

**DEPARTMENT OF NAVY
UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS**

**FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT FOR THE ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT
FOR DEMOLITION OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE UNITED
STATES MARINE CORPS INFRASTRUCTURE RESET STRATEGY AT MARINE CORPS
INSTALLATIONS EAST-MARINE CORPS BASE CAMP LEJEUNE, JACKSONVILLE,
NORTH CAROLINA**

Pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) (42 U.S.C. § 4321), Council on Environmental Quality regulations (40 CFR § 1500), U.S. Department of the Navy (DON) regulations for implementing NEPA (32 CFR § 775), and Marine Corps Order 5090.2, the U.S. Marine Corps (USMC) gives notice that an Environmental Assessment (EA) has been prepared for Marine Corps Installations East-Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune (MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ), Jacksonville, North Carolina. Based on the results of the EA, the action will result in no significant impacts to the human or natural environment and an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is not required.

Proposed Action: MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ proposes to reduce its inventory of non-essential buildings in accordance with the U.S. Marine Corps Infrastructure Reset Strategy (November 28, 2016) and other federal regulations. The proposed action will demolish 73 historic properties. The buildings proposed for reduction as a part of this action are no longer considered mission essential by the installation. Alternatives for reuse are neither practical (e.g., building design is obsolete) nor economically feasible (e.g., costs to bring up to current building codes). Demolition is expected to be complete by 2027. Future land use will be open space.

Purpose and Need for the Proposed Action: The purpose of the proposed action is to promote efficient and economical use of real property assets and sustain USMC combat readiness. The USMC Infrastructure Reset Strategy indicates that existing USMC infrastructure exceeds mission requirements. Continued operation and maintenance of excess infrastructure draws resources away from higher priorities, thus impacting combat readiness. The primary objective of the Strategy is to maintain critical capabilities of existing facilities to best support the training mission while sustaining the lowest possible total life cycle cost. The proposed action is needed to comply with the USMC Infrastructure Reset Strategy to reduce excess and failing facilities, and reduce operation and maintenance costs by demolishing facilities that no longer serve a mission-essential purpose.

Alternatives Considered: MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ considered one action alternative that meets the purpose of and need for the proposed action and a No Action Alternative. MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ evaluated historic and non-historic properties based on condition and potential for cost-

effective renovation. A total reduction goal of 6.6 million square feet was proposed, with 90 percent representing non-historic assets, and 664,213 square feet, or 10 percent, consisting of historic properties.

The proposed action evaluated in the EA addressed the historic properties component. MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ used a multiple-step process to evaluate infrastructure. First, a standard software program was used to determine Building Condition Index. Next, field teams were deployed to verify data by conducting inspections of the facilities that were generally determined to be non-adequate or impaired, or that had degraded components and/or with a low mission functionality. Finally, briefings to organizational commands and affected outside agencies were conducted to assist in the identification of buildings proposed for reduction and/or renovation based on command needs.

Alternative 1: Demolition: Alternative 1 (Preferred Alternative) represents the results of this effort, which identified 73 historic properties for demolition.

No Action Alternative: Under the No Action Alternative, none of the 73 identified buildings at MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ would be demolished. Personnel and missions currently located within these buildings would be moved to available spaces in existing, more efficient buildings. The historic buildings would be left in caretaker status, requiring continued maintenance costs. The No Action Alternative may also result in the historic buildings falling into a state of disrepair (i.e., "demolition through neglect") if funding is not available for continued maintenance costs. Alternatives considered but dismissed from further consideration include rehabilitation/adaptive reuse, mothballing, leasing, and transfer.

Summary of Environmental Impacts

Cultural Resources: Alternative 1 has an adverse effect on the following historic properties: Assault Amphibian Base Historic District, Montford Point Camp No. 2/2A Historic District, Naval Hospital Historic District, and the Parachute Training Historic District. Each historic district is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), but will no longer exist when demolished. There is an adverse effect on these additional historic properties: Montford Point Camp No. 1 Historic District, Command Services/Regimental Area No. 3 Historic District, and Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District. These historic districts are also eligible for listing on the NRHP, but will retain sufficient integrity to continue to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP following demolition. Also, there is an adverse effect from demolishing Building H1 - a historic property - which is individually eligible for listing on the NRHP.

Alternative 1 has no effect on archaeological sites that are eligible for listing on the NRHP. There are no impacts on traditional cultural properties because no federally recognized tribes with historic ties to MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ have been identified for purposes of consultation.

The USMC consulted with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), and other parties under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act to develop a Programmatic Agreement (PA). The PA was signed by the ACHP on February 28, 2019, the SHPO on January 25, 2019, and the USMC on February 13, 2019. Through stipulations in the PA, the Section 106 adverse effects will be mitigated and the impacts under NEPA will be minimized below significance.

Water Resources: Demolition may result in minor, temporary impacts to surface waters from stormwater runoff. Because impacts will be short term and minor, and all permit stipulations will be adhered to, no significant impacts will occur to water resources.

Hazardous Materials and Waste: Hazardous materials and waste, including asbestos and lead-based paint, will be generated by demolition. Best management practices will be employed to properly identify, handle, remove, and dispose of hazardous materials and wastes. There is no impact on Environmental Restoration sites management. Based on the impacts being minor and short-term, there are no significant impacts caused by hazardous materials and waste.

Biological Resources: Migratory bird or bat populations will not be impacted. Any nest removals/demolitions will occur outside of bird nesting season and/or bat roosting season.

Coastal Zone: The proposed action is consistent to the maximum extent practicable with the enforceable policies of the North Carolina Coastal Management Program. MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ prepared and submitted a Coastal Consistency Determination to the North Carolina Coastal Management Program. The North Carolina Coastal Management Program concurred with the MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ determination in a letter dated September 24, 2018.

Mitigation

Demolition of the 73 buildings at MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ will be conducted in accordance with Federal and state regulations, permits, DON and USMC plans and policies, and best management practices. MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ will implement mitigation measures to account for adverse effects and potential adverse effects to historic districts associated with the proposed action, per the PA executed on February 28, 2019. A summary of the mitigation measures and process stipulations include: documentation and recording of the proposed 73 contributing resources

through digital photographs; developing a digital story map of Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District, Montford Point Camp 1 and Camp 2/2A Historic Districts; and preparing a popular history of MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ. Processes will be developed for: conducting an economic analysis for buildings not demolished after nine years, consulting for future demolition of historic and non-historic buildings, reporting, post-review discoveries of archaeological resources, and human remains discoveries.

Public Involvement

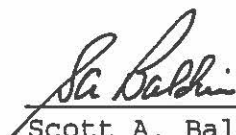
MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ circulated the Draft EA for public review from September 30, 2018 to October 19, 2018 and no comments were received.

Finding of No Significant Impact

Based on the analysis presented in the Final EA and related coordination with the ACHP and the North Carolina SHPO, the USMC finds that implementation of the proposed action (Alternative 1) will not significantly affect the quality of the human or natural environment. Therefore, I have determined that the USMC will implement the proposed action, including the measures described above to further reduce environmental effects. I have determined that an EIS is neither required nor will be prepared for the proposed action, in accordance with the regulations set forth above.

The Final EA prepared by MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ addressing this action is on file. Interested parties may obtain a copy of the Final EA and this Finding of No Significant Impact from: Commanding General, Communications Strategy and Operations, MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ, North Carolina, (910) 451-5655.

12 Apr 19
Date



Scott A. Baldwin
Colonel, USMC
Commander, Acting
MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ

**FINAL
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT
DEMOLITION OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES IN
ACCORDANCE WITH THE
UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
INFRASTRUCTURE RESET STRATEGY**

**MARINE CORPS INSTALLATIONS EAST – MARINE CORPS BASE
CAMP LEJEUNE, JACKSONVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA**



MARCH 2019



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ABSTRACT

Designation: Environmental Assessment

Title of Proposed Action: Demolition of Historic Properties in Accordance with the United States Marine Corps Infrastructure Reset Strategy

Project Location: Jacksonville, North Carolina

Lead Agency for the EA: United States Marine Corps

Affected Region: Onslow County, North Carolina

Action Proponent: Commanding General
Marine Corps Installations East-Marine Corps Base
Camp Lejeune, North Carolina 28542-0004

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Date: March 2019

Marine Corps Installations East-Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune has prepared this Environmental Assessment in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act, as implemented by the Council on Environmental Quality regulations and U.S. Marine Corps regulations for implementing National Environmental Policy Act. The proposed action would demolish 73 historic properties in accordance with the U.S. Marine Corps Infrastructure Reset Strategy. Demolition would be completed by 2027. This Environmental Assessment evaluates the potential environmental impacts associated with the one action alternative, Alternative 1, and the No Action Alternative to the following resource areas: cultural resources, water resources, hazardous materials and waste, and biological resources.



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ES.1 Proposed Action

The Marine Corps Installations East-Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune (MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ) proposes to reduce its inventory of non-essential buildings in accordance with the Marine Corps Infrastructure Reset Strategy (November 28, 2016) and other federal regulations. The proposed action would demolish 73 historic properties in accordance with the USMC Infrastructure Reset Strategy. MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ proposes reductions in building inventory, resulting in lower operational and maintenance costs by demolishing excess, unnecessary, and/or failing facilities. The buildings proposed for reduction as a part of this action are no longer considered mission essential by the installation. Alternatives for reuse are neither practical (e.g., building design is obsolete) nor economically feasible (e.g., costs to bring up to current building codes). Demolition would be completed by 2027. Future land use would be open space.

ES.2 Purpose and Need for the Proposed Action

The purpose of the proposed action is to promote efficient and economical use of real property assets and sustain U.S. Marine Corps (USMC) combat readiness. The USMC Infrastructure Reset Strategy indicates that existing USMC infrastructure exceeds mission requirements; therefore, resources are being redirected from higher priorities and impacting combat readiness. The primary objective of the Plan is to maintain critical capabilities of existing facilities to best support the training mission while sustaining the lowest possible total life cycle cost.

The proposed action is needed to comply with the USMC Infrastructure Reset Strategy to reduce excess and failing facilities across all USMC installations and reduce operation and maintenance costs by demolishing facilities that no longer serve a mission-essential purpose. In addition, the USMC must comply with other related regulations, including Marine Corps Order 11000.5, Facilities Sustainment, Restoration and Modernization Program (June 3, 2016); Presidential Memorandum – Disposing of Unneeded Federal Real Estate (June 10, 2010); and Executive Order 13327, Federal Real Property Asset Management (February 4, 2004).

