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# SUPPLEMENTAL ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

## ARMY CAMPAIGN PLAN ACCELERATION AT FORT HOOD, TEXAS

**For**
**69th Air Defense Artillery Brigade**
**Unaccompanied Enlisted Personnel Housing Complex**

*Prepared for:*

U.S. Department of the Army

*Prepared by:*

Directorate of Public Works
Fort Hood, Texas

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

This document is a supplement to the Programmatic Environmental Assessment (EA) prepared for the Army Campaign Plan Acceleration at Fort Hood, Texas. The EA received a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) from the Department of the Army (Fort Hood) on August 2, 2007 (See Appendix A for FONSI). This supplemental EA has been prepared in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 to address the potential effects, beneficial or adverse, associated with the proposed construction of a new replacement Unaccompanied Enlisted Personnel Housing (UEPH) Complex to support the 69th Air Defense Artillery Brigade (ADA) on Fort Hood, Texas. The proposed location for the new UEPH will be located east of the outer parameter of the 69th ADA Complex. Following the FONSI, the 69th ADA Complex footprint was expanded to accommodate the Proposed Action due to the limitation of buildable space. The expansion will impact additional land and therefore, necessitated preparation of this supplement. The construction of the primary facility (Building 56650) is proposed to begin in Fiscal Year 2020.

## 2. PURPOSE AND NEED

The objective is to provide adequate facilities to support a growing force at Fort Hood in support of the Army Campaign Plan Acceleration. Current facilities on the installation are not adequate to support additional troops.

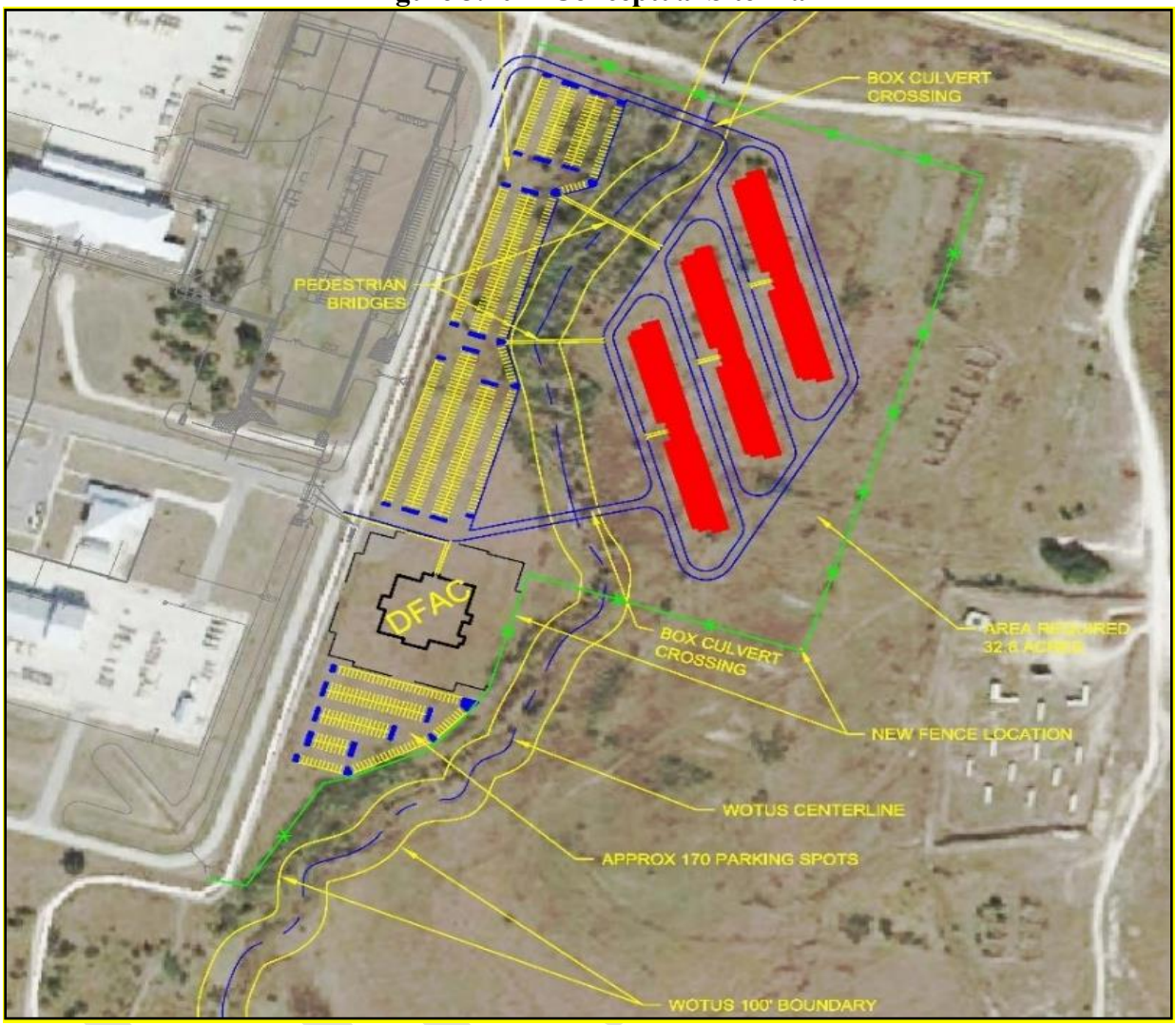
The purposed project will also replace existing barracks and shall include the demolition of buildings 10004, 10005, and 10007. These barracks have low building quality ratings and do not provide living and working conditions that meet current Army standards for Soldiers. As such, they are not programmed for renovation under Sustainment, Restoration, and Modernization (SRM) funding. In addition, the current location of the existing barracks is not within close proximity to the 69th ADA complex, making the new site location ideal for this project.

