

DRAFT-Environmental Assessment for Storm Water Controls Project at Fort McCoy, WI

Prepared for:



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Executive Summary

This Environmental Assessment evaluates the environmental consequences associated with Fort McCoy's planned Storm Water Controls project. The Storm Water Controls project will include construction of grass swales and bio-retention areas to treat stormwater potentially generated by future development within the specific sub-watershed of the installation in Fort McCoy, Wisconsin.

The following table indicates the impact level of the proposed activity on each environmental attribute:

Attributes	None	Minimal	Moderate	Severe
• Aesthetics and Noise		X		
• Air Quality		X		
• Community Service	X			
• Cultural Resources	X			
• Economic Activity		X		
• Floodplains, Wetlands, Watersheds, Etc.		X		
• Geology and Soils		X		
• Hydrology, Water Quality		X		
• Land Use and Real Property	X			
• Residential Population	X			
• Solid/Hazardous Waste		X		
• Environmental Justice/ Potential for Generating Substantial Controversy	X			
• Transportation and Parking	X			
• Utilities	X			
• Vegetation and Wildlife	X			
• Cumulative Effects	X			

The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requires by law that the Army evaluate any effect its actions might have on the environment. This Environmental Assessment (EA) serves the purpose of meeting the requirement. Since development will be conducted in accordance with the 32 CFR Part 651 "Environmental Analysis of Army Actions; Final Rule", in accordance with federal law, and with appropriate site-specific mitigation measures (as discussed in this EA), the impacts should be minimal. The analysis is consistent with finding of no significant impact (FONSI).

Section 1.0 Introduction

1.1 Purpose and Need

The Army has recognized for some time that there was a need for storm water controls at Fort McCoy (Figure 1). The Storm Water Controls project will include the construction of grass swales and bio-retention areas in advance of potential future development to comply with Section 438 of the Energy Independence and Securities Act (EISA) and NR 151 of the Wisconsin Administrative Code and to help preserve the water quality; reduce sediment and thermal pollution, chloride loads, and peak volumes in Ash Run and Tarr Creek (Figures 2 & 3). This area currently has a storm sewer system which discharges directly into Ash Run and Tarr Creek. The intent is to keep most of the storm sewer in place but daylight it sooner to allow infiltration and treatment prior to discharging to Ash Run and Tarr Creek.

Section 2.0 Alternatives & Environmental Impact

2.1 Alternatives Retained for Detailed Analysis

2.1.1 Alternative A: No Action

The no-action alternative will result in the continued discharge of sediment, thermal pollution, nutrients, and chloride loads by the current storm sewer system into Tarr Creek and Ash Run at Fort McCoy that have cumulative impacts to water quality and flow volumes. Significant rain and snowmelt events may also have an impact on the stream thermally; super cooling trout redds or introducing lethally warm waters that impact trout survival.

2.1.2 Alternative B (Preferred Alternative)

Alternative B involves the construction and maintenance of storm water control structures along West Thirteenth Avenue and in the 2100 Block of the Cantonment Area at Fort McCoy. There are two proposed storm water control sites.

The first site is along West Thirteenth Avenue and shall be designed to handle the storage capacity required for 325,000 square feet of future development. Possible storm water areas have been identified along the west side of West Thirteenth Avenue (Figure 2).

The programmed sites for the stormwater controls along West Thirteenth Avenue consist of previously developed roadway, ditch and boulevard areas. The available areas lie just west and adjacent to West Thirteenth Avenue, extending west toward a gravel, unnamed street located approximately 120 feet to the west (Figure 2). Most sites abut developed areas on all sides including roadways, gravel parking, buildings and grassed open area.

The water quality and volume reduction goals will be achieved via Best Management Practices (BMPs) that will best serve each location. The BMPs considered for this project location include vegetated swales, grass filter strips, and potentially sediment detention basins as pre-treatment and rate control methods, and bio-retention and infiltration swales/basins as methods for volume reduction, rate control and water quality.

The chosen BMPs will be determined after a detailed site investigation, hydrologic analysis and engineering analysis are completed. The BMPs will be selected based upon existing site constraints, BMP effectiveness, impacts and feasibility.

The West Thirteenth Avenue BMP site will be a retro-fit project to accommodate stormwater run-off from existing developed areas in order to accommodate stormwater control goals (and permit requirements) for future development. It is expected that most of the BMPs will be somewhat linear in nature due to the available land areas, and will likely need to be designed off-line from the main flow channels (ditches) due to the large contributing drainage areas to the available sites.

The second location is in the 2100 block area and shall be designed to handle the storage capacity for 340,000 square feet of future development. This area currently has a storm sewer system which empties into Tarr Creek. The intent is to keep most of the storm sewer in place but daylight it sooner to allow infiltration and treatment prior to discharging to Tarr Creek.

The 2100 block sites available for the stormwater controls project consist of three previously developed areas described as follows (Figure 9):

- Area I: Previously developed building site(s), utilities and mowed grass
- Area J: Street and boulevard area containing public utilities (both underground and overhead), drainage ditches, and mowed grass areas.
- Area K: Previously developed area now semi-wooded with mowed grass and containing roadway boulevards, some gravel drives, and container storage. The area is bound by roadways on all four sides.

The water quality and volume reduction goals will be achieved via BMPs that will best serve each location. The BMPs considered for this project location are: detention/retention pond for pre-treatment and rate control, and bio-retention and infiltration basin(s) for water quality, volume and rate controls. However, it should be noted that the final BMP type/design will not occur until a detailed site investigation, hydrologic analysis and engineering analysis are completed.

The 2100 block BMP improvements will be a retro-fit project to accommodate stormwater run-off from existing developed areas in order to accommodate stormwater control goals (and permit requirements) for future development. The design intent is to redirect stormwater discharge from existing storm sewers into the proposed treatment facilities prior to discharge into the creek.

2.2 Alternatives Considered But Not Carried Forward

No other justified alternatives exist because the stormwater control structures need to be located within the identified geographic watershed. No other alternatives are being explored at this time.

2.3 Environmental Impact

1. Excavation and construction of the Storm Water Controls will alter the site.
2. For a short duration, excavation and construction activities will create noise, dust, solid waste, and potential erosion.

