project please contact Ms. Ramona Garrett at the following:

Ramona Garrett  
HQ 99<sup>th</sup> RSC DPW  
ATTN: ARRC-SNJ-PW (GARRETT)  
99 Soldiers Lane  
Coraopolis, PA 15108  
(412) 604-8168  
[mona.garrett@us.army.mil](mailto:mona.garrett@us.army.mil)

Sincerely,

  
JOSEPH H. LEDLOW  
Colonel, US Army  
Regional Engineer

**Final**  
**Lewisburg/Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, Armed Forces Reserve Center**  
**Environmental Assessment**

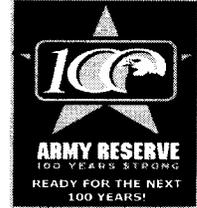
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**APPENDIX C.2**  
**TRIBAL LETTERS**





**DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
99<sup>TH</sup> REGIONAL SUPPORT COMMAND  
5522 NASHVILLE STREET  
FORT DIX, NEW JERSEY 08640**



REPLY TO  
ATTENTION OF:

December 19, 2008

Directorate of Public Works

Mr. Barry E. Snyder  
Seneca Nation of Indians  
1490 Rte. 438  
Irving, NY 14081

Dear Mr. Snyder:

Pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) NEPA regulations (40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 1500 – 1508), and 32 CFR Part 651 (Environmental Analysis of Army Actions), the U.S. Army is analyzing the potential effect to historic properties and environmental consequences of constructing and operating an Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) near Danville, Pennsylvania. The construction of the new AFRC is mandated by the Defense Base Realignment and Closure Commission (BRAC) pursuant to the Defense Base Realignment and Closure Act (Public Law 101-510). The AFRC would include administrative, educational, and assembly areas, a library, a learning center, a vault, a weapons simulator, physical fitness areas, and parking areas for two Army Reserve units and one organizational maintenance facility. The project will also include fencing, general site improvements, extension of utilities, and storm water management. The proposed AFRC location is approximately 2 miles north of Danville, Montour County, Pennsylvania, along PA Route 642 (Liberty Valley Road) (Figure 1).

As per requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the Army is required to consider the effects of the proposed project on historic and cultural resources. The Army requests your input concerning any potential effects the project may have on traditional cultural properties or resources of significance to the Seneca Nation of Indians. The Army wishes to ensure that issues of concern to the Seneca Nation of Indians are addressed, and welcomes any comments you may have about the proposed AFRC construction; a response within 30 calendar days would be appreciated. If you have questions or require further information concerning this request, please do not hesitate to contact Mrs. Ramona Garrett at the following:

Ramona Garrett  
HQ 99<sup>th</sup> RSC DPW  
ATTN: ARRC-SNJ-PW (GARRETT)  
99 Soldiers Lane  
Coraopolis, PA 15108  
(412) 604-8168  
[mona.garrett@us.army.mil](mailto:mona.garrett@us.army.mil)

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Joseph H. Ledlow".

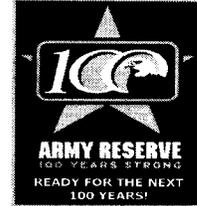
JOSEPH H. LEDLOW  
Colonel, US Army Reserve  
99<sup>th</sup> RSC Engineers

Enclosure:

1 – Location of Proposed Sites



**DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY**  
**99<sup>TH</sup> REGIONAL SUPPORT COMMAND**  
**5522 NASHVILLE STREET**  
**FORT DIX, NEW JERSEY 08640**



REPLY TO  
ATTENTION OF:

December 19, 2008

Directorate of Public Works

Mr. Emerson Webster  
Tonawanda Band of Senecas  
7027 Meadville Road  
Basom, NY 14013

Dear Mr. Webster:

Pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) NEPA regulations (40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 1500 – 1508), and 32 CFR Part 651 (Environmental Analysis of Army Actions), the U.S. Army is analyzing the potential effect to historic properties and environmental consequences of constructing and operating an Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) near Danville, Pennsylvania. The construction of the new AFRC is mandated by the Defense Base Realignment and Closure Commission (BRAC) pursuant to the Defense Base Realignment and Closure Act (Public Law 101-510). The AFRC would include administrative, educational, and assembly areas, a library, a learning center, a vault, a weapons simulator, physical fitness areas, and parking areas for two Army Reserve units and one organizational maintenance facility. The project will also include fencing, general site improvements, extension of utilities, and storm water management. The proposed AFRC location is approximately 2 miles north of Danville, Montour County, Pennsylvania, along PA Route 642 (Liberty Valley Road) (Figure 1).

As per requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the Army is required to consider the effects of the proposed project on historic and cultural resources. The Army requests your input concerning any potential effects the project may have on traditional cultural properties or resources of significance to the Tonawanda Band of Senecas. The Army wishes to ensure that issues of concern to the Tonawanda Band of Senecas are addressed, and welcomes any comments you may have about the proposed AFRC construction; a response within 30 calendar days would be appreciated. If you have questions or require further information concerning this request, please do not hesitate to contact Mrs. Ramona Garrett at the following:

Ramona Garrett  
HQ 99<sup>th</sup> RSC DPW  
ATTN: ARRC-SNJ-PW (GARRETT)  
99 Soldiers Lane  
Coraopolis, PA 15108  
(412) 604-8168  
[mona.garrett@us.army.mil](mailto:mona.garrett@us.army.mil)

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Joseph H. Ledlow".