## 3. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED ACTION AND ALTERNATIVES

Fort Hood proposes to construct the new housing complex on the East side of the 69th ADA Complex footprint, located near the intersection of Tedesco Way and Air Field Lake Access Road. The proposed location is currently designated as part of the training area for Fort Hood and was not addressed in the EA discussed above. The primary facility will encompass 93,750 square feet and lodge 250 Soldiers. Future construction will also include additional housing facilities, road crossings and pedestrian bridges, parking lots, and a standard design, full service dining facility. Reference Figure 3.101 for conceptual site plan.

During the site selection process for the Proposed Action, it was determined that the current areas available within the 69th ADA footprint were not feasible options because wetlands, riparian buffers, and areas designated as Waters of the United States (WOTUS) would be adversely impacted. Furthermore, construction in those areas would not support the long-term stability of infrastructural elements. On that premise, the alternative analysis in the original EA and the selection of the preferred alternative determination are still valid.

**Figure 3.101 Conceptual Site Plan**



# 4. AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

The following sections will discuss the potential impacts of the Proposed Action and verify the continued adequacy of the FONSI for the original EA.

## 4.1 Noise

Noise levels are computed over a 24-hour period and adjusted for nighttime annoyances to produce the day-night average sound level (DNL). DNL is the community noise metric recommended by the USEPA and has been adopted by most Federal agencies (USEPA 1972; Federal Interagency Committee on Noise 1992). A DNL of 65 dB is the level most commonly used for noise planning purposes and represents a compromise between community impact and the need for activities that do cause noise. Areas exposed to DNL above 65 dB are generally not considered suitable. A DNL of 55 dB was identified by USEPA as a level below which there is no adverse impact (USEPA 1973).

Noise generated during construction would be temporary and localized to those locations where construction activity occurs. The operation of the Proposed Action would result in a long-term increase to ambient noise levels of the Proposed Action area and the adjacent landscape. Activities associated with the Proposed Action would comply with Fort Hood's existing noise-control policies and procedures outlined in the Fort Hood Installation Operational Noise Management Plan, December 2012. The incremental impact of the Proposed Action on noise, when added to those from actions of a similar nature, would be negligible. Therefore, the noise analysis in the original EA is still valid.

## 4.2 Compatible Land Use

The project site is currently designated as Fort Hood Training Area land. This land is used for training preparedness, which can include: heavy maneuvers, combat support, and combat service support elements integrated into formations to conduct multi-echelon, and combined arms training to simulate battlefield conditions.

The 69th ADA Complex is in close proximity to the Proposed Action site and is designated as Cantonment Area. It is primarily used for administrative, maintenance, industrial, and supply/storage actions. The Hood Army Airfield (HAAF) is adjacently located to the south of the site and houses fixed-wing and rotary-wing assets and support facilities.

Fort Hood encompasses over 218,000 acres. The installation comprises three cantonment areas, two instrumented airfields, and many maneuver and live-fire training areas. Since the project area would continue to be used for training and mobilization of troops, no impact to land use is anticipated as a result of the Proposed Action.