Section 3.0 Affected Environment and Environmental Consequences of the Alternatives

3.1 Aesthetics and Noise

Aesthetics refers to the visual resources, including natural and man-made features that give a particular piece of land its appealing properties. High sensitivity areas relate to rare or unique natural settings. Medium sensitivity areas relate to more developed areas with motor vehicles and modern civilization. Low sensitivity areas relate to areas with minimal landscape features and few changes in appearance. Noise refers to the generation of sound by construction or normal operations on the property.

Existing Setting

The current site primarily consists of the existing roads and the surrounding vegetated and wetland areas. The surrounding area consists of property owned by the installation. The principal sources of noise on Fort McCoy are small arms fire, large caliber weapons fire, and demolition.

Potential Environmental Impacts and Proposed Mitigation Measures

Alternative A: No Action

Under the No Action Alternative, there would be no impacts on the aesthetics and noise in the area.

Alternative B: (Preferred)

Under this Alternative, there would be minimal impacts on the aesthetics and noise in the area. Noise from this project would only be produced during the construction phase due to machinery working in the expansion area. Aesthetically, the storm water control basins would match the existing stormwater structures and therefore be a minimal impact as well.

3.2 Air Quality

Air quality refers to the concentration of air contaminants in a specific location. Air quality is determined by the type and amount of pollutants emitted into the atmosphere, the size and topography of the air basin, and the prevailing meteorological conditions. The Clean Air Act (CAA), as amended, requires the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to set National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for pollutants considered harmful to public health and the environment. The CAA established two types of national air quality standards. Primary standards set limits to protect public health, including the health of "sensitive" populations, such as asthmatics, children and the elderly; and

secondary standards set limits to protect public welfare, including protection against decreased visibility, and damage to animals, crops, vegetation or buildings. The criteria air pollutants monitored under the CAA include; carbon monoxide, sulfur oxides, nitrogen dioxide, ozone, lead, and particulate matter (CH2MHill 2008). WDNR is divided into five geographically based regions: northern, northeast, west central, south central, and southeast. Fort McCoy is located in the West Central Wisconsin air quality control region, which includes Monroe County (40 CFR 81.66). The area encompassing Fort McCoy is neither in a maintenance or nonattainment area for all criteria pollutants (CH2MHill 2008).

Laws and Regulations

General Conformity

Section 176(c), *General Conformity*, of the CAA requires that federal activities demonstrate their conformity with the State Implementation Plan (SIP). The SIP is the state's plan for complying with the federal CAA administered by USEPA. The SIP consists of narrative, rules, technical documentation, and agreements that an individual state would use to meet clean air standards in nonattainment areas. All federal actions occurring in air basins designated as a nonattainment or maintenance area must conform to the applicable implementation plan. General conformity applies only to nonattainment and maintenance areas. Because Fort McCoy is located in an area that is neither in a maintenance or nonattainment area for regulated criteria pollutants, a general conformity applicability analysis is not required.

Air Quality Management

Fort McCoy is subject to comply with the air pollution control requirements in the Wisconsin Statutes and the WDNR rules. The Wisconsin Administrative Code NR 415, the Control of Particulate Matter, requires that particulate matter cannot be emitted into the ambient air which substantially contributes to exceeding an air standard (WDNR 2012).

There are no particulate ambient air monitors in Monroe County or in three of the neighboring four counties. The closest particulate monitor is located in La Crosse County, which is more than 18 miles west of Fort McCoy. In 2007, the latest year with complete data, there has not been an exceedence of a particulate NAAQS at the La Crosse County Monitoring station (USEPA 2008).

Potential Environmental Impacts and Proposed Mitigation Measures

Alternative A: No Action

Under the No Action Alternative, there would be no differences in impacts on the air quality of the area.

Alternative B: (Preferred)

Air quality impacts due to construction activities will be temporary. Air quality impacts due to vehicular traffic would be similar to the no-build alternative because there is already existing traffic. No long-term air quality impacts associated with the operation and maintenance of storm water controls are expected.

Implementation of the following avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures would reduce air quality impacts resulting from construction activities:

- Construction equipment and vehicles should be properly tuned and maintained. Low sulfur fuel should be used in all construction equipment.
- Limit idling times on trucks and equipment used during construction
- Water or dust palliative should be applied to exposed soil surfaces at the construction site(s) and equipment as frequently as necessary to control fugitive dust emissions.
- Track-out reduction measures such as gravel pads should be used at access points to minimize dust and mud deposits on roads affected by construction traffic.
- Transported loads of soils and wet materials should be covered prior to transport to reduce deposition of particulate during transportation.
- Dust and mud that are deposited on paved, public roads due to construction activity and traffic should be removed to decrease particulate matter.
- Grading and earth moving should be suspended when wind gusts exceed 25 mph unless the soil is wet enough to prevent dust plumes.

3.3 Community Services

Community services refer to services provided by surrounding communities such as police, fire and ambulance services.

Existing Condition

The project site is located within the installation and is served by the base's programs. The installation is governed by the United States Army Reserves. Garrison Fire & Emergency Services provides service to the site. Law enforcement services are available through the Garrison Police Department. Community services are not regularly used at the proposed acquisition area.

Potential Environmental Impacts and Proposed Mitigation Measures

Alternative A: No Action

Under the No Action Alternative, there would be no impacts on the community service in the area.

Alternative B: (Preferred)

Under this Alternative, there would be no impacts on the community service in the area.

3.4 Cultural Resources

Cultural resources include prehistoric and historic archaeological sites, buildings, structures, districts, artifacts, objects, or any other physical evidence of human activity

considered important to a culture, subculture, or community for scientific, traditional, or religious purposes. The legislation for the preservation of cultural resources is the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA; 36 CFR 800). Section 110 of the NHPA requires federal agencies to institute programs to identify and evaluate cultural resources under their care that are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Section 106 of the NHPA requires federal agencies to consider the effects of undertakings on resources listed on or eligible for inclusion in the NRHP through consultation with the State Historic Preservation Office or Native American tribes. Studies are used to inventory resources and assess them against NRHP criteria. Documentation for each inventoried resource is submitted to the Wisconsin SHPO and the Ho-Chunk Nation.

Existing Conditions

The project areas are located in an area that is currently and historically been highly disturbed and developed. A Section 106 review of the areas will be performed in the spring of 2013 once snow cover has melted and the ground is thawed. It is not expected that any cultural resources will be found. A Section 106 report will be submitted for SHPO review.