JOSEPH H. LEDLOW  
Colonel, US Army Reserve  
99<sup>th</sup> RSC Engineers

Enclosure:

1 – Location of Proposed Sites

**Final**  
**Lewisburg/Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, Armed Forces Reserve Center**  
**Environmental Assessment**

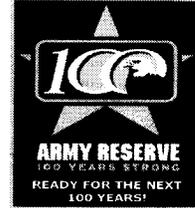
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**APPENDIX C.3**  
**FEDERAL AGENCY LETTERS**





DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
99<sup>TH</sup> REGIONAL SUPPORT COMMAND  
5522 NASHVILLE STREET  
FORT DIX, NEW JERSEY 08640



REPLY TO  
ATTENTION OF:

December 19, 2008

Directorate of Public Works

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
Endangered Species Biologist  
315 South Allen Street, Suite 322  
State College, PA 16801-4850

Dear Sir/Madam:

Pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) NEPA regulations (40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 1500 – 1508), and 32 CFR Part 651 (Environmental Analysis of Army Actions), the U.S. Army is analyzing the potential environmental consequences of constructing and operating an Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) near Danville, Pennsylvania. The construction of the new AFRC is mandated by the Defense Base Realignment and Closure Commission (BRAC) pursuant to the Defense Base Realignment and Closure Act (Public Law 101-510). The AFRC would include administrative, educational, and assembly areas, a library, a learning center, a vault, a weapons simulator, physical fitness areas, and parking areas for two Army Reserve units and one organizational maintenance facility. The project will also include fencing, general site improvements, extension of utilities, and storm water management. The proposed AFRC location is approximately 2 miles north of Danville, Montour County, Pennsylvania, along PA Route 642 (Liberty Valley Road) (Figure 1).

The Army requests your input concerning any potential effects the project may have on natural resources of significance to your organization. The Army wishes to ensure that issues of concern are addressed and welcomes any comments you may have about the proposed AFRC construction; a response within 30 calendar days would be appreciated. If you have questions or require further information concerning this request, please do not hesitate to contact Mrs. Ramona Garrett at the following:

Ramona Garrett  
HQ 99<sup>th</sup> RSC DPW  
ATTN: ARRC-SNJ-PW (GARRETT)  
99 Soldiers Lane  
Coraopolis, PA 15108  
(412) 604-8168  
[mona.garrett@us.army.mil](mailto:mona.garrett@us.army.mil)

Sincerely,

  
JOSEPH H. LEDLOW  
Colonel, US Army Reserve  
99<sup>th</sup> RSC Engineers

Enclosure:

1 – Location of Proposed Sites

PNDI# n/a

USFWS Project # 2009-0449

**U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE**  
315 South Allen Street, Suite 322, State College, PA 16801

This responds to your inquiry about a PNDI Internet Database search that resulted in a potential conflict with a federally listed, proposed or candidate species.

**PROJECT LOCATION INFORMATION**

**MISC INFORMATION**

County: Montour

Date received by FWS: 01/02/2009

Township: Valley

USFWS COMMENTS  FAXED  MAILED

Fax #: \_\_\_\_\_

To: Ramona Garrett

Affiliation: Department of Defense

SPECIFIC PROJECT: proposed Armed Forces Reserve Center

**FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE COMMENT(S):**

✓ **NO EFFECT**

Except for occasional transient species, no federally listed threatened or endangered species under our jurisdiction are known to occur within the project impact area. Therefore, based on currently available information, no biological assessment or further consultation under the Endangered Species Act is required with the Fish and Wildlife Service. Should project plans change, or if additional information on listed species becomes available, this determination may be reconsidered.

Please be aware that a field survey may reveal previously undocumented populations of one or more species of concern within a project area. If surveys or further information reveals that a federally listed species exists in your project area, contact the Service immediately to discuss measures to avoid or minimize potential impacts to the species prior to initiating your project.

This determination is valid for one year from the date of this letter.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
This review was conducted by the biologist listed below. He/she can be contacted at 814-234-4090.

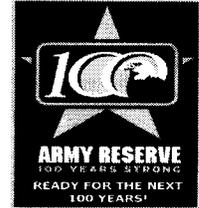
- Pamela Shellenberger (x 241)     Bonnie Dershem (x 234)     Robert Anderson (x 228)
- Kathy Gipe (x 242)

SIGNATURE:   
Supervisor, Pennsylvania Field Office

DATE: 1-22-09



**DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY**  
**99<sup>TH</sup> REGIONAL SUPPORT COMMAND**  
**5522 NASHVILLE STREET**  
**FORT DIX, NEW JERSEY 08640**



REPLY TO  
ATTENTION OF:

December 19, 2008

Directorate of Public Works

USDA-Natural Resources Conservation Service  
One Credit Union Place, Suite 340  
Harrisburg, PA 17110-2993

Dear Sir/Madam:

Pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) NEPA regulations (40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 1500 – 1508), and 32 CFR Part 651 (Environmental Analysis of Army Actions), the U.S. Army is analyzing the potential environmental consequences of constructing and operating an Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) near Danville, Pennsylvania. The construction of the new AFRC is mandated by the Defense Base Realignment and Closure Commission (BRAC) pursuant to the Defense Base Realignment and Closure Act (Public Law 101-510). The AFRC would include administrative, educational, and assembly areas, a library, a learning center, a vault, a weapons simulator, physical fitness areas, and parking areas for two Army Reserve units and one organizational maintenance facility. The project will also include fencing, general site improvements, extension of utilities, and storm water management. The proposed AFRC location is approximately 2 miles north of Danville, Montour County, Pennsylvania, along PA Route 642 (Liberty Valley Road) (Figure 1).