## 4.3 Socioeconomics

Criteria used to determine Fort Hood's Region of Influence (ROI) are the residency distribution of Fort Hood employees, commuting distances and times, and the location of businesses

providing goods and services to Fort Hood, its personnel, and their dependents. Further, the criteria are based on regional economic activity, population, housing, and schools. Based on these criteria, the ROI for Fort Hood is defined as Bell County and Coryell County, which spans an area of 2,112 square miles.

**Coryell County**

The total population of Coryell County was estimated to be 75,388 in 2010. The racial composition is provided in Table 4.3.1 below.

**Table 4.3.1 Population Statistics for Coryell (U.S. Census Bureau, 2010)**

| | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| **Total population** | 75,388 | |
| Male | 37,468 | 49.7 |
| Female | 37,920 | 50.3 |
| **Race** | | |
| White | 55,486 | 73.6 |
| Black or Africa American | 13,344 | 17.7 |
| American Indian and Alaska Native | 829 | 1.1 |
| Asian | 1,583 | 2.1 |
| Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone, | 754 | 1.0 |
| Two or More Races | 3,392 | 4.5 |
| Hispanic or Latino | 14,098 | 18.7 |
| White alone, not Hispanic or Latino | 43,650 | 57.9 |

USCB, https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/dashboard/coryellcountytexas/POP010210

The 2018 unemployment rate was estimated to be 4.1 percent, which is slightly higher than the estimated state unemployment rate of 3.9 percent. Statistical models for 2017 estimated that approximately 13.6 percent of the total population lives in poverty. This is slightly less than the estimated 14.7 percent for the entire state (USCB 2017-2018).

In 2010, there were 26,859 housing units in Coryell County. Approximately 15,471 of the housing units are single-unit, detached structures with the rest existing as multi-unit housing, mobile homes, house boats, recreational vehicles, or vans (USCB 2010).

**Bell County**

The total population of Bell County was estimated to be 310,235 in 2010. The racial composition is provided in Table 4.3.2 below.

**Table 4.3.2 Population Statistics for Bell County2 (U.S. Census Bureau, 2010)**

| | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| **Total population** | 310,235 | |
| Male | 154,187 | 49.7 |
| Female | 156,048 | 50.3 |
| **Race** | | |
| White | 204,135 | 65.8 |
| Black or Africa American | 75,697 | 24.4 |
| American Indian and Alaska Native | 3,413 | 1.1 |
| Asian | 10,238 | 3.3 |
| Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone, | 2,792 | .9 |
| Two or More Races | 14,271 | 4.6 |
| Hispanic or Latino | 78,489 | 25.3 |
| White alone, not Hispanic or Latino | 138,985 | 44.8 |

USCB, https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/dashboard/bellcountytexas/POP010210

Similar to Coryell County, the 2018 unemployment rate for Bell County was estimated to be 4.1 percent. Statistical models for 2017 estimated that approximately 13.8 percent of the total population lives in poverty. This is slightly less than the estimated 14.7 percent for the entire state (USCB 2017-2018).

Bell County's Total Personal Income (TPI) ranked 17th in the state and accounted for one percent of the state total. The Per Capita Personal Income (PCPI) for Bell County was $25,490 in 2018. Bell County's PCPI ranked 60th in the state and was 80 percent of the state average ($30,641) and 75 percent of the national average ($33,831) (U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis 2010).

In 2010, there were 142,422 housing units in Bell County with 78,047 of these houses currently owner occupied (USCB 2010).

Currently, 12 family housing villages are located on the installation and are managed by Fort Hood Family Housing (FHFH). These villages include community facilities such as schools, community centers, swimming pools, and child development centers. In addition, the villages provide community amenities such as community halls, sports facilities, parks, and playgrounds. There are retail facilities located in several of the villages. A Post Exchange and Commissary are located on Clear Creek Road on the west side of the installation and a Commissary on Warrior Way Road on the east side of the installation.

### 4.3.1 Induced Socioeconomic Impacts

The Proposed Action will impact public accessibility to Airfield Lake via Airfield Lake Access Road. The lake is utilized for public recreation, coordination with appropriate installation personnel will be required to discuss remedial actions.

Construction of the Proposed Action would be provided by local and regional contractors, resulting in direct, insignificant increases in the population of the project area. Expenditures on materials would predominantly be acquired through vendors in the local community; resulting in direct economic benefits. The Proposed Action would not be expected to increase burdens on local social resources. Safety buffer zones would be designated around all construction sites for public health and safety.