Potential Environmental Impacts and Proposed Mitigation Measures

Alternative A: No Action

Selection of the No Action Alternative would not affect cultural resources in the area.

Alternative B: (Preferred)

The project will have no affect on any known cultural resources. No impacts to cultural resources on the site are expected to occur as a result of the site development. In the event that any significant historic properties are found during the 106 study, these will be addressed and avoided during development and construction.

In the event of unanticipated discovery of cultural resources, work will stop immediately in the area adequate to provide for the total security, protection, and integrity of the resource. The project manager will be notified. The project manager shall take proper steps to coordinate with the installation cultural resource staff and Wisconsin SHPO as appropriate.

3.5 Economic Activity

Economic Activity refers to the effect that the proposed action would have on the economic conditions in the surrounding area.

Existing Condition

The installation currently has a large economic impact on the surrounding community.

Potential Environmental Impacts and Proposed Mitigation Measures

Alternative A: No Action

Under the No Action Alternative, there would be no impacts on economic activity in the area.

Alternative B: (Preferred)

Minimal temporary economic impacts will occur during construction through the purchase of materials, supplies, and equipment, thus enhancing the economy. Jobs could be temporarily created, and/or will be sustained due to the project.

3.6 Floodplains, Wetlands, Watersheds, Rivers, Lakes, Coastal Zone Management

Executive Order 11988 and the floodplain management criteria contained in 44 CFR Part 60, Criteria for Land Management and Use, requires that long-term and short-term adverse impacts associated with occupancy and modification of floodplains be avoided to the extent possible. Floodplains are those areas that have been delineated by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and identified on the Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM), as occurring in either the 100-year and/or 500-year floodplain.

Jurisdictional waters of the United States, including streams and wetlands, are defined by 33 CFR Part 328.3 and are protected by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA; 33 USC 1344), which is administered and enforced by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE).

Existing Conditions

Portions of the 100-year floodplains of Clear Creek, Ranch Creek, La Crosse River, Squaw Creek are located within the training and maneuver area of the North Post. The Zone A FEMA floodway as well as the 100 year and 500 year floodplains are mapped in parts of the proposed Storm Water Controls project areas (Figures 4 & 5).

Fort McCoy is guided by statutes and their implementing regulations that establish standards and provide guidance on water resource management and planning. The primary regulation directing operations at Fort McCoy is the Clean Water Act (CWA) and its National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) requirements, which are administered by USEPA and implemented by the state.

Section 404 of the CWA provides the regulatory framework for the federal government's role in regulating activities that affect waters of the United States, including wetlands. The federal program is administered by USACE. In addition, Fort McCoy is directed under Executive Order (EO) 11990 to avoid, minimize, and mitigate the destruction, loss, and degradation of regulated wetland environments. The EO also directs the preservation and enhancement of the natural and beneficial values of the regulated wetland environments. Section 404 requires a permit for dredging or filling waters of the United States.

Wisconsin Act 6, Wisconsin's isolated wetland protection law, authorizes WDNR to administer the water quality certification program for projects in those isolated wetlands that currently are not protected under the CWA.

Most wetlands on Fort McCoy are forested and the remainders are scrub/shrub, emergent, and open water. There are two Wisconsin Wetland Inventory (WWI) wetlands mapped in the proposed Storm Water Controls project areas (Figures 4 & 5). Field investigation revealed the presence of an approximately 0.52 acre emergent wetland (Figure 6) and an approximately 0.05 acre emergent wetland (Figure 7) within the Storm Water Controls project areas. Only the northern portion of the 2100 Block was field

delineated. The remainder of the project site was not field delineated however; the proposed Storm Water Controls project areas are located in upland areas based on review of the National Wetland Inventory, Wisconsin Wetland Inventory and significant topographic ground surface differences.

Surface Water and Wetlands Management

Management of surface waters at Fort McCoy is focused primarily on erosion and sedimentation control, industrial discharges control, and storm water management. Fort McCoy also manages surface water inputs under the following WPDES permits for storm water pursuant to Wisconsin Administrative Code NR 216:

- A Tier 2 industrial WPDES permit (No. WI-S067857-3) for 13 industrial sites requires development of the SWPPP, quarterly visual inspection, and an annual review of the SWPPP.
- Permit number WI-0046531-5 regulates six oil/water separators that flow to surface waters and requires that chemical samples be taken quarterly and an annual report sent to WDNR.
- Non-metallic mining permit (No. WI-0046515-5) for the borrow pit operation.
- Construction projects that disturb one or more acres of land are covered under general permit number WI-S067831-4; submittal of a notice of intent to WDNR is required prior to construction.

Fort McCoy follows EO 11990 to manage and protect wetland resources on Fort McCoy. In addition, to control direct impacts of vehicles to surface waters and wetlands, Fort McCoy Regulation 350-1 prohibits vehicle use within 25 meters of streams and wetlands.

Grading

This project will involve transforming existing drainage areas into areas with storm water controls. These controls will regulate and treat the stormwater before it leaves the site. The existing drainage routes will remain the same and no impervious surfaces will be created. Excavation and back filling will be accompanied by best management practices (BMPs). These BMPs will be installed such that erosion will be minimized and wetlands will be protected from sediment transportation.

Potential Environmental Impacts and Proposed Mitigation Measures

Best Management Practices (BMPs)

During site development construction activities, appropriate BMP's will be implemented as required by applicable federal, state and local rules and regulations, in order to minimize potential water quality impacts from construction activities.

Potential Environmental Impacts and Proposed Mitigation Measures

Alternative A: No Action

Under the No Action Alternative, there would be continued impacts to water resources including sediment; nutrients; chloride concentrations that have cumulative impacts to wetland and stream quality. Significant rain (snowmelt) events may also have impact on

the stream thermally, super cooling trout redds or introducing lethally warm waters that impact trout survival.

Alternative B: (Preferred)

The project will have minimal impact to floodplains, wetlands, watersheds, rivers, and lakes. Development of the proposed area will alter site surface water drainages depending on grading and site design. The federal Clean Water Act, Safe Drinking Water Act and Endangered Species Act direct the installation to improve stormwater quality and protect watersheds, rivers, streams and drinking water resources.