ES.3 Alternatives Considered

MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ is considering one action alternative that meets the purpose of and need for the proposed action and a No Action Alternative. MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ evaluated historic and non-historic properties based on condition and ability to be cost-effectively renovated and contribute to mission function. A total reduction of 6.6 million square feet has been proposed, with 90 percent representing non-historic assets and 664,213 square feet, or 10 percent, consisting of historic properties. The proposed action in this EA addresses the historic properties component. MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ used a multiple-step process to evaluate infrastructure. First, a standard software program was used to determine Building Condition Index. Next, field teams were deployed to verify data by conducting inspections of the facilities that were generally determined to be non-adequate or impaired or that had degraded components and/or with a low mission functionality. Finally, briefings to organizational commands and affected outside agencies were conducted to assist in the identification of buildings proposed for reduction and/or renovation based on command needs. Alternative 1 (Preferred Alternative) represents the results of this effort which identified 73 historic properties for demolition.

Under the No Action Alternative, the 73 buildings at MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ would not be demolished. Personnel and missions currently located within these buildings would be moved to available spaces in existing and planned newer and more efficient buildings. The historic buildings would be left in caretaker status. Maintenance costs would still be incurred, including costs associated with preventing vacant buildings from becoming a safety hazard and regular maintenance for occupied buildings. The No Action Alternative may also result in the historic buildings falling into a state of disrepair (i.e., “demolition through neglect”) if funding is not available for continued maintenance costs.

ES.4 Summary of Environmental Resources Evaluated in this Environmental Assessment

Council on Environmental Quality Regulations, National Environmental Policy Act, and USMC instructions for implementing the National Environmental Policy Act specify that an Environmental Assessment (EA) should address those resource areas potentially subject to impacts. In addition, the level of analysis should be commensurate with the anticipated level of environmental impact.

The following resource areas have been addressed in this EA: cultural resources, water resources, hazardous materials and waste, and biological resources. The following resources were not evaluated in this EA because potential impacts were considered to be negligible or nonexistent: air quality, geological resources, land use, visual resources, airspace, noise, infrastructure, transportation, public health and safety, socioeconomics, and environmental justice, as discussed in Chapter 3 (Affected Environment).

ES.5 Summary of Potential Environmental Consequences of the Action Alternative and Major Mitigating Actions

Table ES-1 summarizes the potential impacts to the resources associated with Alternative 1 and the No Action Alternative.

Table ES-1. Summary of Consequences

<i>Resource Area</i>	<i>Alternative 1 – Demolition</i>	<i>No Action Alternative</i>
Cultural Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adverse effect on the following historic properties, which are eligible for listing on the NRHP: Assault Amphibian Base Historic District, Montford Point Camp No. 2/2A Historic District, Naval Hospital Historic District, and the Parachute Training Historic District. The historic districts would no longer exist after the demolition occurs. Adverse effect on these additional historic properties, which are eligible for listing on the NRHP due to demolition of contributing resources: Montford Point Camp No. 1 Historic District, Command Services/Regimental Area No. 3 Historic District, and Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District. However, the historic districts would retain sufficient integrity to continue to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. Adverse effect on a historic property from demolition of Building H1, which is individually eligible for listing on the NRHP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adverse effect on historic properties if lack of maintenance funding results in a state of disrepair (i.e., “demolition through neglect”). No impacts on archaeological resources. No impacts on traditional cultural properties. If the No Action Alternative is selected, MCIEAST–MCB CAMLEJ will evaluate the long-term effects to the buildings and consult with the SHPO, and other consulting parties, as appropriate, to minimize or mitigate an adverse effect on historic districts.

Table ES-1. Summary of Consequences

<i>Resource Area</i>	<i>Alternative 1 – Demolition</i>	<i>No Action Alternative</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No effect on archaeological sites that are eligible for listing on the NRHP. ▪ No impacts on traditional cultural properties because no federally recognized tribes with historic ties to MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ have been identified for purposes of consultation. ▪ MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ consulted with the SHPO, ACHP, and other consulting parties under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act to develop a Programmatic Agreement to minimize and mitigate impacts to cultural resources. 	
Water Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Minor, temporary impacts could occur to surface water from stormwater runoff associated with demolition. ▪ A General Permit for Discharges of Storm Water Associated with Construction Activity (North Carolina General Permit No. NCG010000) would be obtained for demolition that would disturb more than 1 acre (e.g., Building H1, and other areas where buildings are close and would be considered part of a larger plan of development, such as Montford Point Camp No. 2/2A). A State Stormwater Management Permit, issued in accordance with 15A NCAC 02H.1000, would also be obtained for these sites. ▪ Smaller demolition areas would adhere to the base's Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan, which requires regular inspection of construction areas and installation and maintenance of sedimentation and erosion control devices. ▪ The reduction of impervious surfaces (approximately 12 acres) would result in minor long-term beneficial impacts to surface waters by reducing the volume and velocity of stormwater runoff. ▪ Because impacts would be short term and minor, and all permit stipulations will be adhered to, no significant impacts would occur to water resources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No changes to existing water quality; therefore, there would be no impacts to water resources.
Hazardous Materials and Wastes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Hazardous wastes/toxic substances would be generated by demolition including asbestos, LBP, and PCBs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Asbestos, LBP, and PCBs would remain in the buildings. ▪ Mold in historic buildings would remain.

Table ES-1. Summary of Consequences

<i>Resource Area</i>	<i>Alternative 1 – Demolition</i>	<i>No Action Alternative</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Best management practices will be employed to properly identify, handle, remove, and dispose of hazardous substances and wastes. No impact would occur on ER Program site management. If any undocumented soil or groundwater contamination would be encountered during demolition, the contractor would notify the MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ ER Manager. Waste will be managed in accordance with all applicable regulations including any necessary agency notifications. Because impacts would be minor and short term, there would be no significant impacts to hazardous substances, hazardous waste, toxic substances, and ER Program sites. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ would continue remedial actions and environmental pollution abatement. Because there would be no change to existing hazardous/toxic substances and wastes or ER Program site management, no impacts would occur.
Biological Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No impact to migratory bird or bat populations. Nest removals/demolitions would occur outside of bird nesting season and/or bat roosting season. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No changes to migratory bird or bat populations. Osprey nest removal would not occur.

ACHP = Advisory Council on Historic Preservation; ER = Environmental Restoration; LBP = lead-based paint; MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ = Marine Corps Installations East-Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune; NRHP = National Register of Historic Places; PCB = polychlorinated biphenyl; SHPO=State Historic Preservation Officer

ES.6 Public Involvement

MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ circulated the Draft EA for public review from September 30 to October 19, 2018. No comments were received. National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 correspondence is included in Appendix A (National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 Documentation and Correspondence). The Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA) consistency determination and concurrence letter from the North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality, Division of Coastal Management, dated September 24, 2018, is included in Appendix C (Coastal Consistency Determination). The Programmatic Agreement between the MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ and the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Officer is presented in Appendix D (Programmatic Agreement). Clearinghouse comments are presented in Appendix E (Clearinghouse Comments). Newspaper notices are included in Appendix F.

**ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT
DEMOLITION OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES IN ACCORDANCE WITH
THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
INFRASTRUCTURE RESET STRATEGY**

MARINE CORPS BASE CAMP LEJEUNE

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACM	asbestos-containing material
APE	area of potential effect
amsl	above mean sea level
bgs	below ground surface
BMP	best management practice
CEQ	Council on Environmental Quality
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CWA	Clean Water Act
CZMA	Coastal Zone Management Act
DERP	Defense Environmental Restoration Program
DoD	Department of Defense
EA	Environmental Assessment
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EO	Executive Order
FONSI	Finding of No Significant Impact
FSRM	Facilities Sustainment, Restoration and Modernization Program
GSRA	Greater Sandy Run Area
HPIA	Hadnot Point Industrial Area
IR	Installation Restoration
MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ	Marine Corps Installations East-Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune
MCO	Marine Corps Order
MCMH	Marine Centered Medical Home
MEF	Marine Expeditionary Force
MMRP	Military Munitions Response Program
NC Highway	North Carolina Highway
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
No.	Number
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
OU	Operable Unit
PA	Programmatic Agreement
PCB	polychlorinated biphenyl
PRV	Plant Replacement Value
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
SWMU	solid waste management unit
TMDL	total maximum daily load
U.S.C.	United States Code
USEPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
USMC	United States Marine Corps
UST	underground storage tank
VOC	volatile organic compound

1 Purpose of and Need for the Proposed Action

1.1 Introduction

Marine Corps Installations East-Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune (MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ) (Figure 1-1) proposes to reduce its inventory of non-essential buildings in accordance with the Marine Corps Infrastructure Reset Strategy signed on November 28, 2016 (U.S. Marine Corps, ND). In addition, MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ must also comply with Marine Corps Order (MCO) 11000.5, Facilities Sustainment, Restoration and Modernization Program (FSRM) (June 3, 2016); Presidential Memorandum – Disposing of Unneeded Federal Real Estate (June 10, 2010); and Executive Order (EO) 13327, Federal Real Property Asset Management (February 4, 2004).

MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ proposes reductions in building inventory, resulting in lower operational and maintenance costs by demolishing excess, unnecessary, and/or failing facilities. The buildings proposed for reduction as a part of this action are no longer considered mission essential by the installation. Alternatives for reuse are neither practical (e.g., building design is obsolete) nor economically feasible (e.g., costs to bring up to current building codes).

As part of the Infrastructure Reset Strategy, buildings were evaluated based on condition and ability to cost-effectively renovate and contribute to mission function. A total reduction goal of 6.6 million square feet, with 90 percent representing non-historic assets and 664,213 square feet, or 10 percent, consisting of historic properties. Appendix B (Buildings Evaluated to Date as Part of the Infrastructure Reset Strategy) contains a listing of the buildings evaluated to date comprising over 3 million square feet.

MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ used a multiple-step process to evaluate infrastructure. First, a standard software program was used to determine Building Condition Index (BCI). Next, field teams were deployed to verify data by conducting inspections of the facilities that were generally determined to be non-adequate or impaired or that had degraded components and/or with a low mission functionality. Finally, briefings to organizational commands and affected outside agencies were conducted to assist in the identification of buildings proposed for reduction and/or renovation based on command needs.