No additional displacements will occur as a result of the Proposed Action. There will be no disruption in the established communities, travel patterns, or planned development. Therefore, no social impacts are foreseen at this time. The social impacts as evaluated in the original EA remain valid.

## 4.4 Environmental Justice

The additional land areas will not isolate or displace any minority or ethnic group, nor will it cause the degradation of special communities or social groups. Therefore, no environmental justice impacts are foreseen at this time. The environmental justice as evaluated in the original EA remains valid.

## 4.5 Air Quality

Construction activities and increased training are anticipated to affect air quality on Fort Hood. Heavy construction equipment and trucks would emit minor amounts of fine particulate matter ($PM_{10}$), very fine particulate matter ($PM_{2.5}$), sulfur dioxide ($SO_2$), carbon monoxide (CO), nitrous oxides ($NO_x$), and volatile organic compounds (VOCs).

Although the construction activities would produce dust and particulate matter, these actions pose no significant impact on air quality. Fugitive dust emissions will be easily controlled or minimized by using standard construction practices such as 1) periodically wetting the area of construction, 2) covering open equipment used to convey materials likely to create air pollution, and 3) promptly removing spilled or tracked dirt from roads. Therefore, no long term, adverse impacts to air quality are anticipated as a result of implementing the Proposed Action. The increase in emissions due to construction projects is already accounted for in the Fort Hood Air Program's emissions inventory each year. Therefore, the impacts to air quality as a result of the Proposed Action are anticipated to be short-term and insignificant. The impact to air quality as evaluated in the original EA remains valid.

## 4.6 Water Quality

A Texas Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (TPDES) General Permit is required for storm water discharges associated with construction activities resulting in disturbance of one or more

acres of total land. A Notice of Intent (NOI) is required for construction activities resulting in the disturbance of five or more acres of land. The proposed project as currently planned will disturb more than five acres of land. Therefore, it will be required to comply with Texas Commission on Environmental Quality's (TCEQ) TPDES General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction Activity. This will be accomplished by filing a NOI with TCEQ stating that there will be a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) in place during the construction phase of this project. Permitting for the Proposed Action will be in compliance with the Memorandum of Instruction (MOI) for construction Site Stormwater Compliance Program in accordance with the Texas Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4) General Permit TXR040000.

The project engineer would ensure that appropriate steps are taken to control water pollution during construction. The amount of disturbed area would be limited so that the potential for excessive erosion is minimized and sedimentation outside of the additional areas is avoided. Best Management Practices (BMPs) conforming to the TCEQ 401 Tier 1 checklist would be incorporated. Existing vegetation would be preserved wherever possible. For Erosion Control, at least one of the following BMPs must be maintained and remain until the area has been stabilized: temporary vegetation, mulch, interceptor swale, blankets/matting, sod, or diversion dike. For Sedimentation Control, at least one of the following BMPs must be maintained and remain until the area has been stabilized: sand bag berm, silt fence, rock berm, hay bale dike, triangular filter dike, stone outlet sediment traps, brush berms, or sediment basins. After construction has been completed and the site is stabilized, Total Suspended Solids (TSS) loadings shall be controlled by at least one of the following BMPs: retention/irrigation, extended detention basin, vegetative filter strips, grassy swales, vegetation lined drainage ditches, or sand filter systems.

The contractor would take appropriate measures to prevent, minimize, and control hazardous materials spills in the construction staging area, so that a potential spill would not impact water quality. All materials being removed or disposed of by the contractor would be done in accordance with applicable State and Federal laws, and so as not to degrade ambient water quality. All of these measures would be enforced using appropriate requirements.

## 4.7 Cultural Resources

Cultural resources are defined by the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) as prehistoric and historic sites, structures, districts, or any other physical evidence of human activity considered important to a culture, a subculture, or a community for scientific, traditional, religious, or any other reason. Depending on the condition and historic use, such resources may provide insight into living conditions in previous civilizations and/or may retain cultural and religious significance to modern groups.

If an archaeological site is unearthed during construction of the Proposed Action, construction would stop and the site would require further coordination with Cultural Resources personnel. There are no buildings of historic concern or known archaeological sites within the footprint of the Proposed Action; therefore, the findings in the original EA remain valid.