Site development would include necessary stormwater management features to adequately route, store and treat stormwater following the State of Wisconsin NPDES requirements and will incorporate other state and local programs as appropriate.

3.7 Geology and Soils

Geologic resources consist of the earth's surface and subsurface materials. Soils are unconsolidated materials formed from the underlying bedrock or other parent material. Soils play a critical role in both the natural and human environment. Soil drainage, texture, strength, shrink/swell potential, and erodibility affect the suitability of the ground to support manmade structures and facilities.

Existing Conditions

Subsurface Exploration and Testing was conducting in November and December 2012. Borings were drilled with an ATV-mounted CME 550 rig, using hollow-stem augers to advance the boreholes. The soil was continuously sampled by the split-barrel method (ASTMD1586). Field logs were kept noting the methods of drilling and sampling, along with Standard Penetration values (N-values, "blows per foot"), preliminary soil classifications, and observed groundwater levels. Representative portions of the recovered samples were sealed in jars to reduce moisture loss, and submitted to our laboratory for review, testing, and final classification by a geotechnical engineer. Upon completion of the drilling, boreholes were backfilled with bentonite chips to comply with Wisconsin Administrative Code NR 141.

Topography/Surface Features/Geological History

The ground surface at the Storm Water Controls project site slopes downward from northeast to southwest, from an elevation of 885 feet to 862 feet north to south, and from an elevation of 860 feet to 857 feet east to west (Figures 2 & 3). The Storm Water Controls project areas are undeveloped, with trees, shrubs, and ground vegetation. Each area contains a wetland.

The naturally occurring soils (Figures 10 & 11) at Fort McCoy are residual, derived from weathering and transportation of weathered residuum of the sandstone bedrock (Figure 12).

Subsurface Conditions

4 to 24 inches of topsoil were measured at the surface of each boring in the Storm Water Control Project Area. The underlying soils were very loose to medium dense coarse alluvium consisting of sand, sand with silt, and silty sand. Depth to bedrock is greater than 100 feet from the land surface (Figure 13).

Soils Management

Best Management Practices (BMPs) are employed at Fort McCoy to minimize potential soil erosion at construction sites. BMPs for soil erosion control include mulch application, silt fencing, sediment traps, straw berms, application of water sprays, gabions and riprap, and revegetation of disturbed areas as soon as possible following construction.

Potential Environmental Impacts and Proposed Mitigation Measures

Alternative A: No Action

Under the No Action Alternative, there would be no impacts on the geology or soils of the area.

Alternative B: (Preferred)

The project will have minimal impact to geology and soils. Soil erosion will be controlled throughout construction by implementing BMPs. Permanent erosion control will be accomplished by restoring the site with sod or seed and mulch. Soil compaction in areas that are not proposed to be disturbed will be avoided by controlling construction operations.

3.8 Hydrology, Water Quality

Water Resources include those portions of the natural environment related to surface water and groundwater. This project will not change the existing hydrology. The existing drainage routes will remain. The stormwater runoff will be treated and controlled along its current drainage path with no new impervious surfaces being created. BMPs will be installed during construction to minimize erosion and eliminate sediment transportation to waters and wetlands.

Grading

This project involves the physical or hydrologic alteration (dredging, stream diversion, outfall structure, diking, and impoundment) of a storm water control system. There are two small ditches/wetlands located within the Storm Water Controls project areas, these wetlands were field delineated in 2009 (Figures 6 & 7).

The following items will be used during the design of the site grading:

- Minimum gutter grade sufficient to convey estimated stormwater runoff.
- Infiltration and bio retention areas will be installed to help control the quantity and quality of the runoff.
- Site grading and pipes will be used to collect and route stormwater.
- BMPs will be used to control the quantity and quality of stormwater leaving the site.

Best Management Practices (BMPs)

During site development construction activities, appropriate BMP's will be implemented as required by applicable federal, state and local rules and regulations, in order to minimize potential water quality impacts from construction activities.

Groundwater

Groundwater was measured at depths of 5.6 to 14.3 feet below ground surface in the Storm Water Control Project Area borings. Based on the relatively fast draining soils found, the water levels represented the hydrostatic groundwater table on the date of drilling.

The groundwater tables on these sites will vary in elevation seasonally and annually depending on local amounts of precipitation, infiltration, and surface runoff.

Groundwater elevations are generally lower in late winter and early spring due to the absence of surface infiltration, and tend to rise in the spring and summer. Further, precipitation in central Wisconsin has been below normal over the past few years. Thus, the groundwater levels observed could be lower than normal.

Potential Environmental Impacts and Proposed Mitigation Measures

Alternative A: No Action

Under the No Action Alternative, there would be continued impacts to water resources including sediment; nutrients; chloride concentrations that have cumulative impacts to wetland and stream quality. Significant rain (snowmelt) events may also have impact on the stream thermally, super cooling trout redds or introducing lethally warm waters that impact trout survival.

Alternative B: (Preferred)

Development of the proposed area may alter site surface water drainages depending on grading and site design. The site design should consider drainage pathways and seeps to minimize development in wet areas or drainage channels. The federal Clean Water Act, Safe Drinking Water Act directs Fort McCoy to improve stormwater quality and protect watersheds, rivers, streams and drinking water resources.

Coordination with the DNR would be required to initiate appropriate permitting with regards to the National Pollutant Discharge and Elimination System (NPDES) permit.

Site development would include necessary stormwater management features to adequately route, store and treat stormwater following the State of Wisconsin NPDES requirements and will incorporate other state and local programs as appropriate.

3.9 Land Use and Real Property

Land use classifications reflect the manner in which land is used or developed. Types of land use include open space, recreation, residential, commercial, industrial, airfield, and other types of development. Comprehensive plans, policies, and zoning regulations regulate the type and extent of land use allowable in specific areas and often protect environmentally sensitive areas. Real Property refers to the reduction of land on the tax rolls or reduction in land value.

Existing Conditions

Installation Land Use

Types of land use at Fort McCoy are designated as follows: administration, undefined infrastructure, community facilities, education, industrial (operations), maintenance, medical training, outdoor recreation, simulation training, supply storage, Tarr Creek buffer, transportation, housing, family housing, airfield and maneuver and training area (CH2MHill 2008). Included in the total area are approximately 6,201,147 square feet of buildings and an estimated total impervious surface area of approximately 32,224,698 square feet (740 acres). The majority of the developed types of land use are located in the cantonment area of the installation. The proposed Storm Water Controls project areas are located in areas designated as Unit Maintenance, Garrison Operations, Administration, Troop Housing, Transportation and Buffer for Tarr Creek (Figure 14).