The Army requests your input concerning any potential effects the project may have on natural resources of significance to your organization. The Army wishes to ensure that issues of concern are addressed and welcomes any comments you may have about the proposed AFRC construction; a response within 30 calendar days would be appreciated. If you have questions or require further information concerning this request, please do not hesitate to contact Mrs. Ramona Garrett at the following:

Ramona Garrett  
HQ 99<sup>th</sup> RSC DPW  
ATTN: ARRC-SNJ-PW (GARRETT)  
99 Soldiers Lane  
Coraopolis, PA 15108  
(412) 604-8168  
[mona.garrett@us.army.mil](mailto:mona.garrett@us.army.mil)

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Joseph H. Ledlow". The signature is written in a cursive style with a prominent initial "J".

JOSEPH H. LEDLOW  
Colonel, US Army Reserve  
99<sup>th</sup> RSC Engineers

Enclosure:

1 – Location of Proposed Sites



**Final**  
**Lewisburg/Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, Armed Forces Reserve Center**  
**Environmental Assessment**

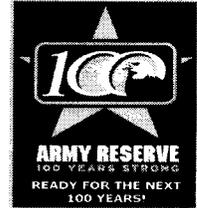
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**APPENDIX C.4**  
**STATE AGENCY LETTERS**





**DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
99<sup>TH</sup> REGIONAL SUPPORT COMMAND  
5522 NASHVILLE STREET  
FORT DIX, NEW JERSEY 08640**



REPLY TO  
ATTENTION OF:

December 19, 2008

Directorate of Public Works

PA Game Commission  
Bureau of Land Management  
2001 Elmerton Avenue  
Harrisburg, PA 17110-9797

Dear Sir/Madam:

Pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) NEPA regulations (40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 1500 – 1508), and 32 CFR Part 651 (Environmental Analysis of Army Actions), the U.S. Army is analyzing the potential environmental consequences of constructing and operating an Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) near Danville, Pennsylvania. The construction of the new AFRC is mandated by the Defense Base Realignment and Closure Commission (BRAC) pursuant to the Defense Base Realignment and Closure Act (Public Law 101-510). The AFRC would include administrative, educational, and assembly areas, a library, a learning center, a vault, a weapons simulator, physical fitness areas, and parking areas for two Army Reserve units and one organizational maintenance facility. The project will also include fencing, general site improvements, extension of utilities, and storm water management. The proposed AFRC location is approximately 2 miles north of Danville, Montour County, Pennsylvania, along PA Route 642 (Liberty Valley Road) (Figure 1).

The Army requests your input concerning any potential effects the project may have on natural resources of significance to your organization. The Army wishes to ensure that issues of concern are addressed and welcomes any comments you may have about the proposed AFRC construction; a response within 30 calendar days would be appreciated. If you have questions or require further information concerning this request, please do not hesitate to contact Mrs. Ramona Garrett at the following:

Ramona Garrett  
HQ 99<sup>th</sup> RSC DPW  
ATTN: ARRC-SNJ-PW (GARRETT)  
99 Soldiers Lane  
Coraopolis, PA 15108  
(412) 604-8168  
[mona.garrett@us.army.mil](mailto:mona.garrett@us.army.mil)

Sincerely,

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JOSEPH H. LEDLOW  
Colonel, US Army Reserve  
99<sup>th</sup> RSC Engineers

Enclosure:

1 – Location of Proposed Sites



COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA  
**PENNSYLVANIA GAME COMMISSION**  
2001 ELMERTON AVENUE, HARRISBURG, PA 17110-9797

January 8, 2009

Mr. Joseph H. Ledlow  
Department of the Army  
99<sup>th</sup> Regional Support Command  
5522 Nashville Street  
Fort Dix, NJ 08640

In re: PNDI Database Search/Review  
Proposed Armed Forces Reserve Center  
Valley Township, Montour County, PA

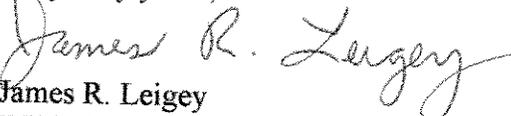
Dear Mr. Ledlow:

This is in response to your letter dated December 19, 2008 regarding the potential impacts of your project on special concern species of birds or mammals and State Game Lands.

Our office review has determined that your project should not cause any adverse impacts to any special concern species of birds or mammals recognized by the Pennsylvania Game Commission or State Game Lands. This determination may be reconsidered if project plans change or extend beyond the present study area, or if additional information becomes available on state-listed species or State Game Lands.

If you have any questions, please contact me at (717) 783-5957. Please be advised that this determination is only valid for one year from the date of this letter.

Very truly yours,

  
James R. Leigey  
Wildlife Impact Review Coordinator  
Division of Environmental Planning  
And Habitat Protection  
Bureau of Wildlife Habitat Management

JRL/pfb

Cc: File

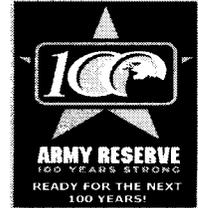
ADMINISTRATIVE BUREAUS:

PERSONNEL: 717-787-7836 ADMINISTRATION: 717-787-5670 AUTOMOTIVE AND PROCUREMENT: 717-787-6594  
LICENSE DIVISION: 717-787-2084 WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT: 717-787-5529 INFORMATION & EDUCATION: 717-787-6286  
WILDLIFE PROTECTION: 717-787-5740 WILDLIFE HABITAT MANAGEMENT: 717-787-6818 REAL ESTATE: 717-787-6568  
AUTOMATED TECHNOLOGY SYSTEMS: 717-787-4076