## 4.8 Biotic Communities

The vegetation within the Proposed Action site is dominated by a hybrid mix of native and non-native grasslands with the exception of wooded areas that occur primarily in riparian areas along streams. Herbaceous vegetation includes: little bluestem *(Schizachyrium scoparium)*, silver bluestem (*Bothriochloa saccharoides*), johnsongrass (*Sorghum halepense*), gumweed (*Grindelia sp.*), King Ranch bluestem (*Bothriochloa ischaemum*), bluet (*Hedyotis nigricans*), maximilian sunflower (*Helianthus maximiliani*), and western ragweed (*Ambrosia psilostachya*).

Densely wooded areas along streams within the Proposed Action site have been designated as a green space and would therefore not be impacted.

Implementation of the Proposed Action is anticipated to result in the loss of vegetation. However, the vegetation is typically only removed in the areas where ground contours are modified to accommodate the addition of infrastructure and utilities. The majority of the site, however, is left undisturbed to aid in overall stabilization of the area. Once construction is completed, all areas that were disturbed are reseeded with native grass species, or landscaped accordingly.

## 4.9 Threatened and Endangered Species

All federal agencies are required to implement protection programs for designated species and to further the purposes of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) [16 U.S.C. 1532 et. seq.] of 1973, as amended. In accordance with Army Regulation (AR) 200-1, Fort Hood has prepared an Endangered Species Management Component (ESMC) [Fort Hood 2019] which provides comprehensive guidelines for maintaining and enhancing populations and habitats of federally listed and candidate species on Fort Hood while maintaining mission readiness consistent with Army and Federal environmental regulations.

This section will provide information on pertinent species listing status changes that have occurred since the original EA was published. The most updated list of threatened, endangered, or other species of concern at Fort Hood is provided in Table 4.9.1.

Fort Hood Natural Resources staff have identified and prepared maps depicting sensitive areas for floral and faunal species. Of the species listed, there are two that have mapped habitat (Figure 4.9.2) within one mile of the proposed construction site, the Golden-cheeked Warbler (*Setophaga chrysoparia*), which was federally listed as endangered in December 1990 and the Black-capped Vireo (*Vireo atricapilla*), which was delisted in April 2018.

### Golden-cheeked Warbler

The warbler *Setophaga* is a small, Neotropical migratory song-bird (Pulich 1976). Warblers arrive to Texas in early March and breed through June. The breeding range of the warbler is restricted entirely to Texas. It nests in mixed oak juniper woodland, preferring older stands with tall, old (approximately 40 years old) trees and closed canopies (USFWS 1992). Pulich (1976) suggested that the warbler requires woodland habitat with junipers averaging 50 years of age and

20 feet in height with some deciduous cover. Threats to the species include habitat destruction by urban development, brush clearing, oak wilt, range wildfires, and nest parasitism from brown-headed cowbirds (*Molothrus ater*).

**Black-capped Vireo**

The vireo is a small, Neotropical migratory song-bird. Vireos arrive in Texas from mid-March to mid-April and breed through July. Vireos nest in early successional deciduous scrub communities. This habitat is generated as the result of various disturbances, including wildfire or mechanical removal of woody top growth. Good nesting habitat for the vireo includes a wide diversity of hardwoods in a patchy, low-growing configuration with open, grassy spaces between patches of woody vegetation. The vireo is threatened by cowbird parasitism, habitat loss from browsing animals (cows, goats, deer, and exotics), fire suppression, and urban development.

No sensitive habitat is present within the Proposed Action site. Although sensitive habitat exists in close proximity to the site, coordination with Fort Hood Natural Resources staff resulted in that there would be no adverse effect to these avian populations.

**Table 4.9.1 Federally Endangered, Threatened, Candidate Species and Species of Concern and Their Occurrence on Fort Hood**