Neighboring Land Use

The land surrounding Fort McCoy supports a variety of land uses including agricultural, forested lands, and rural residential development. To the north is a mix of agricultural and forestlands. Land east of the installation is rural and developed with scattered farms and forest areas. Land south of Fort McCoy, in the vicinity of STH 16 and I-90, is typified by rural development and agricultural use. Land west of the installation is principally large farms; the La Crosse River Fishery Recreational Area adjoins the southwest corner of the North Post of the installation. The city limit of Sparta lies approximately 1.5 miles southwest of the installation. Some residential and commercial development occurs along STH 21 between Sparta and Fort McCoy.

Land Use Restrictions

Fort McCoy maintains a number of land use restrictions for the protection of natural resources (for example, threatened and endangered species areas or protected vegetation communities) or military use areas (for example, ammunition safety areas, and runway protection zones). These land use restrictions regulate the activities and structures on the land. During project development, coordination is conducted with the Directorate of Public Works to assure that new projects would be compatible with adjacent land uses and that the use would not conflict with any land use restrictions.

Potential Environmental Impacts and Proposed Mitigation Measures

Alternative A: No Action

Under the No Action Alternative, there would be no impacts to land use.

Alternative B: (Preferred)

Constructing the proposed Storm Water Controls project will not alter the land use designation of that area.

3.10 Environmental Justice/ Potential for Generating Substantial Controversy

This section includes a brief discussion of minority and/or low-income populations that are in the vicinity of the site, as well as other areas of potential controversy regarding the proposed project.

Existing Condition

The population of the Fort McCoy Installation is constantly changing as individuals arrive and leave for training purposes. A majority of individuals who live, work and train on the base are white.

Potential Environmental Impacts and Proposed Mitigation Measures

Alternative A: No Action

This Alternative will not have adverse affects on the local population, regardless of race, color, national origin or income.

Alternative B: (Preferred)

This Alternative will not have adverse affects on the local population, regardless of race, color, national origin or income.

3.11 Resident Population

Resident Population refers to the addition of installation staff, change in the neighborhood makeup, or alteration of demographic characteristics.

Existing Condition

The Storm Water Controls project area consists of approximately 198.4 acres of existing roadside drainages and grass areas. The immediate proposed Storm Water Areas consists of approximately 12.53 acres of existing grass areas and trees. The surrounding area primarily consists of roadways and barracks.

Potential Environmental Impacts and Proposed Mitigation Measures

Alternative A: No Action

Under the No Action Alternative, there would be no impacts on the resident population in the area.

Alternative B: (Preferred)

Under this Alternative, no significant impacts to residential population would be expected. There will be no live-in personnel, thus there would be no noticeable effect on the school districts. No new activation hires are anticipated as a result of the proposed Storm Water Controls construction. No changes in demographics or neighborhood characteristics are expected as a result of constructing the proposed Storm Water Controls project.

3.12 Solid/Hazardous Waste

The Solid and Hazardous Waste category refers to changes in the proper management of solid waste and hazardous waste in compliance with local, state, and Federal regulations.

Existing Conditions

RCRA-CESQG: RCRA Info is EPA's comprehensive information system, providing access to data supporting the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of

1976 and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984. The database includes selective information on sites which generate, transport, store, treat and/or dispose of hazardous waste as defined by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generators (CESQGs) generate less than 100 kg of hazardous waste, or less than 1 kg of acutely hazardous waste per month. A review of the RCRA-CESQG list, as provided by EDR, and dated 10/12/2012 has revealed that there are no RCRA-CESQG sites within approximately 0.25 miles of the target property. No generation of solid or hazardous waste is currently occurring at proposed development site.

SHWS: The Superfund Site Information Listing records are the states' equivalent to Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Information System (CERCLIS). These sites may or may not already be listed on the federal CERCLIS list. Priority sites planned for cleanup using state funds (state equivalent of Superfund) are identified along with sites where cleanup will be paid for by potentially responsible parties. A review of the SHWS list, as provided by EDR, and dated 10/12/2012 has revealed that there are no SHWS sites within approximately 1 mile of the target property.

Potential Environmental Impacts and Proposed Mitigation Measures

Alternative A: No Action

Under the No Action Alternative, there would be no new impacts related to waste generation or disposal at the site.

Alternative B: (Preferred)

The proposed project is not located on a hazardous solid waste or CERCLA site. No above ground or underground storage tanks will be affected. During demolition and construction, small quantities of solid waste consisting of trees, roots, and stumps will be generated. In addition, excess soil will result from earthwork and grading. Trees will be chipped and shredded to produce organic mulch, or together with stumps and roots and excess soil will be removed from the installation and disposed of in a manner consistent with federal, state, and local regulations. There is a small risk of inadvertent fuel spills during construction. The risk will be mitigated with a pre-approved safety plan provided by the contractor, by utilizing equipment that is inspected and properly maintained prior to use on the proposed project and by the contractor providing health and safety oversight throughout construction.

3.13 Socioeconomics

Socioeconomic resources include the population, housing, economy, education system, public services, and public access to recreation opportunities of a community or region of influence. Socioeconomic conditions could be affected by changes in the rate of population growth, the demographic characteristics of a community, economic conditions, or employment within the region of influence.

Affected Environment

The region of interest for Fort McCoy is Monroe County. The area surrounding Fort McCoy is largely rural and undeveloped and is not part of a metropolitan area. The U.S.

Census Bureau identified approximately 22,992 individuals in the labor force (U.S. Census Bureau 2010). The cities of Sparta and Tomah are the two most populous municipalities within Monroe County.

Housing

The U.S. Census Bureau shows that of the 18,966 total housing units in Monroe County, 17,322 are occupied, with 12,522 being owner-occupied and 4,800 renter-occupied. The remaining 1,644 housing units in Monroe County were vacant (U.S. Census Bureau 2010).

Currently, the majority of persons employed at Fort McCoy reside off base in one of the surrounding communities, such as Tomah or Sparta. There is an existing area on the installation designated for family housing. This area is located on the South Post north of the airport.