WWW.PGC.STATE.PA.US



**DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY**  
**99<sup>TH</sup> REGIONAL SUPPORT COMMAND**  
**5522 NASHVILLE STREET**  
**FORT DIX, NEW JERSEY 08640**



REPLY TO  
ATTENTION OF:

December 19, 2008

Directorate of Public Works

PA Fish and Boat Commission  
Natural Diversity Section  
450 Robinson Lane  
Bellefonte, PA 16823

Dear Sir/Madam:

Pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) NEPA regulations (40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 1500 – 1508), and 32 CFR Part 651 (Environmental Analysis of Army Actions), the U.S. Army is analyzing the potential environmental consequences of constructing and operating an Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) near Danville, Pennsylvania. The construction of the new AFRC is mandated by the Defense Base Realignment and Closure Commission (BRAC) pursuant to the Defense Base Realignment and Closure Act (Public Law 101-510). The AFRC would include administrative, educational, and assembly areas, a library, a learning center, a vault, a weapons simulator, physical fitness areas, and parking areas for two Army Reserve units and one organizational maintenance facility. The project will also include fencing, general site improvements, extension of utilities, and storm water management. The proposed AFRC location is approximately 2 miles north of Danville, Montour County, Pennsylvania, along PA Route 642 (Liberty Valley Road) (Figure 1).

The Army requests your input concerning any potential effects the project may have on natural resources of significance to your organization. The Army wishes to ensure that issues of concern are addressed and welcomes any comments you may have about the proposed AFRC construction; a response within 30 calendar days would be appreciated. If you have questions or require further information concerning this request, please do not hesitate to contact Mrs. Ramona Garrett at the following:

Ramona Garrett  
HQ 99<sup>th</sup> RSC DPW  
ATTN: ARRC-SNJ-PW (GARRETT)  
99 Soldiers Lane  
Coraopolis, PA 15108  
(412) 604-8168  
[mona.garrett@us.army.mil](mailto:mona.garrett@us.army.mil)

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Joseph H. Ledlow".

JOSEPH H. LEDLOW  
Colonel, US Army Reserve  
99<sup>th</sup> RSC Engineers

Enclosure:

1 – Location of Proposed Sites



established 1866

# Pennsylvania Fish & Boat Commission

Division of Environmental Services

Natural Diversity Section

450 Robinson Lane

Bellefonte, PA 16823-9620

(814) 359-5237 Fax: (814) 359-5175

January 23, 2009

IN REPLY REFER TO  
SIR # 30649

RAMONA GARRETT  
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
HQ 99TH RSC DPW  
99 SOLDIERS LANE  
CORAOPOLIS, PA 15108

RE: Species Impact Review (SIR) - Rare, Candidate, Threatened and Endangered Species  
NEW AFRC CONSTRUCTION  
MONTGOMERY County, Pennsylvania

This responds to your inquiry about a Pennsylvania Natural Diversity Inventory (PNDI) Internet Database search "potential conflict" or a threatened and endangered species impact review. These projects are screened for potential conflicts with rare, candidate, threatened or endangered species under Pennsylvania Fish & Boat Commission jurisdiction (fish, reptiles, amphibians, aquatic invertebrates only) using the Pennsylvania Natural Diversity Inventory (PNDI) database and our own files. These species of special concern are listed under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, the Wild Resource Conservation Act, and the Pennsylvania Fish & Boat Code (Chapter 75), or the Wildlife Code. The absence of recorded information from our files does not necessarily imply actual conditions on site. Future field investigations could alter this determination. The information contained in our files is routinely updated. A Species Impact Review is valid for one year only.

**NO ADVERSE IMPACTS EXPECTED FROM THE PROPOSED PROJECT**

Except for occasional transient species, rare, candidate, threatened or endangered species under our jurisdiction are not known to exist in the vicinity of the project area. Therefore, no biological assessment or further consultation regarding rare species is needed with the Commission. Should project plans change, or if additional information on listed or proposed species becomes available, this determination may be reconsidered.

An element occurrence of a rare, candidate, threatened, or endangered species under our jurisdiction is known from the vicinity of the proposed project. However, given the nature of the proposed project, the immediate location, or the current status of the nearby element occurrence(s), no adverse impacts are expected to the species of special concern.

If you have any questions regarding this review, please contact the biologist indicated below:

|                          |              |              |                                     |              |              |
|--------------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Doug Fischer | 814-359-5195 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Tina Walther | 814-359-5186 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Nevin Welte  | 814-359-5234 | <input type="checkbox"/>            | Bob Morgan   | 814-359-5129 |

I am enclosing a copy of our "SIR Request Form", which is to be used for all future species impact review requests. Please make copies of the attached form and use with all **future** project reviews. Thank you in advance for your cooperation and attention to this important matter of species conservation and habitat protection.