| Common name | Scientific name | Listing status[a] | Status[b] |
|---|---|---|---|
| **FEDERALLY LISTED SPECIES** | | | |
| Golden-cheeked warbler | *Setophaga chrysoparia* | E | A |
| Whooping crane | *Grus americana* | E | B |
| Smalleye shiner | *Notropis buccula* | E | C |
| Salado salamander | *Eurycea chisholmensis* | T | C |
| Jollyville Plateau salamander | *Eurycea tonkawae* | T | C |
| **CANDIDATE SPECIES** | | | |
| Texas fawnsfoot | *Truncilla macrodon* | C | C |
| **SPECIES OF CONCERN** | | | |
| Black-capped vireo | *Vireo atricapilla* | de-listed 16 April 2018 | A |
| Monarch butterfly | *Danaus plexippus plexippus* | Under review | A |
| Plains spotted skunk | *Spilogale putorius interrupta* | Under review | A |
| Bald eagle | *Haliaeetus leucocephalus* | de-listed 28 June 2007 | B |
| False spike | *Quadrula mitchelli* | Under review | C |
| Smooth pimpleback | *Quadrula houstonensis* | N/A | A |
| Texabama croton | *Croton alabamensis* var. *texensis* | N/A | A |
| Slimy salamander | *Plethodon albagula* | N/A | A |
| Cave invertebrates | See text. | N/A | A |
| Cave myotis | *Myotis velifer* | N/A | A |
| Tri-colored bat | *Perimyotis subflavus* | Under review | A |
| Texas horned lizard | *Phrynosoma cornutum* | N/A | A |
| Peregrine falcon | *Falco peregrinus anatum* | N/A | B |

[a] Federal listing status; E = endangered, T = threatened, C = candidate

[b] Status refers to population status on Fort Hood according to these definitions:

(A) Population established on Fort Hood. Recent information documents an established breeding population (even if small) or regular occurrence on the installation. This includes those species for which research and management is ongoing and several endemic cave invertebrates.

(B) Recently recorded on Fort Hood, but there is no evidence of an established population. This includes species considered to be transient, accidental, or migratory (e.g., some migrating birds may use the installation as a stopover site during migration to and from their wintering grounds). For some species in this category, further inventory may reveal breeding populations.

(C) Potential to occur on Fort Hood but not currently observed. *Updated from the ESMP (2019)

**Figure 4.9.2 Proximity of Delineated Sensitive Habitat to the Proposed Action**

## 4.10 Migratory Bird Treaty Act

Several hundred species of non-game birds protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA, 16 USC 703-712; 50 CFR Part 10) use Fort Hood (see Appendix G). These species use the installation for breeding, overwintering, or migratory stopover. The MBTA states that, "Unless and except as permitted by regulations…it shall be unlawful at any time, by any means or in any manner, to pursue, hunt, take, capture, kill, attempt to take, capture, or kill…any migratory bird, any part, nest, or eggs of any such bird…concluded November 19,1976."

In accordance with Executive Order 13186 and the associated Memorandum of Understanding between the DoD and the USFWS to Promote the Conservation of Migratory Birds, Fort Hood will, to the extent feasible and practical, conduct non-military readiness activities in a manner that will minimize or avoid their impacts on migratory birds, with special emphasis on migratory bird species of concern (SOC). Executive Order 13186 provides guidance to Federal Agencies with the purpose to, "minimize the potential adverse effects of migratory bird take, with the goal of striving to eliminate take, while implementing the mission." The greatest risk of unintentional take occurs during the migratory bird nesting season, which at Fort Hood is 15 March to 15 August, annually. If the construction occurs during the nesting season, further coordination with Fort Hood Natural Resources Branch will be required. Detailed information on MBTA requirements can be found in the Fort Hood Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP).

## 4.11 Waters of the United States

Waters of the United States (WOTUS) and wetland determinations were performed for the site of the Proposed Action. Future construction projects associated with the Proposed Action will include road crossings and pedestrian bridges over areas designated as WOTUS. Compliance with Section 404, Nationwide Permit 14 will be required for the construction of the portions of the project within the boundaries of the WOTUS area.

## 4.12 Floodplains

The proposed additional areas are located outside the 100-year floodplain; therefore, the floodplains section within the original EA remains valid for this supplement (Figure 4.12.1).

**Figure 4.12.1 Delineated WOTUS, Wetlands, and Floodplains in or near the Proposed Action**


## 4.13 Utilities

### 4.13.1 Water Supply

Most of the potable water used on Fort Hood is obtained from the Bell County Water Control & Improvement District #1 (BCWCID#1), which treats surface water from Belton Lake. This purchased water is distributed throughout the main cantonment areas of the southern and western portions of Fort Hood, as well as to the Belton Lake Outdoor Recreation Area. The water infrastructure on Fort Hood is owned, operated, and maintained by a private company. The construction and operation of the 69th ADA UEPH would likely increase demand but not at a rate that would impact the supply of water on Fort Hood. The Proposed Action would not increase the 24-hour or 8-hour population of Fort Hood; therefore, withdrawals from regional water sources would remain consistent. Impacts to water supply as evaluated in the original EA remains valid.