Economy

In 2010, Monroe County had an average per capita personal income (PCPI) of \$23,052. The 2009 PCPI reflected an increase of 4.1 percent from 2005. The change in the PCPI for the state from 2008 to 2009 was 1.2 percent, and the national change in PCPI for the same period was -2.2 percent. (U.S. Census Bureau 2010).

In fiscal year 2011, the estimated economic impact of Fort McCoy to its surrounding communities was approximately \$1.31 billion (Fort McCoy 2012). In addition, Fort McCoy provided approximately \$309,227 in revenue to local governments in 2011.

The major employment in Monroe County is the manufacturing industry, followed by educational, health and social services, and retail trade. There are 15,120 private wage earners; 4,210 government workers; and 2,073 individuals who are classified as self employed (U.S. Census Bureau 2010). In 2006, Fort McCoy employed 2,719 civilian employees and contractors and 1,219 military personnel (CH2MHill 2008).

Education System

The Tomah Area School District is located to the east of Fort McCoy near the City of Tomah. The school district supports approximately 3,036 children at nine schools (CH2MHill 2008). The Sparta Area School District is located west of Fort McCoy near the City of Sparta. The school district supports approximately 2,690 children at 11 schools (CH2MHill 2008). Neither school district is at or over capacity, but both indicated that the addition of a large number of students could affect their ability to provide educational services. Children residing on the installation attend schools in the Sparta Area School District or private schools (CH2MHill 2008).

Public Services

The City of Sparta has its own police and fire departments. The City of Sparta Police Department has 18 uniformed officers (CH2MHill 2008). The Sparta City Fire Department is a volunteer department that consists of approximately 30 members. The fire department responds to an average of 100 calls per year (City of Sparta Fire Department 2012). The City of Tomah has a police department that serves approximately 8,400 residents and patrols approximately 3 square miles within the city limits. Nineteen officers serve the department (CH2MHill 2008). The Tomah Fire Department is a volunteer fire department with approximately 31 members (CH2MHill 2008). Coordination with both the City of Sparta and City of Tomah indicated that the current public service needs are being met. Neither public service is at or over capacity,

but both cities indicated that the addition of a large number of residents could affect their ability to provide public services. Public services at Fort McCoy are provided by police and fire departments that serve the Fort (CH2MHill 2008). These departments have their own facilities and provide all of the security and emergency services at Fort McCoy.

Publicly Accessible Recreation Areas on Fort McCoy

All members of the Fort McCoy community (military and civilian personnel), as well as the general public, may use the Pine View Recreation Area and White Tail Ridge Recreation Area, the two publicly accessible recreation areas near Fort McCoy.

Potential Environmental Impacts and Proposed Mitigation Measures

Alternative A: No Action

Under the No Action Alternative, there would be no impacts to socioeconomics.

Alternative B: (Preferred)

Under this Alternative, there would be no impacts on the socioeconomics in the area.

3.14 Transportation and Parking

The Transportation category refers to changes in the vehicular traffic, roadways and street systems related to the operations on the property, and how it might affect surrounding traffic patterns.

Existing Conditions

The proposed construction development area consists of an existing roadside drainages, trees, and grass areas. The road network in the cantonment area is generally in good condition and consists mainly of two-lane paved roads.

Military troop deployment, convoy training, and other activities require the use of several primary installation roads. These roads are STH 21, South B Street, South E Street, South F Street, South J Street, South O Street, and South 8th Avenue. These roads are mainly asphalt-covered, approximately 24 feet wide, and are used because they do not have any restrictive overhead clearances or bridges with low weight limits. The mobilization of large numbers of troops and equipment (that is, convoys) can temporarily affect traffic flow on these roadways including traffic congestion, delays, and possible detours. Some units training at Fort McCoy include offpost roads in convoy training exercises. The Army uses traffic controls to reduce the effect on traffic flow.

Potential Environmental Impacts and Proposed Mitigation Measures

Alternative A: No Action

Under the No Action Alternative, there would be no impacts to Transportation and Parking.

Alternative B: (Preferred)

Under this Alternative, there would be no impacts on the Transportation and Parking in the area.

3.15 Utilities

Utilities and infrastructure include the required services necessary to run facilities such as electricity, gas, water supply, wastewater treatment, and storm water. The availability of utilities and infrastructure and associated capacity to support growth are essential to development of an area.

Existing Conditions

DoD Reform Initiative Directive No. 49, *Privatizing Utility Systems*, issued in 1998 (CH2MHill 2008), called for the privatization of Army-owned utilities systems (that is, electricity, natural gas, water, and wastewater) by September 2000, for situations where the transfer of the utility systems was proven to be cost effective without jeopardizing the reliability of the services or the security of the facility. Fort McCoy also privatized the natural gas and electric service, but has not privatized water and wastewater systems.

Potential Environmental Impacts and Proposed Mitigation Measures

Alternative A: No Action

Under the No Action Alternative, there would be no impacts on utilities.

Alternative B: (Preferred)

Under this Alternative, there would be no impact on utilities.

3.16 Vegetation and Wildlife

Vegetation resources consist of plants, natural plant communities, and their environments. These resources provide aesthetic, recreational, and socioeconomic benefits to society. This section describes the affected environment and environmental consequences of the alternatives on vegetation.

Wildlife resources consist of animals and their habitats. These resources provide aesthetic, recreational, and socioeconomic benefits to society. This section describes the affected environment and environmental consequences to wildlife resources potentially affected by the Proposed Action, Alternatives, and the No Action Alternative.

A review of EDR government records search forms the basis of the discussion presented below. The protected species lists reviewed in the EDR NEPA Check are based on a records search of the USEPA Endangered Species Protection Program. The USEPA Program is part of a collaborative effort between several federal agencies including the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS).

Existing Conditions

Fort McCoy covers approximately 60,000 acres. Vegetative cover at Fort McCoy is approximately 70 percent (42,000 acres) forest; 17 percent (10,200 acres) grassland, brush, and oak savanna; and 7 percent (4,200 acres) wetland. The remaining 6 percent (3,600 acres) is composed of turf grass, buildings, and pavement, or is lacking vegetative cover (CH2MHill 2008).

Fort McCoy was designed with a low-density arrangement allowing for large open spaces between clustered buildings. This design left undeveloped land within the cantonment area.