SIGNATURE: Christopher A. Urban DATE: January 23, 2009  
Christopher A. Urban  
Chief, Natural Diversity Section

Our Mission:

[www.fish.state.pa.us](http://www.fish.state.pa.us)

C-4-6

To protect, conserve and enhance the Commonwealth's aquatic resources and provide fishing and boating opportunities.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA  
**FISH AND BOAT COMMISSION**  
 NATURAL DIVERSITY SECTION  
**SPECIES IMPACT REVIEW (SIR) REQUEST FORM**

- A. This form provides the site information necessary to perform a computer database search for species of special concern listed under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, the Wild Resource Conservation Act, the Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Code or the Wildlife Code.
- B. Use only *one form* for each proposed project or location. Complete the information below and **mail** form to:

Natural Diversity Section  
 Division of Environmental Services  
 PA Fish and Boat Commission  
 450 Robinson Lane  
 Bellefonte, PA 16823  
 Fax: (814) 359-5175

- C. This form, a cover letter including a project narrative, and accompanying maps should be sent to the above address for environmental reviews that *only* concern **reptiles, amphibians, fishes and aquatic invertebrates**. Reviews for other natural resources must be submitted to other appropriate agencies.
- D. The absence of recorded information from our databases and files does not necessarily imply actual conditions on site. Future field investigations could alter this determination. The information contained in our files is routinely updated. A review is valid for one year.
- E. *Please send us only one (1) copy of your request* – either by fax or by mail – not both. Mail is preferred to improve legibility of maps. Facsimile submission will not improve our response turn-around time.
- F. *Allow 30 days for completion of the review from the date of PFBC receipt*. Large projects and workload may extend this review timeframe.
- G. *In any future correspondence with us following your receipt of the SIR response, please refer to the assigned SIR number at the top left of our cover letter.*
- H. **FORMS THAT ARE NOT COMPLETED IN FULL WILL NOT BE REVIEWED.**

**PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE:** If available, provide the potential conflict **PNDI Search Number:** \_\_\_\_\_

PFBC response should be sent to:

Company/Agency: \_\_\_\_\_ Form Preparer: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone (8:00 AM to 4:00 PM): \_\_\_\_\_

Project Description: \_\_\_\_\_

Indicate if the project is: Transportation  or Non-transportation  (check one)

Will the proposed project encroach directly or indirectly (e.g., runoff) upon wetlands or waterways? Circle one for each:

Wetlands: Yes No Unknown      Waterways: Yes No Unknown

County: \_\_\_\_\_ Township/Municipality: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of the United States Geological Survey (U.S.G.S.) 7.5 Minute Quadrangle Map where project is located: \_\_\_\_\_

Project size (in acres): \_\_\_\_\_

Attach an 8.5" by 11" photocopy (**DO NOT REDUCE**) of the section of the U.S.G.S. Quadrangle Map which identifies the project location. On this map, indicate the location of the project center (if linear, depict both ends) and outline the approximate boundaries of the project area.

Specify latitude/longitude of the project center.

**Latitude:** \_\_\_\_\_ ° / \_\_\_\_\_ ' / \_\_\_\_\_ " N

Indicate latitude/longitude in degrees-minutes-seconds format only.

**Longitude:** \_\_\_\_\_ ° / \_\_\_\_\_ ' / \_\_\_\_\_ " W

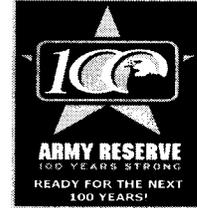
Three steps are needed to convert from decimal degrees to degrees-minutes-seconds: (1) Degrees will be the whole number. (2) To get minutes, multiply the decimal degree portion by 60. (3) Multiply the decimal minute portion by 60 to get seconds.  
 Example: (Latitude) 40.93748 = **40°**; 0.93748 x 60 = 56.2488' = **56'**; 0.2488 x 60 = 14.928 = **15"** = **40°56'15" N**  
 (Longitude) 75.94740 = **75°**; 0.94740 x 60 = 56.844' = **56'**; 0.844 x 60 = 50.64 = **51"** = **75°56'51" W**

**FOR PFBC USE ONLY**

| SIR# | Quad Name | Data Source | Search Result-Potential Species Conflict | Action |
|------|-----------|-------------|--|--------|
|      |           |             |  |        |
|      |           |             |  |        |
|      |           |             |  |        |
|      |           |             |  |        |



**DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
99<sup>TH</sup> REGIONAL SUPPORT COMMAND  
5522 NASHVILLE STREET  
FORT DIX, NEW JERSEY 08640**



REPLY TO  
ATTENTION OF:

December 19, 2008

Directorate of Public Works

Dept. of Conservation and Natural Resources  
Bureau of Forestry, Ecological Services Section  
400 Market St., PO Box 8552  
Harrisburg, PA 17105

Dear Sir/Madam:

Pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) NEPA regulations (40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 1500 – 1508), and 32 CFR Part 651 (Environmental Analysis of Army Actions), the U.S. Army is analyzing the potential environmental consequences of constructing and operating an Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) near Danville, Pennsylvania. The construction of the new AFRC is mandated by the Defense Base Realignment and Closure Commission (BRAC) pursuant to the Defense Base Realignment and Closure Act (Public Law 101-510). The AFRC would include administrative, educational, and assembly areas, a library, a learning center, a vault, a weapons simulator, physical fitness areas, and parking areas for two Army Reserve units and one organizational maintenance facility. The project will also include fencing, general site improvements, extension of utilities, and storm water management. The proposed AFRC location is approximately 2 miles north of Danville, Montour County, Pennsylvania, along PA Route 642 (Liberty Valley Road) (Figure 1).