### 4.13.2 Sanitary Sewer

A sanitary sewer collection system is located on and serves the main cantonment areas near the Proposed Action site. This wastewater is directed off the installation and treated at a Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs) operated by BCWCID#1. While the addition of facilities would increase load by a small amount, the sanitary sewer would not be adversely impacted by the Proposed Action; therefore, the findings in the original EA remain valid.

### 4.13.3 Electrical Power

Electricity is provided to the Fort Hood area through two 138,000-volt transmission lines. The Proposed Action would result in the use of these lines and associated power substations for any new facilities. While the addition of facilities would increase demand by a small amount, the electric power would not be adversely impacted by the Proposed Action; therefore, the findings in the original EA remain valid.

### 4.13.4 Natural Gas

Atmos Energy provides a guaranteed annual delivery of 1,300,000 cubic feet of natural gas. While the addition of facilities would increase demand by a small amount, the natural gas supply would not be adversely impacted by the Proposed Action; therefore, the findings in the original EA remain valid.

### 4.13.5 Solid Wastes

Long-term, minimal impacts to the landfill would occur as a result of implementing the Proposed Action. While there would be an increase in solid waste generation due to construction, diversion requirements of at least 50 percent would mean that at least half of all construction debris would be either re-used or sent to the Fort Hood (or other local) recycling center.

It is possible that up to three buildings could be demolished as a result of the Proposed Action. The possible demolition of these buildings would also be required to meet the 50 percent diversion goal. In addition, debris from the demolitions may be subject to special materials disposal requirements due to the possible existence of asbestos-containing material and lead-based paint.

The construction and possible demolition associated with the Proposed Action would not impact solid waste management due to the outstanding efforts of the recycling program on post, solid waste diversion requirements, and the remaining life of the Fort Hood landfill. Operations associated with the new facilities would not impact solid waste management. Operations that are currently on-going at the existing facilities would be transferred to the new facilities; therefore, the findings in the original EA remain valid.

### 4.13.6 Hazardous Materials

Inadvertent spills during construction could result in the contamination of soils. Mitigation and remediation measures outlined in the contractor's spill response plan would be implemented if an inadvertent spill occurs. Impacts from such spill impacts would be short-term and negligible to minor.