Fort McCoy lies within two vegetative transition zones: the east-west transition from eastern forest to western prairie, and the north-south transition from northern coniferous forest to central deciduous forest. All four of these vegetative communities influence the species composition in the region, making the ecosystem diverse and unique.

There are three broad land cover types or communities at Fort McCoy: wetlands, dry uplands, and dry mesic uplands. The dry upland community type is the most predominant on Fort McCoy and is described as oak forest, savanna, and brushlands. This community exists on excessively drained deep sands and sandy loams over sandstone in a rolling to steep landscape. The dry mesic upland community occurs on the north and northeast facing slopes on Fort McCoy on loams and silt loams. Northern red oak is the dominant tree species in this community but it is not regenerating. Red maple, basswood, and white pine are taking over these sites since they are more shade tolerant than oak.

Fort McCoy is home to a diverse assemblage of wildlife. On the installation, 52 mammal species, more than 200 bird species, approximately 30 fish species, and 31 reptile and amphibian species have been recorded.

Fort McCoy has small populations of the bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) and gray wolf (*Canis lupis*). Although the bald eagle was removed from the federal list of threatened and endangered species in 2007 and the gray wolf in 2012, Fort McCoy continues to manage these species. The bald eagle remains federally protected. Both species were monitored by USFWS for 5 years following their delisting. The closest known bald eagle nest is approximately 1750 meters west-northwest of the project site. It is anticipated that there will be no impacts to the bald eagles from this project.

Endangered Species Known to Inhabit Fort McCoy

The endangered Karner Blue Butterfly (KBB) is the only federally listed threatened or endangered species known to inhabit Fort McCoy. State listed threatened or endangered species include phlox moths (*Schinia indiana*), regal fritillary butterflies (*Speyeria idalia*), wood turtles (*Glyptemys insculpta*), Blanding's turtles (*Emydoidea blandingii*), and western slender glass lizards (*Ophisaurus attenuatus*). In addition, bullsnakes (*Pituophis catenifer sayi*), a state species of special concern have been documented adjacent to the project area. A combination of factors including the lack of development and the restricted access to the installation and the management of natural vegetation communities have enabled the survival of threatened and endangered (T&E) species at Fort McCoy.

Potential Environmental Impacts and Proposed Mitigation Measures

Alternative A: No Action

Under the No Action Alternative, there would be no impacts to vegetation or wildlife.

Alternative B: (Preferred)

Under this Alternative, no significant impacts to vegetation and wildlife would be expected.

The invasive species that are known to occur in and adjacent to the project areas include spotted knapweed (*Centaurea maculosa*), honey suckle (*Lonicera X bella*, *L. tartarica*, *L. morrowii*), leafy spurge (*Euphorbia esula*), and glossy buckthorn (*Rhamnus frangula*).

Wild lupine is a natural known food source for the endangered Karner Blue Butterfly larvae as well as an egg laying location for the adult butterflies. There is one high density wild lupine patch totaling approximately 0.075 acre, ten medium density wild lupine patch totaling approximately 2.44 acre and ten low density patches of wild lupine totaling approximately 3.54 acres located within the Storm Water Controls project areas but outside of the Proposed Storm Water Areas. With proper design and consideration, these areas will be avoided during the construction (Figures 15 & 16). All wild lupine found to be present will be flagged or fenced to ensure it is not disturbed.

Unnecessary soil disturbance should be kept to a minimum. The work site should be contained to as small of an area as possible. All soil disturbed during excavation should be left on site. Any new soil brought to the site must come from a source known to be free of invasive plant species. Excavation equipment should be cleaned thoroughly with a high pressure wash or air pressure to render it free of plant seed, seed harboring debris or plant fragments before transport to Fort McCoy and on site prior to moving to a new project location after completion of the proposed project.

Construction may require removing some trees, or that the root system is disrupted to the extent that the health and/or stability of the tree may be adversely affected. Every attempt will be made to preserve existing trees including measures to either avoid work during the oak wilt infection period or measures to immediately cover damaged bark on remaining oaks with tree wound dressing to prevent infection. The construction contractor will be required to implement a tree protection plan for the entire project. A planting plan will be included in the proposed project to replace trees that must be removed.

Grinding or grubbing of stumps and grinding of slash should be conducted on site to reduce plant spread. Woody debris should be left on site or coordinate with the Wildlife program to ensure use is tracked for invasive monitoring.

3.17 Cumulative Impacts

The proposed Storm Water Controls project is intended to provide for effective ways for Fort McCoy to help preserve the water quality; reduce sediment and thermal pollution, chloride loads, and peak volumes in Ash Run and Tarr Creek. The proposed project in and of itself is not expected to generate significant environmental issues and impacts; rather it is expected to provide increased water quality and storm water control.

If other future improvements or new facility developments occur in the future within the installation that would result in increased impervious surface area and increased stormwater runoff, if not properly managed, the increased runoff could result in negative impacts on receiving water bodies. However, stormwater practices are required by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, and are routinely used to reduce the magnitude of such potential impacts. Given the design standards and management controls available for protecting the quality of surface waters, it is likely that potential

impacts of the project, along with other foreseeable actions, will be minimized or mitigated to a substantial degree, and adverse cumulative impacts on water quality and quantity are not anticipated.

Section 4.0 Mitigative Actions

1. Construction equipment and vehicles should be properly tuned and maintained. Low sulfur fuel should be used in all construction equipment.
2. Limit idling times on trucks and equipment used during construction
3. Water or dust palliative should be applied to exposed soil surfaces at the construction site(s) and equipment as frequently as necessary to control fugitive dust emissions.
4. Track-out reduction measures such as gravel pads should be used at access points to minimize dust and mud deposits on roads affected by construction traffic.
5. Transported loads of soils and wet materials should be covered prior to transport to reduce deposition of particulate during transportation.
6. Dust and mud that are deposited on paved, public roads due to construction activity and traffic should be removed to decrease particulate matter.
7. Grading and earth moving should be suspended when wind gusts exceed 25 mph unless the soil is wet enough to prevent dust plumes.
8. In the event of unanticipated discovery of cultural resources, work will stop immediately in the area adequate to provide for the total security, protection, and integrity of the resource.
9. Soil erosion control include mulch application, silt fencing, sediment traps, straw berms, application of water sprays, gabions and riprap
10. Turf will be quickly established to further protect against erosion.
11. Clearing and grubbing operations will be designed to minimize the extent of bare soil.
12. Minimum gutter grade sufficient to convey estimated stormwater runoff.
13. Infiltration and bio retention areas will be installed to help control the quantity and quality of the runoff.
14. Site grading and pipes will be used to collect and route stormwater.
15. BMPs will be used to control the quantity and quality of stormwater leaving the site.
16. Construction debris, unsuitable material, etc. will be removed from the installation and disposed of in a suitable manner complying with applicable regulations.
17. All wild lupine found to be present will be flagged or fenced to ensure it is not disturbed.