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Ramona Garrett  
HQ 99<sup>th</sup> RSC DPW  
ATTN: ARRC-SNJ-PW (GARRETT)  
99 Soldiers Lane  
Coraopolis, PA 15108  
(412) 604-8168  
[mona.garrett@us.army.mil](mailto:mona.garrett@us.army.mil)

Sincerely,

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JOSEPH H. LEDLOW  
Colonel, US Army Reserve  
99<sup>th</sup> RSC Engineers

Enclosure:

1 – Location of Proposed Sites



**Final**  
**Lewisburg/Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, Armed Forces Reserve Center**  
**Environmental Assessment**

---

**APPENDIX D**

**ECONOMIC IMPACT FORECAST SYSTEM REPORT**



**Economic Impact Forecast System**  
US Army Corps of Engineers  
Mobile District

## EIFS REPORT

### PROJECT NAME

Lewisburg/Bloomsburg PA AFRC

### STUDY AREA

42037 Columbia, PA  
42093 Montour, PA  
42109 Snyder, PA  
42119 Union, PA

### FORECAST INPUT

|                                     |              |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| Change In Local Expenditures        | \$24,000,000 |
| 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 Militart Living On-post  | 0            |

### FORECAST OUTPUT

|                               |                       |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Employment Multiplier         | 2.69                  |
| Income Multiplier             | 2.69                  |
| Sales Volume - Direct         | \$24,000,000          |
| Sales Volume - Induced        | \$40,560,000          |
| Sales Volume - Total          | \$64,560,000    1.6%  |
| Income - Direct               | \$5,432,764           |
| Income - Induced)             | \$9,181,370           |
| Income - Total(place of work) | \$14,614,130    0.41% |
| Employment - Direct           | 145                   |
| Employment - Induced          | 244                   |
| Employment - Total            | 389    0.44%          |
| Local Population              | 0                     |
| Local Off-base Population     | 0    0%               |

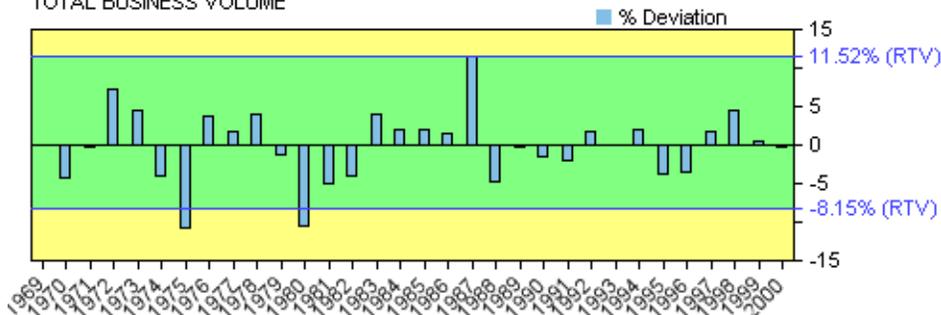
### RTV SUMMARY

|                     | Sales Volume | Income  | Employment | Population |
|---------------------|--------------|---------|------------|------------|
| <b>Positive RTV</b> | 11.52 %      | 9.96 %  | 3.3 %      | 1.78 %     |
| <b>Negative RTV</b> | -8.15 %      | -5.31 % | -4.68 %    | -0.64 %    |

### RTV DETAILED

#### SALES VOLUME

TOTAL BUSINESS VOLUME

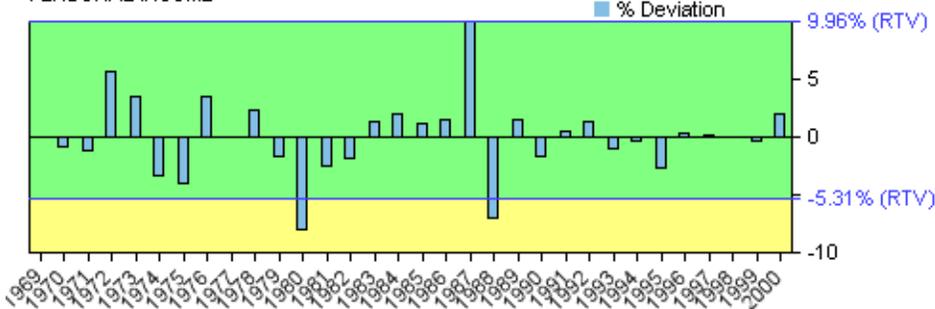


| Year | Value  | Adj_Value | Change  | Deviation | %Deviation |
|------|--------|-----------|---------|-----------|------------|
| 1969 | 318071 | 1389970   | 0       | 0         | 0          |
| 1970 | 330893 | 1366588   | -23382  | -58243    | -4.26      |
| 1971 | 353088 | 1398228   | 31640   | -3221     | -0.23      |
| 1972 | 403216 | 1544317   | 146089  | 111228    | 7.2        |
| 1973 | 457869 | 1652907   | 108590  | 73729     | 4.46       |
| 1974 | 498881 | 1621363   | -31544  | -66405    | -4.1       |
| 1975 | 501295 | 1493859   | -127504 | -162365   | -10.87     |
| 1976 | 563183 | 1588176   | 94317   | 59456     | 3.74       |
| 1977 | 626319 | 1653482   | 65306   | 30445     | 1.84       |
| 1978 | 715501 | 1760132   | 106650  | 71789     | 4.08       |