The historic buildings included in the Infrastructure Reset Strategy were built in the 1940s to support USMC efforts during World War II. The list of historic buildings to be demolished include the 73 buildings listed in Table 1-1, although, the list of buildings is subject to change during the implementation of the Infrastructure Reset Strategy. The PA includes procedures to document any changes to the list of historic buildings to be demolished (Appendix D, Programmatic Agreement). The remaining 90 percent of the buildings proposed for demolition under the Infrastructure Reset Strategy consist of non-historic buildings (i.e., buildings not listed on or eligible for listing on the NRHP) (Appendix B). These 73 buildings are located within seven historic districts that are eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Each building included in this action is a contributing element to its respective historic district. Building H1, the former Naval Hospital, is also individually eligible for listing on the NRHP. Affected historic districts include the Assault Amphibian Base, Command Services/Regimental Area No. 3, Naval Hospital, Parachute Training, Montford Point Camp No. 1, Montford Point Camp No. 2/2A, and Stone Bay Rifle Range. Figure 1-2 presents the locations of these districts while Figure 1-3 through Figure 1-9 show each district in more detail.

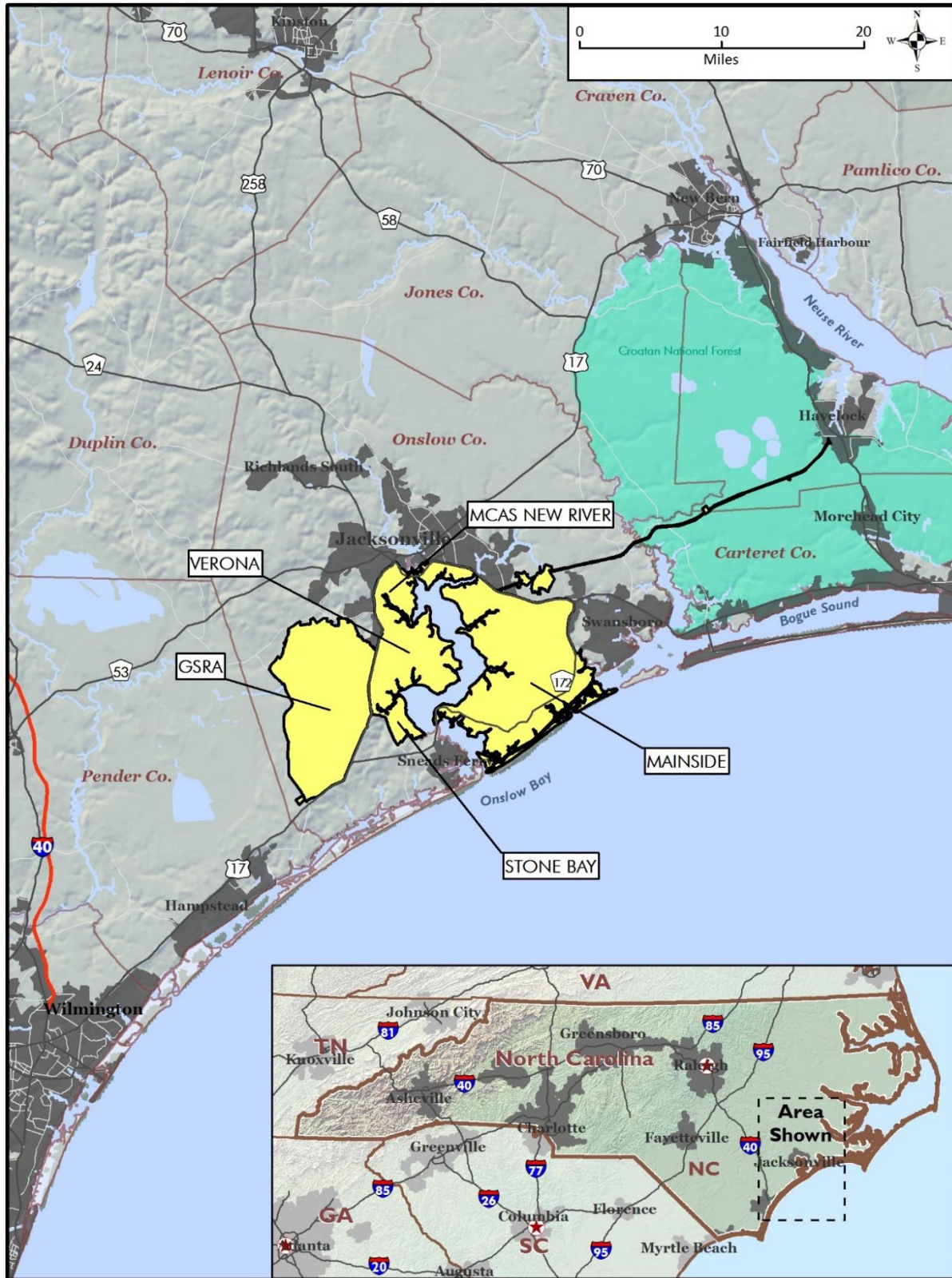


Figure 1-1. Location of MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ

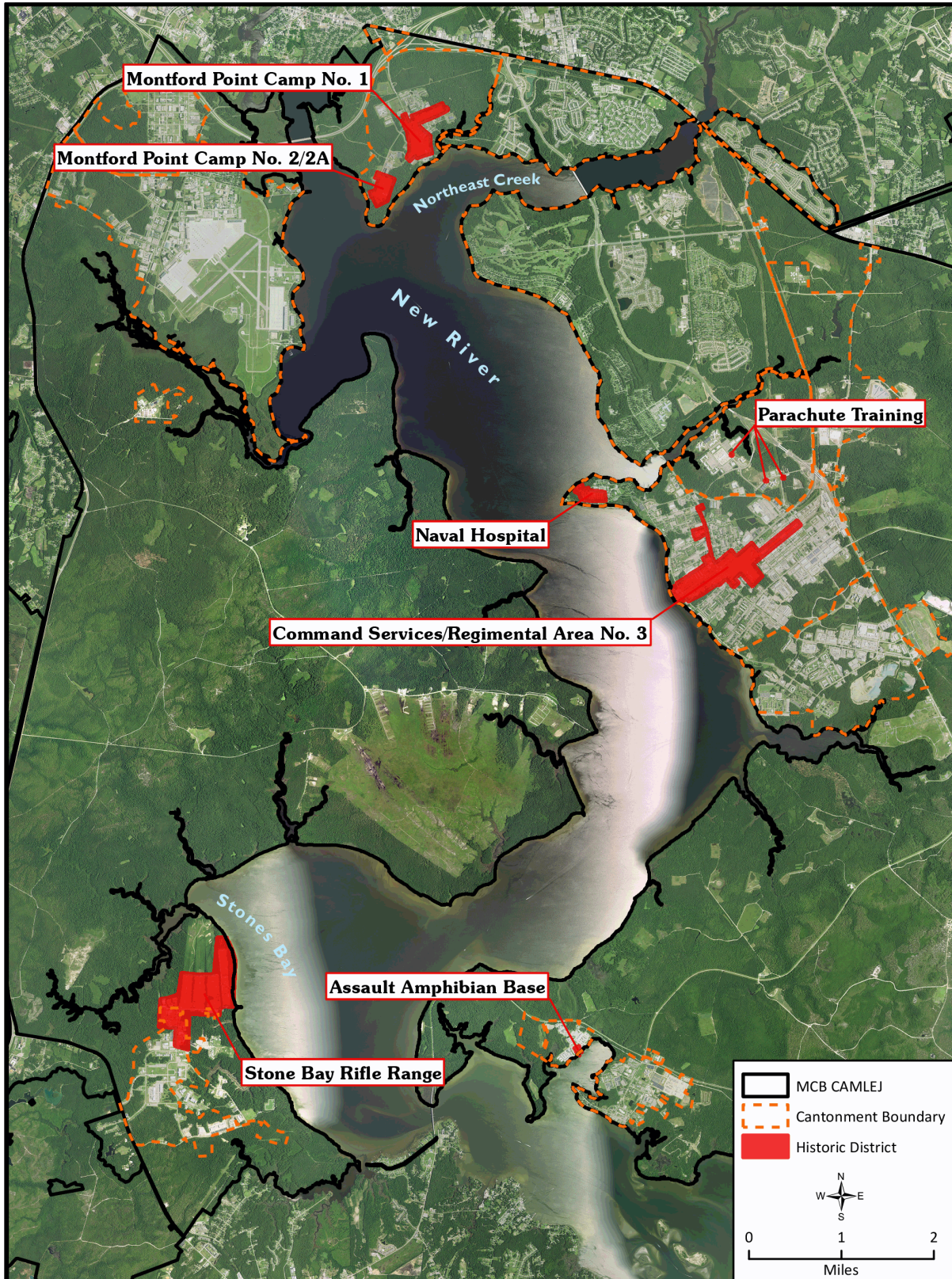


Figure 1-2. Historic Districts at MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ

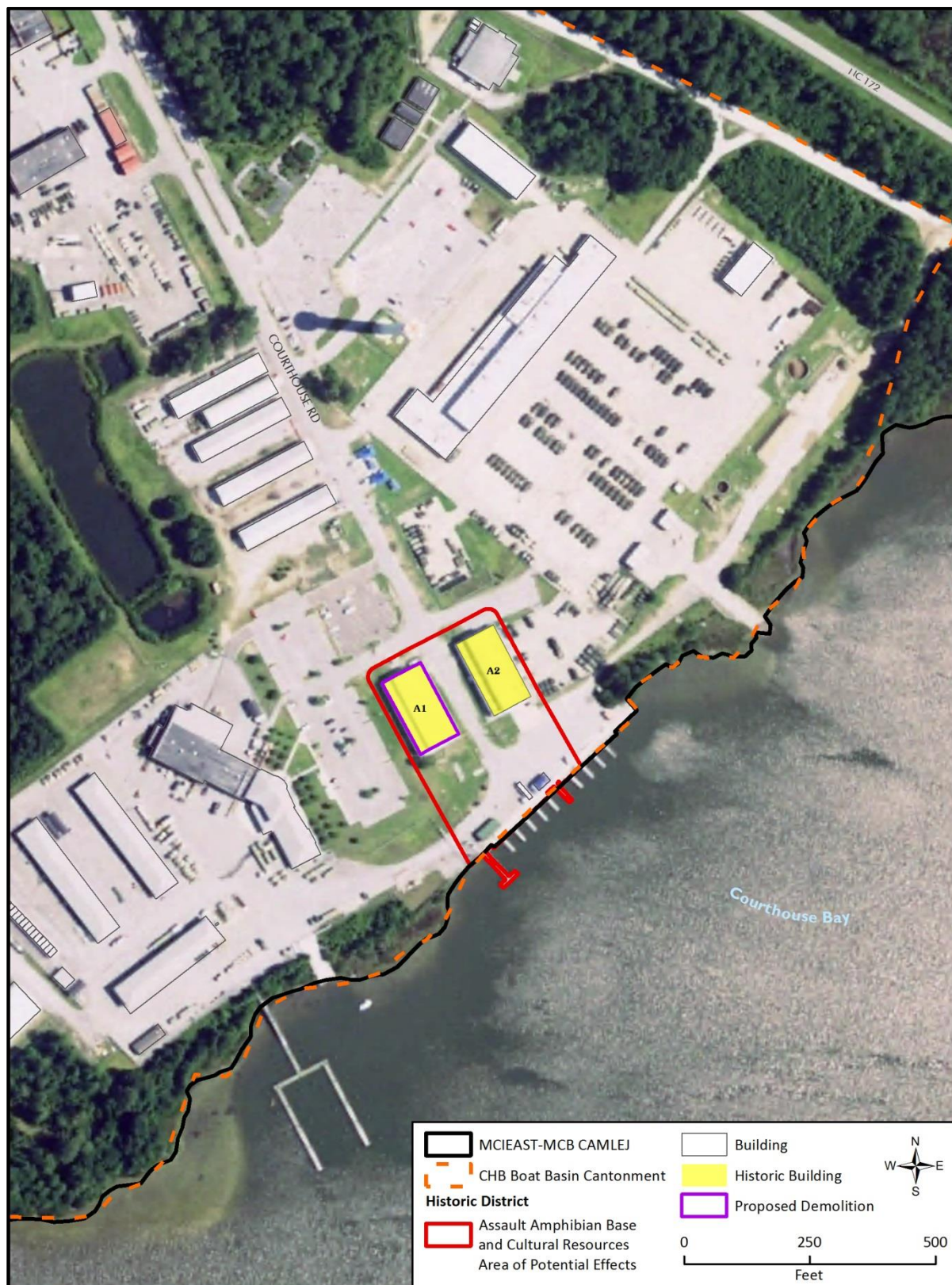


Figure 1-3. Assault Amphibious Base Historic District



Figure 1-4. Command Services/Regimental Area No. 3 Historic District

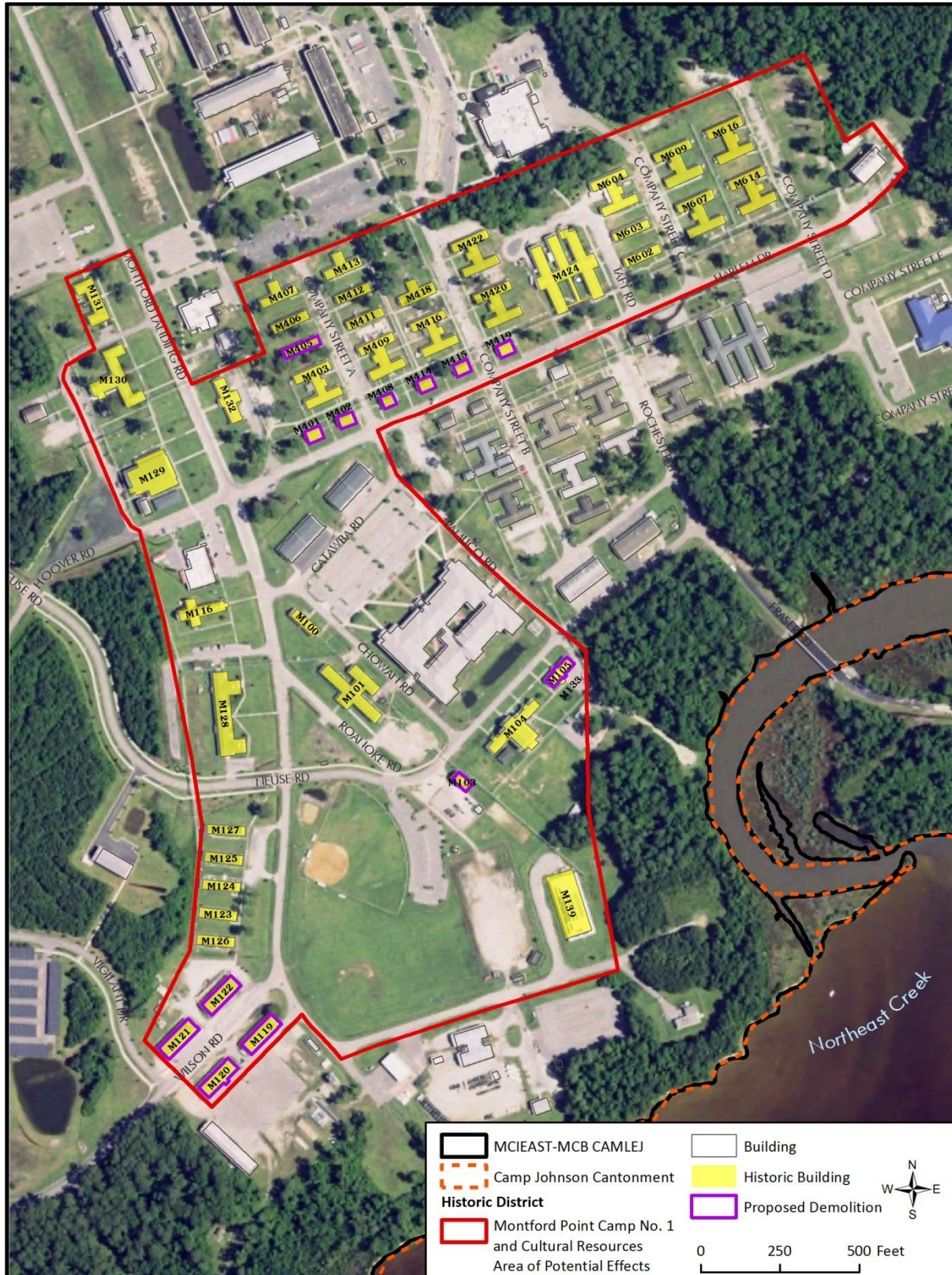


Figure 1-5. Montford Point Camp No. 1 Historic District

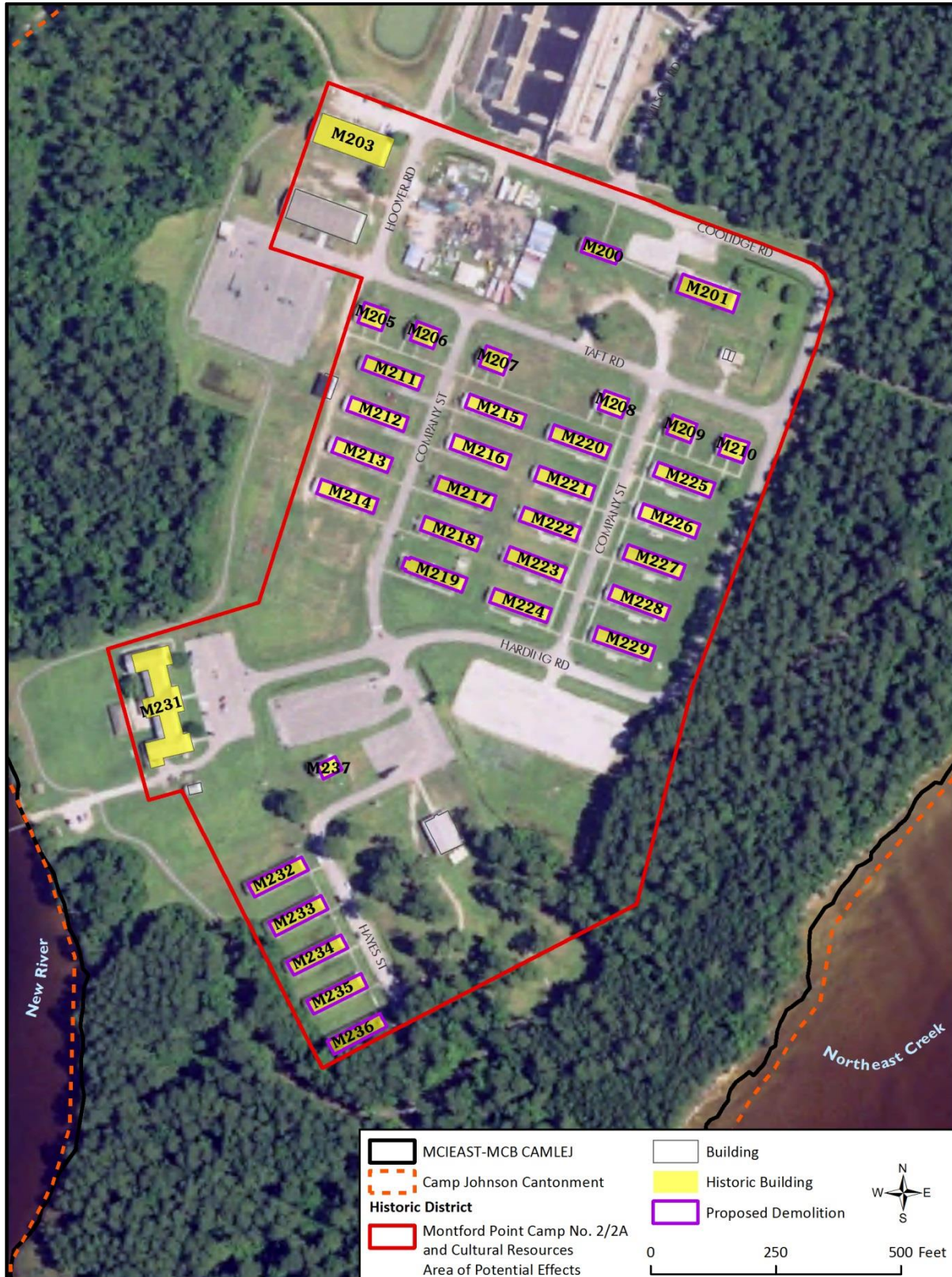


Figure 1-6. Montford Point Camp No. 2/2A Historic District



Figure 1-7. Naval Hospital Historic District



Figure 1-8. Parachute Training Historic District

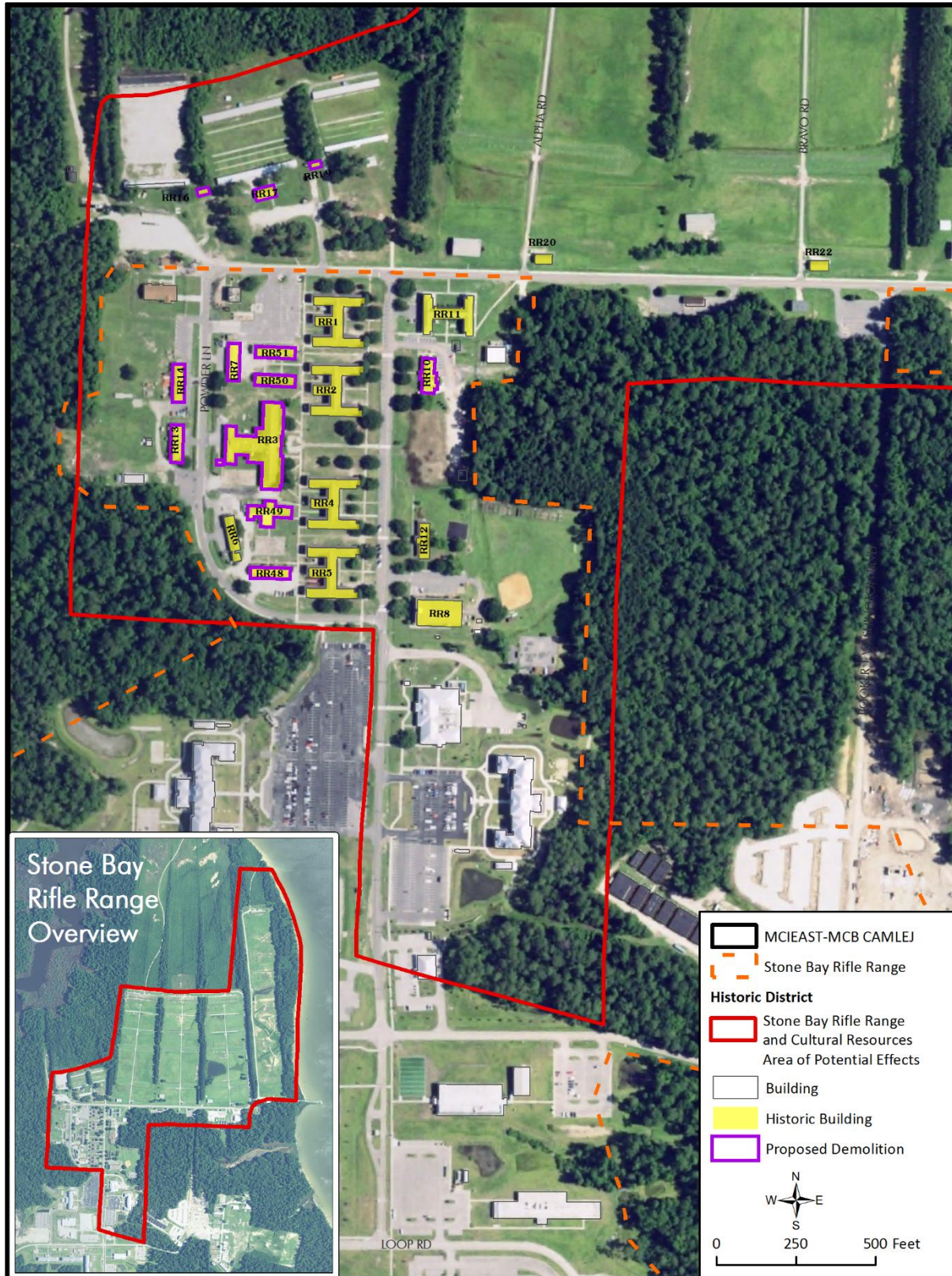


Figure 1-9. Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District

This Environmental Assessment (EA) will evaluate two alternatives: one action alternative (demolition) and the No Action Alternative. Alternatives that were considered but dismissed from further consideration included rehabilitation, mothballing, transfer, and leasing, as discussed in Section 2.4 (Alternatives Considered but Eliminated from Further Consideration).

This EA has been prepared in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) guidance implementing NEPA (40 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] parts 1500–1508), and USMC regulations for implementing NEPA (MCO 5090.2).

MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ is the lead agency for the proposed action. The action alternative, if selected, would be completed by 2027 in accordance with the Infrastructure Reset Strategy.

1.2 Background

1.2.1 Location

MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ is known as the “Home of Expeditionary Forces in Readiness.” The mission is to maintain combat-ready units for expeditionary deployment. It is the home base for the II Marine Expeditionary Force, 2nd Marine Division, 2nd Marine Logistics Group, and other combat units and support commands. Approximately 41,000 active duty sailors and Marines are based at MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ. The base and surrounding community is home to a dependent, retiree, and civilian employee population of approximately 130,000 people.

Established in 1941 as Marine Barracks at New River, MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ is located in Onslow County, North Carolina, approximately 45 miles southwest of New Bern, 43 miles west of Morehead City, and 47 miles northeast of Wilmington (Figure 1-1). The installation is approximately 143,000 acres encompassing Mainside, Verona, and Stone Bay (85,280 acres), Marine Corps Air Station New River (16,340 acres), and the Greater Sandy Run Area (GSRA) (41,230 acres). The Mainside area includes all MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ property from the eastern shore of the New River to North Carolina Highway (NC Highway) 172 and south of NC Highway 24 shown on Figure 1-1. The eastern boundary of the Mainside base is defined by State Roads 24 and 172; the western boundary is defined by U.S. Highway 17. The northern boundary is formed where these roads intersect. The Atlantic Ocean is the Mainside southern boundary. The Verona Area lies west of the New River to U.S. Highway 17 and north of NC Highway 210. Stone Bay Rifle Range is located south of the Verona Area.

The installation includes areas of pine and hardwood forests and includes 11 miles of oceanfront. Elevations range from near sea level to approximately 75 feet above mean sea level (amsl). The GSRA is flatter and wetter than the Mainside area. Elevations range from 12 to 70 feet amsl, although the majority of the GSRA lies between approximately 12 and 20 feet amsl. The eastern boundary is defined by U.S. Highway 17 and the western boundary by State Road 50. The intersection of these roads forms the southern boundary. The northern boundary generally follows Padgett Road.

1.2.2 Applicable USMC Guidance and Federal Regulations on Building Reduction

USMC Headquarters has directed installations to reduce excess building square footage, consistent with USMC directives and federal regulations as described below.

USMC Infrastructure Reset Strategy (November 28, 2016). The Infrastructure Reset Strategy calls for USMC installations to reduce the infrastructure footprint by optimizing space utilization, consolidation, and eliminating excess and failing facilities. The strategy includes the following principles:

- Existing USMC infrastructure exceeds mission requirements; therefore, resources are redirected from higher priorities, impacting combat readiness.
- Reducing the building footprint and recapitalization should focus on mission support.
- Maintaining critical capabilities of existing facilities should be at the lowest possible total life cycle cost.
- Long-term planning should define ways and means to optimize installation capability with constrained resources.

MCO 11000.5, Facilities Sustainment, Restoration and Modernization Program (FSRM) (June 3, 2016).

Per MCO 11000.5, the USMC must divest facilities that do not provide a minimum level of mission readiness. Once it is determined that an excess or underutilized facility is not a candidate for consolidation or reuse, it should be demolished as soon as possible. The purpose of the FSRM Program is to ensure operating forces have the facilities needed to maintain the training and readiness, and accommodate the needs of military families (Department of the Navy, 2016). According to MCO 11000.5:

“Proper installation management requires ensuring secure and reliable facilities are available at the right time and in the right amount to support operational and mission readiness for the warfighter. This includes executing facilities investment strategies that maximize efforts to right size the footprint and requirements of the real property inventory, minimize degradation, and optimize overall lifecycle costs of existing Marine Corps infrastructure. This includes: use of existing serviceable facilities and avoiding new construction when suitable and removing excess, surplus, or unserviceable facilities from inventory by transfer of ownership or demolition.”

The order requires the USMC to reshape and resize installations by identifying excess and underutilized facilities to meet new requirements and divest assets. If facilities are not fully used, they should be considered for another use, consolidated, or slated for demolition. Facilities that are not occupied but have an identified future use can be placed into caretaker status and maintained only at a level necessary to preserve structural integrity.

The USMC encourages the demolition of facilities deemed obsolete to optimize effectiveness and efficiency, reduce FSRM and base operating support costs, improve installation appearance, and prevent unauthorized (or unwanted) reuse of vacant facilities. The order recommends demolition of a facility when the extent of deterioration is such that it can no longer be economically maintained or when the facility, or portion of a facility, is a hazard to the health and safety of personnel.

Presidential Memorandum – Disposing of Unneeded Federal Real Estate (June 10, 2010). The Presidential Memorandum directs federal agencies to dispose of underutilized and unneeded space and identify offsetting reductions such as demolition, in inventory of real property whenever new space is required.

EO 13327, Federal Real Property Asset Management (February 4, 2004). The executive order promotes efficient and economical use of real property assets. Federal agencies are required to identify and categorize real property assets and prioritize actions needed to improve the operational and financial management of the properties. To comply with the USMC directives and Federal regulations, MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ has identified buildings for reduction based on mission status, current and future use,

condition, and adaptability of the building to meet a current or future need. Section 1.2.2 (Applicable USMC Guidance and Federal Regulations on Building Reduction) describes the process undertaken to determine buildings to be renovated or demolished.

USMC policy requires MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ to provide mission-supporting, sustainable stewardship of cultural resources. Cultural resources are considered NRHP-eligible if they display the quality of significance in one or more areas, including American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. They also have to possess integrity of location, design, setting, workmanship, feeling, and association and generally have to meet one of the four criteria for listing on the NRHP (see text box). A cultural resource that meets these criteria is defined as a *historic property*. Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) requires federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings on historic properties. Therefore, although the buildings proposed for reduction no longer support the mission of MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ, decisions on demolition must take into account their historic significance and the USMC's cultural resources stewardship role.

Unless demolition is associated with a MILCON project, demolition of buildings will require approval from the Real Estate Contracting Officer at NAVFAC Mid-Atlantic. This may include screening as required by 42 USC 11411 – Use of Unutilized and Underutilized Public Buildings and Real Property to Assist the Homeless and SECNAVINST 11011.47C – Acquisition, Management, and Disposal of Real Property and Real Property Interests by the Department of the Navy.

NRHP Criteria

(NPS, 2002)

Criterion A – properties that are associated with the events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of American history

Criterion B – properties that are associated with the lives of significant persons in our past

Criterion C – properties that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction

Criterion D – properties that have yielded or may be likely to yield information important in prehistory or history

1.2.3 Methodology for Building Evaluation

MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ conducted extensive research and analysis to determine the best course of action to comply with the Infrastructure Reset Strategy. Both non-historic and historic buildings were evaluated for building condition, configuration, and costs. A multiple-step process was used to narrow the list of buildings for renovation or demolition.