18. Compliance with applicable local, state, and federal laws and regulations governing the environment.

Section 5.0 Summary and Conclusion

Summary of Environmental Impact of the Proposed Project:

This EA was prepared for the construction of the proposed Storm Water Controls project on the installation campus to address future development. No significant adverse environmental impacts are anticipated for the development of the project site.

Recommendations:

- Finding of No Significant Impact. (This project will not result in a significant adverse impact on the environment and will not result in highly controversial adverse public reaction; therefore, the environmental impacts statement is not required.)
- An Environmental Impact Statement is required

Table 6-1. Effects Summary

Attributes	None	Minimal	Moderate	Severe
• Aesthetics and Noise		X		
• Air Quality		X		
• Community Service	X			
• Cultural Resources	X			
• Economic Activity		X		
• Floodplains, Wetlands, Watersheds, Etc.		X		
• Geology and Soils		X		
• Hydrology, Water Quality		X		
• Land Use and Real Property	X			
• Residential Population	X			
• Solid/Hazardous Waste		X		
• Environmental Justice/ Potential for Generating Substantial Controversy	X			
• Transportation and Parking	X			
• Utilities	X			
• Vegetation and Wildlife	X			
• Cumulative Effects	X			

Definition of Impacts

None with	No Impact or Concern for Noted Resources. The project may proceed no further communication.
Minimal	Minimal Impact or Concern for Noted Resource. Recommend communication w/program manager to address issue is initiated.
Moderate	Considerable destruction, disruption, violation of standards, incompatibility, disturbance or surpassing of capability of the attribute. However, the effect can be minimized through further study and mitigation.
Severe	Significant Impact or Concern for Noted Resource. No further action recommended until communication w/ program manager to address issue is initiated.

Section 6.0 List of Preparers

Name: Benjamin J Hodapp

Affiliation: Anderson Engineering of Minnesota, LLC

Education: B.S., Biology; Ecology, Minnesota State University, Mankato
M.S., Water Resources Management, University of Wisconsin, Madison

Experience: 13 years experience natural resource management, inventory, assessments, permitting, and mitigation planning

Name: Kristina A Justen

Affiliation: Anderson Engineering of Minnesota, LLC

Education: B.S., Biology, University of Wisconsin-River Falls, River Falls

Experience: 3 years experience natural resource management, inventory, assessments, and mitigation planning

Section 7.0 List of Agency and Persons Consulted

The Following Federal, State, and local agencies and commissions were contacted on behalf of the installation and provided an opportunity to comment on the proposed action.

Mr. Peter Fasbender
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Division of Ecological Services
2661 Scott Tower Drive
New Franken, WI 54229

Ms. Karen Kalvelage
Environmental Analysis & Review Specialist
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Mr. John Derinzy
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
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Mr. Kenneth Westlake
Regional Administrator
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Mr. Sherman Banker
Historic Preservation Division
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Black River Falls, WI 54615

Tomah Public Library
716 Superior Avenue
Tomah, WI 54660

Sparta Free Library
P.O. Box 347
Sparta, WI 54656

Section 8.0 References

- American Engineering Testing, Inc. 2012. Report of Geotechnical Exploration and Review. Fort McCoy, Wisconsin.
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To meet operational security requirements, this Figure has been removed from this document to allow for posting to a publicly accessible website. Printed versions of these documents, including all maps, are available for viewing at the public libraries in the communities of Tomah and Sparta, Wisconsin.

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APPENDIX A

Cultural Resource

PLACE HOLDER FOR CULTURAL RESOURCE INFO

APPENDIX B

Site Photos



Proposed Storm Water Controls Project Area-13th Avenue



Proposed Storm Water Controls Project Area-13th Avenue



Proposed Storm Water Controls Project Area-2100 Block



Proposed Storm Water Controls Project Area-2100 Block



Storm Water Controls -Drainage Ditch west of 13th Ave



Storm Water Controls-Drainage Ditch west of 13th Ave

APPENDIX C

EDR NEPA Check

To meet operational security requirements, the EDR NEPA Check has been removed from this document to allow for posting to a publicly accessible website. Printed versions of these documents, including all maps, are available for viewing at the public libraries in the communities of Tomah and Sparta, Wisconsin.

**United States Army Reserve
Fort McCoy
100 East Head Quarters Road
Fort McCoy, WI 54656**

Storm Water Controls Project

FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

The United States Army Reserve assessed the potential environmental impacts related to the proposed Storm Water Controls Project located at the installation. An Environmental Assessment (EA) for the Storm Water Controls Project at the installation was completed with a finding that no significant environmental impacts would occur as a result of the future development of the Storm Water Controls Project.

The project includes the construction of grass swales and bio-retention areas to comply with Section 438 of the Energy Independence and Securities Act (EISA) and NR 151 of the Wisconsin Administrative Code and to help preserve the water quality; reduce sediment and thermal pollution, chloride loads, and peak volumes in Ash Run and Tarr Creek. The DEA was prepared in accordance with the regulations for implementing the procedural provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), (Public Law 91-190, 42 USC 4321-4347 January 1, 1970), amendments, and the Department of the Army Environmental Analysis of Army Actions (32 CFR Part 651).

An Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is not required as the EA prepared for the proposed future development of the existing Fort McCoy facility concluded that no significant long-term adverse impact on the environment is expected as a result of the project.

After reviewing the EA for the development of land for the installation, the implementation of the proposed action as described would not constitute a major federal action that would have significant impact upon the quality of the human environment within the meaning of Section 102(2c) of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969. Accordingly, the preparation of an EIS is not required.

The draft EA and Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) was submitted for public review and comment. The EA was revised to reflect any significant comments that were received.

**Steven W Nott
Colonel, IN
Commanding**

Date