|      |         |         |         |         |        |
|------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| 1979 | 802550  | 1773636 | 13503   | -21358  | -1.2   |
| 1980 | 844068  | 1637492 | -136144 | -171005 | -10.44 |
| 1981 | 904554  | 1592015 | -45477  | -80338  | -5.05  |
| 1982 | 942105  | 1563894 | -28121  | -62982  | -4.03  |
| 1983 | 1034608 | 1665719 | 101825  | 66964   | 4.02   |
| 1984 | 1125457 | 1733204 | 67485   | 32624   | 1.88   |
| 1985 | 1211562 | 1805227 | 72024   | 37163   | 2.06   |
| 1986 | 1279851 | 1868583 | 63355   | 28494   | 1.52   |
| 1987 | 1387901 | 2151246 | 282664  | 247803  | 11.52  |
| 1988 | 1532906 | 2084752 | -66494  | -101355 | -4.86  |
| 1989 | 1639221 | 2114595 | 29843   | -5018   | -0.24  |
| 1990 | 1723625 | 2120059 | 5464    | -29397  | -1.39  |
| 1991 | 1788414 | 2110328 | -9730   | -44591  | -2.11  |
| 1992 | 1914760 | 2182826 | 72498   | 37637   | 1.72   |
| 1993 | 1999968 | 2219965 | 37138   | 2277    | 0.1    |
| 1994 | 2130452 | 2300888 | 80924   | 46063   | 2      |
| 1995 | 2146307 | 2253622 | -47266  | -82127  | -3.64  |
| 1996 | 2168946 | 2212325 | -41297  | -76158  | -3.44  |
| 1997 | 2288869 | 2288869 | 76544   | 41683   | 1.82   |
| 1998 | 2479696 | 2430102 | 141233  | 106372  | 4.38   |
| 1999 | 2583364 | 2480029 | 49927   | 15066   | 0.61   |
| 2000 | 2694102 | 2505515 | 25485   | -9376   | -0.37  |

**INCOME**

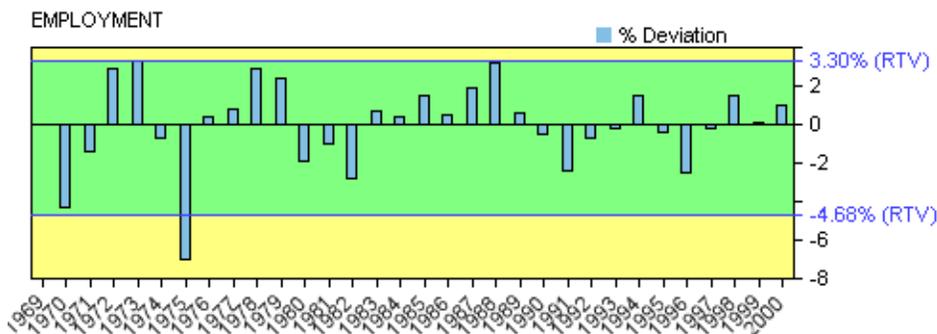
PERSONAL INCOME



created with ChartDirector from www.advsofteng.com

| Year | Value   | Adj_Value | Change  | Deviation | %Deviation |
|------|---------|-----------|---------|-----------|------------|
| 1969 | 412066  | 1800728   | 0       | 0         | 0          |
| 1970 | 447641  | 1848757   | 48029   | -14130    | -0.76      |
| 1971 | 477105  | 1889336   | 40578   | -21581    | -1.14      |
| 1972 | 539910  | 2067855   | 178519  | 116360    | 5.63       |
| 1973 | 611538  | 2207652   | 139797  | 77638     | 3.52       |
| 1974 | 676222  | 2197722   | -9931   | -72090    | -3.28      |
| 1975 | 728827  | 2171904   | -25817  | -87976    | -4.05      |
| 1976 | 820286  | 2313206   | 141302  | 79143     | 3.42       |
| 1977 | 899308  | 2374173   | 60967   | -1192     | -0.05      |
| 1978 | 1014504 | 2495680   | 121507  | 59348     | 2.38       |
| 1979 | 1137580 | 2514052   | 18372   | -43787    | -1.74      |
| 1980 | 1230347 | 2386873   | -127179 | -189338   | -7.93      |
| 1981 | 1358336 | 2390671   | 3798    | -58361    | -2.44      |
| 1982 | 1451607 | 2409668   | 18996   | -43163    | -1.79      |
| 1983 | 1557269 | 2507203   | 97536   | 35377     | 1.41       |
| 1984 | 1701025 | 2619578   | 112375  | 50216     | 1.92       |
| 1985 | 1821484 | 2714011   | 94433   | 32274     | 1.19       |
| 1986 | 1930926 | 2819152   | 105141  | 42982     | 1.52       |
| 1987 | 2064440 | 3199882   | 380730  | 318571    | 9.96       |
| 1988 | 2239934 | 3046310   | -153572 | -215731   | -7.08      |
| 1989 | 2447742 | 3157587   | 111277  | 49118     | 1.56       |
| 1990 | 2573970 | 3165983   | 8396    | -53763    | -1.7       |
| 1991 | 2749477 | 3244383   | 78400   | 16241     | 0.5        |
| 1992 | 2937601 | 3348865   | 104482  | 42323     | 1.26       |
| 1993 | 3044127 | 3378981   | 30116   | -32043    | -0.95      |
| 1994 | 3173392 | 3427263   | 48282   | -13877    | -0.4       |
| 1995 | 3235903 | 3397698   | -29566  | -91725    | -2.7       |
| 1996 | 3403298 | 3471364   | 73666   | 11507     | 0.33       |
| 1997 | 3537890 | 3537890   | 66526   | 4367      | 0.12       |
| 1998 | 3671116 | 3597694   | 59804   | -2355     | -0.07      |
| 1999 | 3801670 | 3649603   | 51909   | -10250    | -0.28      |
| 2000 | 4075079 | 3789823   | 140220  | 78061     | 2.06       |