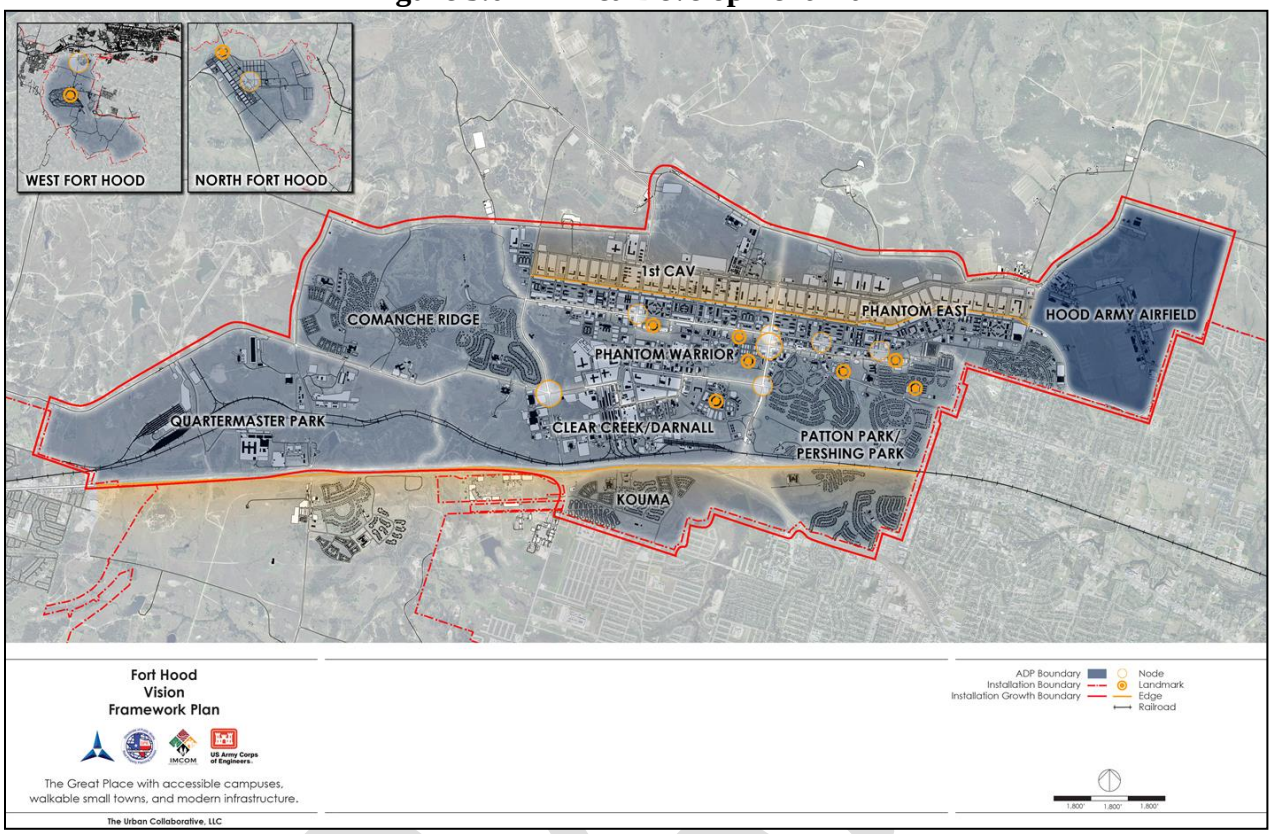
Potentially hazardous materials would likely be used on-site during construction, such as fuels and motor oils for construction vehicles. Construction equipment that could be used contains fuel, lubricating oils, hydraulic fluid, and coolants that could be considered regulated hazardous substances if they spilled or leaked on the construction site. The construction contractors would be responsible for the prevention of spills of paint and fuels. Spills could be prevented through proper storage and handling of these materials, attention to the task at hand, and safe driving practices. During construction activities, vehicles and equipment would be inspected to ensure correct and leak-free operation, and maintenance activities would not be conducted on the site. Appropriate spill containment material would be kept on-site. All fuels and other materials that would be used would be contained in the equipment or stored in appropriate containers. All materials would be removed from the site upon completion of construction activities. The contractor's spill response plan would also apply to the storage or use of any relevant hazardous material onsite during construction. The spill plan would be incorporated with the SWPPP and would be completed and approved prior to the initiation of construction and would be in accordance with the appropriate state and federal regulations.

## 5. CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

Cumulative impacts, both positive and negative, represent the incremental impact of a Proposed Action when added to other past, present, and/or reasonably foreseeable future actions, regardless of what agency, organization, or person undertakes such other actions (Council of Environmental Quality [CEQ] 1997; see 40 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] Section 1508.7). Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor, but collectively significant, actions taking place over a given time period. Analyses of cumulative impacts can be used to modify actions if impacts are avoidable, determine if additional or more appropriate mitigation is warranted, or identify effective monitoring for any impacts of concern.

This analysis describes potential cumulative impacts that could result from construction of the Proposed Action. As part of this analysis, past, present, and/or reasonably foreseeable future range projects were identified (Figure 5.01). The analysis considered activities within the Areas of Interest (AOI), which is Fort Hood and the surrounding communities of Killeen, Copperas Cove, and unincorporated areas of Bell and Coryell Counties.

**Figure 5.01 Area Development Plan**




## 6. CONCLUSION

The studies and evaluations performed thus far in project planning and development indicate that the Proposed Action will cause no significant social, economic, or environmental impacts. This supplement maintains that the findings and conclusions of the original EA are still valid after taking into account the expansion of the 69th ADA Complex footprint to accommodate the Proposed Action, which occurred after the issuance of the FONSI by the Department of the Army.

## 7. PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

III Corps and Fort Hood invites public participation in the NEPA process. Consideration of the views and information of all interested persons promotes open communication and enables better decision-making. All agencies, organizations, and members of the public having a potential interest in the Proposed Action are encouraged to participate in the decision-making process. The public comment period was held for 15 days beginning the date that the notice of availability was printed in the *Killeen Daily Herald*. This EA and draft FNSI were available for review at the Killeen Public Library located at 205 E. Church St., Killeen, TX 78544 and through the Environmental Division, Directorate of Public Works, Fort Hood, TX. The documents were also available online through the Fort Hood Directorate of Public Works website at following web address https://home.army.mil/hood/index.php/units-tenants/Garrison-1/DPW. No comments were received from the public regarding the EA or FNSI.

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# APPENDIX A

# ARMY CAMPAIGN PLAN ACCELERATION AT FORT HOOD, TEXAS

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