- **Use of BUILDER Sustainment Management System.** This program, developed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, is a tool used to assist with investment decisions considering limited maintenance and repair funding. BUILDER tracks facility condition over its life cycle and provides information on when an investment in the building is most effective. Real property data are entered into the system, then a more detailed system inventory is modeled and/or collected which identifies components and their key life cycle attributes such as the age and material. From this inventory, Building Condition Index (see definition in box) is calculated based on the expected and measured building condition and rate of deterioration, and remaining maintenance and service

Building Condition Index

(BUILDER, 2018)

Overall building condition score based on a roll-up of section condition scores (e.g., walls, door, roof) and weighted by replacement value.

life. The results of BUILDER indicated approximately 960 buildings rated less than or equal to 84 (red or yellow), indicating failing or poor conditions with repairs and renovation necessary.

The Plant Replacement Value (PRV) (see definition in box) is calculated from the size of the current facility; published Department of Defense unit costs for that type of facility; the local area cost factor; design; contingency; and supervision, inspection, and overhead (Department of the Navy, 2016). The PRV is calculated in the BUILDER software program. According to MCO 11000.5 FSRM, repair costs that exceed 75 percent of a PRV of the facility will require additional justification including an economic analysis and mission impact statement. Each project must be justified on the basis of mission, life cycle economics, health and safety, quality of life, or some combination of the above criteria. According to MCO 11000.5, projects exceeding PRV should be considered for demolition or programming as MILCON rather than maintenance.

Plant Replacement Value (PRV)

(Department of the Navy, 2016)

Cost to construct a replacement facility using current building codes, design criteria, and materials.

- **Site Visit and Data Verification.** Teams inspected the buildings that were identified by BUILDER as failing to poor (score is less than or equal to 84), to verify that data were correct and up to date. Inspectors evaluated the condition of the building including the roof, interior, mechanical, electrical, plumbing; site utilities and infrastructure; and presence of hazardous materials. The size of the building, along with mission functionality, were also factored into the assessment. Compliance with regulations and codes including anti-terrorism/force protection and Americans with Disabilities Act/Architectural Barriers Act were also assessed. In addition, maintenance staff were consulted regarding their local knowledge of the buildings, maintenance needs, and associated costs. Freezing temperatures in January 2018 resulted in extensive water pipe damage in over 100 buildings, which was also noted.
- **Command and Agency Briefs.** Information gathered in steps 1 and 2 were analyzed and discussed with the Command and affected outside agencies, as appropriate. Briefings to higher commands presented findings and recommendations for the next steps. These discussions included the analysis of building functionality and planning to reduce travel time for Marines. Affected outside agencies, including the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and the Montford Point Marines Association, were conferred with to review preliminary buildings selected for demolition. As a result of these meetings and correspondence, the list of buildings proposed for demolition was modified. For example, the Montford Point Marines Association requested that MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ retain Building M100. As a result, that building will be retained (Appendix A, National Historic Preservation Act Section (NHPA) 106 Documentation and Correspondence).
- **Final List for NEPA Review.** As a result of this process, 73 buildings are proposed for demolition.

1.2.4 Buildings Proposed for Reduction

This section provides an overview of the buildings that are proposed for reduction (Section 3.1, Cultural Resources, provides more details on the historical context of the buildings). Based on the evaluation process, buildings recommended for reduction included are listed in Table 1-1.

Table 1-1. Buildings Proposed for Demolition and Building Condition Index (BCI)

<i>Building</i>	<i>Construction Date</i>	<i>Current Function/Mission</i>	<i>BCI¹</i>	<i>Plant Replacement Value (\$)²</i>	<i>Area (square feet)</i>
Assault Amphibious Historic District					
A1	1942	Storage	55	2,304,735	13,615
Command Services/Regimental Area No. 3 Historic District					
300	1943	Gymnasium	73	3,585,896	12,402
302	1942	Administration	80	1,117,559	3,439
307	1942	Storage	79	3,904,252	23,064
311	1942	Storage	84	629,718	3,720
315	1943	Administration	76	2,264,870	5,488
319	1942	Storage	78	643,599	3,802
334	1942	Administration	69	1,313,738	3,885
339	1943	Storage	62	569,793	3,366
340	1943	Storage	74	569,624	3,240
342	1943	Storage	79	1,340,846	3,249
343	1943	Instruction	73	559,129	3,240
344	1943	Dental Administration	76	1,353,227	3,279
Subtotal					72,174
Montford Point Camp No. 1 Historic District					
M103	1942	Maintenance	69	338,489	2,408
M105	1943	Administration	65	1,039,892	3,200
M119	1943	Storage	57	1,050,715	6,207
M120	1943	Instruction	70	2,397,445	6,199
M121	1943	Storage	68	1,047,499	6,188
M122	1943	Storage	64	1,051,392	6,211
M401	1943	Administration	80	649,933	2,000
M402	1943	Distance Learning	80	428,718	2,048
M405	1943	Storage	72	552,019	3,261
M408	1943	Storage	78	348,376	2,058
M414	1943	Administration	81	671,056	2,065
M415	1943	Administration	83	668,781	2,058
M419	1943	Administration	77	667,156	2,053
Subtotal					45,956
Montford Point Camp No. 2/2A Historic District					
M200	1943	Administration	78	666,831	2,052
M201	1943	Administration	73	1,846,397	4,474
M205	1943	Latrine	64	423,070	2,027
M206	1943	Latrine/Shower	75	359,510	1,795
M207	1943	Latrine	69	426,619	2,044
M208	1943	Latrine	69	426,619	2,044

Table 1-1. Buildings Proposed for Demolition and Building Condition Index (BCI)

<i>Building</i>	<i>Construction Date</i>	<i>Current Function/Mission</i>	<i>BCI¹</i>	<i>Plant Replacement Value (\$)²</i>	<i>Area (square feet)</i>
M209	1943	Latrine	64	426,410	2,043
M210	1943	Latrine	74	425,993	2,041
M211	1943	Storage	81	554,558	3,276
M212	1943	Storage	76	554,558	3,276
M213	1943	Administration	76	1,064,590	3,276
M214	1943	Storage	72	554,558	3,276
M215	1943	Administration	65	371,235	3,240
M216	1943	Storage	57	554,220	3,274
M217	1943	Instruction	60	1,266,983	3,276
M218	1943	Instruction	73	1,266,210	3,274
M219	1943	Instruction	75	1,295,989	3,351
M220	1943	Instruction	76	1,266,210	3,274
M221	1943	Instruction	64	1,266,983	3,276
M222	1943	Instruction	76	1,266,983	3,276
M223	1943	Instruction	72	1,263,503	3,267
M224	1943	Instruction	72	1,266,983	3,276
M225	1943	Instruction	73	1,263,503	3,267
M226	1943	Instruction	74	1,262,342	3,264
M227	1943	Instruction	64	1,266,210	3,274
M228	1943	Instruction	71	1,266,210	3,274
M229	1943	Instruction	72	1,266,210	3,274
M232	1942	Visitor's Quarters	79	1,183,762	3,268
M233	1942	Visitor's Quarters	80	1,183,037	3,266
M234	1942	Visitor's Quarters	80	1,186,659	3,276
M235	1942	Visitor's Quarters	80	1,183,037	3,266
M236	1942	Visitor's Quarters	80	1,186,659	3,276
M237	1943	Steam Heat	64	106,912	1,120
Subtotal					98,233
Naval Hospital Historic District					
H1	1943	Headquarters II Marine Expeditionary Force	59	131,365,766	376,992
Parachute Training Historic District					
PT6	1942	Administration	51	800,067	2,450
Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District					
RR3	1942	Mess Hall/Vacant	77	10,060,145	23,227
RR7	1942	Maintenance Shop	59	1,155,467	3,689
RR10	1942	Exchange	75	527,936	3,369
RR13	1942	Woodworking Shop	66	1,275,512	3,820

Table 1-1. Buildings Proposed for Demolition and Building Condition Index (BCI)

<i>Building</i>	<i>Construction Date</i>	<i>Current Function/Mission</i>	<i>BCI¹</i>	<i>Plant Replacement Value (\$)²</i>	<i>Area (square feet)</i>
RR14	1942	Storage	56	1,501,415	4,095
RR16	1942	Storage	78	86,675	450
RR17	1942	Administration	72	576,567	1,800
RR19	1942	Storage	88	86,675	450
RR48	1944	Storage	73	546,912	3,240
RR49	1944	All Ranks Club	77	874,695	4,173
RR50	1944	Classroom	71	1,253,061	3,240
RR51	1944	Administration	68	1,213,027	3,240
Subtotal					54,973
TOTAL					664,213

1. Building condition Index is defined in Section 1.2.3. Key: red = failing condition, <70; yellow = poor condition, 70-84; green = good condition, >85

2. Plant Replacement Value: defined in MCO 11000.5 as the cost to construct a replacement facility using current building codes, design criteria, and materials.

Building A-1, Carpenter Shop, Assault Amphibious Base Historic District. Building A-1 is proposed for demolition. It is 13,615 square feet and is currently used for storage. Figure 1-10 shows Building A-1. Building A-1 is underutilized has been designated non-essential. It would cost an estimated \$5 to 6 million to renovate; however, the value of the building is \$4 million. The facility has multiple inadequate capacity/coverage issues, including the facility and supporting systems. For example, there is no plumbing or fire protection. The building appears to have the original electrical system and has not been upgraded. The facility components have been damaged or deteriorated from roof leaks, requiring relocation of equipment to other buildings. The facility also contains lead-based paint.

Multiple Buildings (13), Command Services/Regimental Area No. 3. Figure 1-13 provides a representation of the buildings proposed for demolition. These buildings are generally small, less than 4,000 square feet, and not big enough for storage and not configured for administrative use. Building 300 is a gym but is only used two days per week and is in need of major repairs from water damage. Building 307 was a mess hall and cannot be reconfigured for modern food preparation requirements. It has substandard ratings related to inadequate capacity/coverage-structural/foundations and overall deterioration; cracks in walls and floors; and multiple roof leaks. Buildings 311, 339, and 343 do not have any plumbing. Fire protection is also lacking in several buildings.



Figure 1-10. Building A-1, Carpenter Shop



Figure 1-11. Building 300, Gymnasium



Figure 1-12. Building 319, Storage



Figure 1-13. Building 339, Storage

Multiple Buildings, Montford Point Camp No. 1 (13 buildings), No. 2/ 2A (33 buildings). Figure 1-14 to Figure 1-19 depict several of the buildings proposed for demolition. These buildings are small and require continual maintenance. The buildings in Montford No. 2/2A are in poor condition. The instruction buildings have detached restrooms and no plumbing. The buildings cannot be rewired economically for technology upgrades needed for classroom space. Buildings M119, M121, and M200 have substandard ratings for facility components. Buildings M232 to M236 have been mothballed. Poor drainage has resulted in flooding in one of the buildings. Building M232 is not compliant with fire codes. Building M405 has a substandard rating for the foundation and piping systems while M419 has drainage problems. Upgrading these buildings to current codes would not be economical.