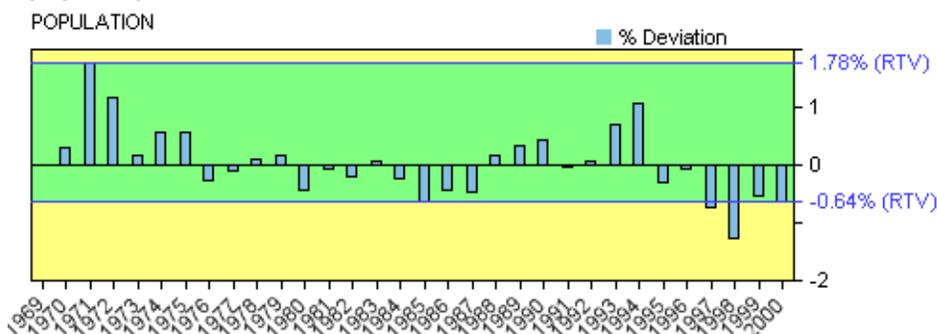
**EMPLOYMENT**



created with ChartDirector from www.advsofteng.com

| Year | Value | Change | Deviation | %Deviation |
|------|-------|--------|-----------|------------|
| 1969 | 58547 | 0      | 0         | 0          |
| 1970 | 57200 | -1347  | -2460     | -4.3       |
| 1971 | 57488 | 288    | -825      | -1.44      |
| 1972 | 60356 | 2868   | 1755      | 2.91       |
| 1973 | 63565 | 3209   | 2096      | 3.3        |
| 1974 | 64251 | 686    | -427      | -0.66      |
| 1975 | 61097 | -3154  | -4267     | -6.98      |
| 1976 | 62450 | 1353   | 240       | 0.38       |
| 1977 | 64090 | 1640   | 527       | 0.82       |
| 1978 | 67178 | 3088   | 1975      | 2.94       |
| 1979 | 69987 | 2809   | 1696      | 2.42       |
| 1980 | 69751 | -236   | -1349     | -1.93      |
| 1981 | 70160 | 409    | -704      | -1         |
| 1982 | 69304 | -856   | -1969     | -2.84      |
| 1983 | 70929 | 1625   | 512       | 0.72       |
| 1984 | 72360 | 1431   | 318       | 0.44       |
| 1985 | 74564 | 2204   | 1091      | 1.46       |
| 1986 | 76030 | 1466   | 353       | 0.46       |
| 1987 | 78656 | 2626   | 1513      | 1.92       |
| 1988 | 82417 | 3761   | 2648      | 3.21       |
| 1989 | 84065 | 1648   | 535       | 0.64       |
| 1990 | 84758 | 693    | -420      | -0.5       |
| 1991 | 83846 | -912   | -2025     | -2.42      |
| 1992 | 84391 | 545    | -568      | -0.67      |
| 1993 | 85371 | 980    | -133      | -0.16      |
| 1994 | 87780 | 2409   | 1296      | 1.48       |
| 1995 | 88516 | 736    | -377      | -0.43      |
| 1996 | 87458 | -1058  | -2171     | -2.48      |
| 1997 | 88438 | 980    | -133      | -0.15      |
| 1998 | 90928 | 2490   | 1377      | 1.51       |
| 1999 | 92085 | 1157   | 44        | 0.05       |
| 2000 | 94149 | 2064   | 951       | 1.01       |

**POPULATION**



created with ChartDirector from www.advsofteng.com

| Year | Value  | Change | Deviation | %Deviation |
|------|--------|--------|-----------|------------|
| 1969 | 128714 | 0      | 0         | 0          |
| 1970 | 130133 | 1419   | 393       | 0.3        |
| 1971 | 133538 | 3405   | 2379      | 1.78       |
| 1972 | 136145 | 2607   | 1581      | 1.16       |
| 1973 | 137400 | 1255   | 229       | 0.17       |
| 1974 | 139231 | 1831   | 805       | 0.58       |
| 1975 | 141060 | 1829   | 803       | 0.57       |
| 1976 | 141683 | 623    | -403      | -0.28      |
| 1977 | 142560 | 877    | -149      | -0.1       |
| 1978 | 143729 | 1169   | 143       | 0.1        |
| 1979 | 144989 | 1260   | 234       | 0.16       |

|      |        |       |       |       |
|------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1980 | 145403 | 414   | -612  | -0.42 |
| 1981 | 146345 | 942   | -84   | -0.06 |
| 1982 | 147056 | 711   | -315  | -0.21 |
| 1983 | 148191 | 1135  | 109   | 0.07  |
| 1984 | 148851 | 660   | -366  | -0.25 |
| 1985 | 148915 | 64    | -962  | -0.65 |
| 1986 | 149298 | 383   | -643  | -0.43 |
| 1987 | 149637 | 339   | -687  | -0.46 |
| 1988 | 150908 | 1271  | 245   | 0.16  |
| 1989 | 152474 | 1566  | 540   | 0.35  |
| 1990 | 154165 | 1691  | 665   | 0.43  |
| 1991 | 155160 | 995   | -31   | -0.02 |
| 1992 | 156281 | 1121  | 95    | 0.06  |
| 1993 | 158411 | 2130  | 1104  | 0.7   |
| 1994 | 161142 | 2731  | 1705  | 1.06  |
| 1995 | 161678 | 536   | -490  | -0.3  |
| 1996 | 162590 | 912   | -114  | -0.07 |
| 1997 | 162411 | -179  | -1205 | -0.74 |
| 1998 | 161373 | -1038 | -2064 | -1.28 |
| 1999 | 161551 | 178   | -848  | -0.52 |
| 2000 | 161551 | 0     | -1026 | -0.64 |

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