Figure 1-14. Building M122, Maintenance



Figure 1-15. Building M414, Morale, Welfare, and Recreation Storage



Figure 1-16. Building M201, Instruction



Figure 1-17. Building M205, Latrine



Figure 1-18. Building M232, Bachelors Office/Non-Commissioned Officers Quarters



Figure 1-19. Building M237, Steam Plant

Building H1. Figure 1-20 shows the Naval Hospital that is proposed for demolition. Building H-1 serves as the headquarters for the II Marine Expeditionary Force; however, the building lacks the capability to fully support this mission. Deficiencies include substandard functional space (20 percent of the building comprising hallways) and inadequate electrical systems and piping. The building is not energy efficient, and it is difficult to maintain the heating and cooling systems. Renovation was considered but would take 10 years to fund, exceed \$100 million, and would be greater than 75 percent of the PRV. Current maintenance costs are excessive. Funding for a new, smaller, energy-efficient building that fully supports Headquarters II Marine Expeditionary Force requirements and building codes has been requested. Upon approval and construction, Building H1 would be non-essential.

Building PT-6. PT-6 is proposed for demolition (Figure 1-21). The building is small and would have no suitable reuse. The building is in poor condition, especially the second floor. The renovation value would exceed 75 percent of the PRV.

Multiple Buildings (12), Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District. Figure 1-22 to Figure 1-25 depict several of the buildings proposed for demolition. The mess hall has been replaced with a new building that has the proper configuration for food preparation. The rest of the buildings are small and would not have a future use. Buildings RR17, RR19, and RR50 have no plumbing. Although Building RR19 is reported in good condition, at only 450 square feet and having no plumbing, there would be no practical reuse. During winter 2018, water pipes burst in Building RR49.



Figure 1-20. Building H1, Former Naval Hospital/II Marine Expeditionary Force HQ



Figure 1-21. Building PT-6



Figure 1-22. Building RR-3, Enlisted Dining Facility



Figure 1-23. Building RR-14, Storage



Figure 1-24. Building RR-19, Storage



Figure 1-25. Buildings RR-50 and RR51, Classroom/Administration

1.3 Purpose and Need

The purpose of the proposed action is to promote efficient and economical use of real property assets and sustain USMC combat readiness. The USMC Infrastructure Reset Strategy indicates that existing USMC infrastructure exceeds mission requirements; therefore, resources are being redirected from higher priorities and impacting combat readiness. The primary objective of the Plan is to maintain critical capabilities of existing facilities to best support the training mission while sustaining the lowest possible total life cycle cost.

The need for the proposed action is for MCIEAST MCB-CAMLEJ to comply with the USMC directive to reduce excess and failing facilities and reduce operation and maintenance costs for facilities that no longer serve a mission-essential purpose or are in disrepair. In addition, the MCIEAST MCB-CAMLEJ must comply with other related regulations, including MCO 11000.5, Facilities Sustainment, Restoration and Modernization Program (FSRM) (June 3, 2016); Presidential Memorandum – Disposing of Unneeded Federal Real Estate (June 10, 2010); and EO 13327, Federal Real Property Asset Management (February 4, 2004).

MCO 11000.5 details the methodology for planning, programming, budgeting, and execution of real property projects to best support the USMC mission. The FSRM program includes maintenance, repair, minor construction, and demolition of real property and is funded annually. The Presidential Memorandum directs federal agencies to dispose of underutilized and unneeded space and identify offsetting reductions in real property whenever new space is required. The executive order promotes efficient and economical use of real property assets.

1.4 Scope of the Environmental Analysis

This EA analyzes the potential environmental impacts of the proposed demolition of 73 buildings at MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ. This document provides an analysis of potential direct and indirect impacts of the action. The following resource areas have been addressed in this EA: cultural resources, water resources, hazardous materials and waste, and biological resources. The following resources were not evaluated in this EA because potential impacts were considered to be negligible or nonexistent: air quality, geological resources, land use, visual resources, airspace, noise, infrastructure, transportation, public health and safety, socioeconomics, and environmental justice, as discussed in Chapter 3 (Affected Environment).

1.5 Key Documents

Key documents are sources of information incorporated into this EA. Documents are considered to be key because of similar actions, analyses, or impacts that may apply to this proposed action. CEQ guidance encourages incorporating documents by reference. Documents incorporated by reference in part or in whole include the following.

Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan FY2018-2023 (MCB Camp LeJeune, 2019). The ICRMP is a management guide for achieving compliance with Sections 106 and 110 of the NHPA and other preservation laws. The ICRMP provides a current inventory of all cultural resources listed in or eligible for listing in the NRHP and identifies any data gaps. It provides the framework for management of NRHP-listed or eligible properties in compliance with NHPA, NEPA, and all federal laws and USMC instructions.

Environmental Assessment for Demolition of Historic Structures at Marine Corps Installations East-Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, April 2014 (MCB Camp Lejeune, 2014). This EA addresses reducing building inventory and operations and maintenance costs by demolishing up to 18 buildings and structures. The selected alternative involved demolishing 14 buildings and structures and retaining 4 buildings. Buildings and structures dated to the 1940s and were contributing resources to five historic districts: Montford Point Camp No. 1, Montford Point Camp No. 2/2A, Command Services/Regimental Area No. 3, Parachute Training, and Stone Bay Rifle Range.

1.6 Relevant Laws and Regulations

1.6.1 National Environmental Policy Act

Under NEPA, federal agencies are required to consider the potential environmental consequences of proposed actions in their decision-making process. In 1978, the CEQ issued Regulations for Implementing the Procedural Provisions of NEPA (40 CFR parts 1500–1508). Under NEPA, a federal agency’s proposed actions can either be “categorically excluded” from further analysis or evaluated in an EA or an environmental impact statement (EIS). An EA presents an analysis of the potential environmental impacts of a proposed action. Action proponents must prepare an EA when it is unknown whether the proposed action would significantly affect the environment. An EA will result in either a finding of no significant impact (FONSI) or, if a significant impact is identified in the EA, a decision to prepare an EIS. An EA is not necessary when an EIS is known to be needed.

MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ has prepared this EA based on federal and state laws, statutes, regulations, and policies pertinent to the implementation of the proposed action, including the following:

- NEPA (42 United States Code [U.S.C.] sections 4321–4370h), which requires an environmental analysis for major federal actions that have the potential to significantly impact the quality of the human environment;
- Council on Environmental Quality Regulations for Implementing the Procedural Provisions of NEPA (40 Code of Federal Regulations parts 1500–1508);
- Department of the Navy regulations for implementing NEPA (32 Code of Federal Regulations part 775), which provides Navy and USMC policy for implementing CEQ regulations and NEPA;
- Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. section 7401 et seq.);
- Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. section 1251 et seq.);
- Coastal Zone Management Act (16 U.S.C. section 1451 et seq.);
- National Historic Preservation Act (54 U.S.C. section 306108 et seq.);
- Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C. section 1531 et seq.);
- Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16 U.S.C. section 703–712);
- Comprehensive Environmental Response and Liability Act (42 U.S.C. section 9601 et seq.);
- Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (42 U.S.C. section 6901 et seq.); and
- Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. sections 2601–2629).

A description of the proposed action's consistency with these laws, policies, and regulations, as well as the names of regulatory agencies responsible for their implementation, is presented in Section 6.1 (Consistency with Other Federal, State, and Local Laws, Plans, Policies, and Regulations).

1.7 Public and Agency Participation and Intergovernmental Review

MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ provided the opportunity for state agencies and the public to comment on the EA. NHPA Section 106 correspondence is presented in Appendix A (NHPA Section 106 Documentation and Correspondence) and the Programmatic Agreement is included in Appendix D. In addition, other interested parties were invited to consult on the proposed undertaking, including the Montford Point Marines Association, Inc., the Onslow County Museum, and the Jacksonville–Onslow Chamber of Commerce. Appendix A contains correspondence with this organization. Public comments were also solicited in compliance with Section 106 as part of the NEPA public review.

A Coastal Consistency Determination was prepared and submitted to the North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality, Division of Coastal Management. A concurrence letter, dated September 24, 2018, is appended to the EA (Appendix C, Coastal Consistency Determination).

The Draft EA was posted on a website and circulated to state agencies through the State Clearinghouse review process. The Clearinghouse comment period extended from September 12 to October 17, 2018. Comments are provided in Appendix E (Clearinghouse Comments). A notice of availability was published in the *Jacksonville Daily News* on September 30, October 1, and October 2, 2018. Copies of the ad are included in Appendix F (Newspaper Notices).

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2 Proposed Action and Alternatives

The Council on Environmental Quality Regulations for Implementing the Procedural Provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) establish policies for federal agencies, include “using the NEPA process to identify and assess reasonable alternatives to the Proposed Action that would avoid or minimize adverse effects of these actions on the quality of the human environment” (40 Code of Federal Regulations section 1500.2 [e]). This chapter describes the evaluation factors used to screen alternatives, project alternatives considered in detail, and alternatives considered but eliminated from further consideration.

2.1 Proposed Action

Under the proposed action, Marine Corps Installations East-Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune (MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ) would demolish 73 non-essential buildings, as summarized in Table 1-1.

2.2 Screening Factors

Action alternatives considered include demolition, rehabilitation/adaptive reuse, mothballing, and transfer and/or leasing. Although rehabilitation/adaptive reuse has been undertaken on many historic buildings on MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ, based on the screening factors, only demolition of the listed buildings (as identified through the process described in Section 1.2.3) would meet the purpose and need of reducing the inventory of non-essential buildings. Therefore, the demolition of these buildings is the only action alternative carried forward for analysis. Brief descriptions of alternatives eliminated from further consideration are presented in Section 2.3 (Alternatives Carried Forward).

Factors used to screen alternatives for all buildings include the following:

- **Mission** – Evaluate whether the building serves a current or foreseeable United States Marine Corps (USMC) or specific mission requirement or need.
- **Condition** – Consider building condition configuration, and ability to renovate.
- **Regulatory compliance** – Compliance with applicable federal, state, and local laws as well as Department of Defense/USMC regulations to include the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA); Department of Defense Instruction 4715.16, Cultural Resources Management; Marine Corps Order (MCO) 5090.2, Environmental Compliance and Protection Manual; and other environmental regulations.
- **Cost** – MCO 11000.5 defines the costs and work limits associated with Facilities Sustainment, Restoration and Modernization Program funding (e.g., minor construction is limited to no more than 4 percent of the locally authorized Facilities Sustainment, Restoration and Modernization Program funds) (Department of the Navy, 2016). Repair projects that exceed 75 percent of the plant replacement value of the facility require additional economic justification and mission impact statements and may require military construction funding. Military construction projects are limited to less than \$1 million without funding approval from Congress (Department of the Navy, 2016).

2.3 Alternatives Carried Forward

2.3.1 No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the 73 buildings at MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ would not be demolished. Personnel and missions currently located within these buildings would be moved to available spaces in existing and planned newer and more efficient buildings. The historic buildings would be left in caretaker status. Under the No Action Alternative, maintenance costs would still be incurred, including costs associated with preventing vacant buildings from becoming a safety hazard and regular maintenance for occupied buildings. The No Action Alternative may also result in the historic buildings falling into a state of disrepair (i.e., “demolition through neglect”) if funding is not available for continued maintenance costs. The No Action Alternative would not meet the purpose and need as described in Section 1.3 (Purpose and Need), and, therefore, is not considered a reasonable alternative. However, Council on Environmental Quality guidelines stipulate that the No Action Alternative must be analyzed to assess any environmental consequences that may occur if the proposed action is not implemented. Therefore, this alternative was carried forward for analysis.

Caretaker Status

Facilities in “caretaker status” are not currently occupied or used but could have an identified future use and are maintained only at a level necessary to preserve the structural integrity (Department of the Navy, 2016).

2.3.2 Alternative 1 (Preferred Alternative)

Alternative 1 would involve demolishing all of the non-essential buildings identified in Table 1-1. MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ has conducted regular inspections of these buildings over the past several years to assess their physical condition and evaluated their mission dependency status. In addition to being non-essential, due to age and condition, many of the buildings present a variety of safety, security, fire, and environmental concerns.

A demolition contractor would be responsible for determining the preferred methods for demolition. However, the following represents a conceptual approach to the pre-demolition, demolition, and post-demolition activities, including best management practices and requirements for Alternative 1.

Pre-Demolition

MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), and the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Officer (NC SHPO) have signed a programmatic agreement (PA) for demolition of historic buildings as part of the Infrastructure Reset Strategy implementation. The programmatic agreement includes measures to mitigate upfront adverse effects as a result of the demolition; and processes for future consultations with the NC SHPO related to the Infrastructure Reset Strategy implementation and post review discoveries. The demolition contractor would adhere to installation requirements, including submitting excavation permit requests, permit for outages, and a contractor hazardous material inventory form.

The contractor would prepare and submit a demolition plan, as well as obtain necessary permits and approvals. The demolition plan would include an accident prevention plan, traffic control plan, solid waste management plan, and a hazardous materials abatement plan that contains asbestos and lead-based paint abatement plans, per U.S. Army Corps of Engineers EM 385-1-1, Safety and Health

Requirements Manual (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 2014). The contractor would conduct a hazard assessment to determine required personal protective measures. Signs would be posted in work areas to notify workers of safety equipment requirements. The contractor's demolition plan would describe the strategy for handling and disposing of demolition debris. Part of this strategy would be to divert the demolition waste from landfills, as practicable, using deconstruction techniques that reduce, reuse, or recycle the various types of waste.

Demolition

Demolition would include the total removal of any foundations and floor slabs, exterior and interior structural walls, roofing, siding, decking, and concrete pedestals and spread footings. In addition, all utility hookups would be rerouted or disconnected and capped near the closest junction.

The contractor would characterize construction and demolition debris prior to disposal. Hazardous substances, such as asbestos-containing materials, lead-based paint, polychlorinated biphenyls, chlorofluorocarbons (if present in equipment), and mercury-containing equipment (e.g., thermostats, light ballasts, and light tubes), would be abated or removed from work areas. Abatement procedures would adhere to all applicable federal, state, and local regulations. Due to their age, the buildings are assumed to have asbestos and lead-based paint.

Hazardous waste would be handled, stored, and disposed of in accordance with applicable federal and state requirements, including the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, Toxic Substances Control Act, and North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services regulations. If any undocumented soil or groundwater contamination would be encountered during demolition, the contractor would notify the MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ ER Manager. Waste will be managed in accordance with all applicable regulations including any necessary agency notifications.

Friable and non-friable asbestos-containing material would be handled, stored, and disposed of in accordance with 40 Code of Federal Regulations sections 61.140 through 61.15 and North Carolina General Statute sections 130A-444 through 452, Asbestos Hazard Management. Emergency generators and associated fuel tanks would either be reused elsewhere on the base or decommissioned and disposed of. Decommissioned fuel tanks will be triple rinsed to ensure all product and vapors are removed prior to disposal. Rinse water will be containerized and properly disposed of.

Temporary sites for stockpiling and handling of recyclable wastes would be established. During windy or rainy weather conditions, stockpiled materials would be covered with tarps or other suitable materials, and the piles would be enclosed with a sediment fence or other suitable measures to minimize wind- or rain-induced runoff and dispersion. Fugitive dust generated by demolition activities would also be controlled to comply with section 3.MM of MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ's Title V air permit.

The demolition contractor would dispose of materials that could not be reused or recycled at a permitted landfill. The contractor would determine specific locations for temporary storage of recycling or disposing of demolition debris. Similarly, the number of truck trips required for transporting the demolition debris to recycling and disposal facilities would be determined by the contractor. Truck access routes to the building sites would be determined by the contractor and specified in the contractor's traffic control plan.

Post-Demolition

Erosion control measures (e.g., sediment fences, hay dikes, and wattles) would be used, as needed, until permanent vegetative or other cover has been established. The building sites would be returned to conditions compatible with the surrounding area.

2.4 Alternatives Considered but Eliminated from Further Consideration

Alternatives considered but eliminated from further consideration for this Environmental Assessment include rehabilitation, adaptive reuse, mothballing, leasing, and transfer, as detailed below.

2.4.1 Rehabilitation and Adaptive Reuse

MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ considered rehabilitation and adaptive reuse in association with alternatives for the proposed action. Rehabilitation returns a property to a state of utility through repair or alteration. The repairs make contemporary use of the building possible while preserving historic, architectural, and cultural values. Cost-effective reuse may not be practical because the building design is obsolete (i.e., the purpose of the building no longer exists or technological advances/safety regulations have changed and reused buildings would need to meet current requirements). Reuse of a historic property can result in the building having a new function compared to the original purpose. Rehabilitation of historic buildings must conform to the Secretary of the Interior *Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties, Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring and Reconstructing Historic Buildings* (NPS, 1995).

MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ has already identified 11 historic buildings for rehabilitation across four historic districts as part of the infrastructure reset strategy. However, rehabilitation or adaptive reuse of buildings that do not have a current or future use/mission would not be a sound use of USMC fiscal resources and would not result in a reduction of non-essential buildings at MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ. Therefore, rehabilitation and adaptive reuse for all of the proposed historic buildings was eliminated from further consideration.

2.4.2 Mothballing

“Mothballing” is defined as closure of a facility for an indefinite period and maintaining the facility with minimal effort to allow for potential future reactivation. Minimal maintenance would occur only for repairs of weather-related damage or in emergencies, such as fire or break-ins. This option would also include stabilizing the buildings to minimize any immediate safety concerns. The Department of the Navy (which includes the Navy and USMC) has procedures for mothballing historic buildings (DoD, 2008). This process includes determining the timeframe for mothballing, structurally stabilizing the building, repairing leaks, and exterminating any insects or pests. The building is then secured to prevent vandalism and provide adequate ventilation to the interior to control moisture. This alternative would include disconnecting and securing the utilities and mechanical systems. Rehabilitation would only occur if a future use is identified and funding is available.

However, mothballing would not result in a permanent reduction of non-essential buildings on MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ. Therefore, mothballing was eliminated from further consideration.

2.4.3 Leasing

To lease a building, a memorandum of understanding and access easement would need to be signed. The lease memorandum of understanding and easement would include specific language stating the “user” would be responsible for all building maintenance costs/utilities for the length of the agreement, but the building would not need to be upgraded to meet anti-terrorism/force protection standards if a nonfederal agency was interested in the building. MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ would not make any upgrades to the building; the entity interested in the building would have to accept it “as is.” As part of the real estate process, there would be upfront administrative fees/costs that, along with building repairs and maintenance, could result in an economically infeasible option for the entity/interested party. Therefore, leasing was dismissed from further consideration.

2.4.4 Transfer

MCO 11000.5 states that excess, surplus, or unserviceable facilities from inventory can be removed by property transfer or demolition. The General Services Administration property disposal process provides opportunities for surplus property transfer with priority given to other federal agencies. This process will be used for the buildings under consideration for reduction under the proposed action. Building condition and associated costs to renovate or bring the building to code and location within a secure military installation would represent substantial constraints to the transfer process. Therefore, this alternative was eliminated from further consideration.

2.5 Best Management Practices Included in the Proposed Action

This section presents an overview of the best management practices (BMPs) that are incorporated into the proposed action described in this document. BMPs are existing policies, practices, and measures that MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ would adopt to reduce the environmental impacts of designated activities, functions, or processes. Although BMPs mitigate potential impacts by avoiding, minimizing, or reducing/eliminating impacts, BMPs are distinguished from potential mitigation measures because BMPs are (1) existing requirements for the proposed action; (2) ongoing, regularly occurring practices; or (3) not unique to this proposed action. In other words, the BMPs identified in this document are inherently part of the proposed action and are not potential mitigation measures proposed as a function of the NEPA environmental review process for the proposed action. Table 2-1 includes a list of BMPs. Mitigation measures are discussed separately in Chapter 4 (Environmental Consequences).

Table 2-1. Best Management Practices

BMP Category	Description	Impacts Reduced/Avoided
Water Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Obtain a General Permit for Discharges of Storm Water Associated with Construction Activity for demolition that would disturb more than 1 acre (e.g., Building H1, and other areas where buildings are close and would be considered part of a larger plan of development, such as Montford Point Camp No. 2/2A). A State Stormwater Management Permit, issued in accordance with 15A NCAC 02H.1000, would also be obtained for these sites.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Reduce erosion, sedimentation, and stormwater pollution during construction by following permit stipulations and the base’s Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan.

Table 2-1. Best Management Practices

<i>BMP Category</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Impacts Reduced/Avoided</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Smaller demolition areas would adhere to the base's Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan, which requires that regular inspection of construction areas and installation and maintenance of sedimentation and erosion control devices. 	
Hazardous Materials and Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Personnel and contractors will follow BMPs and standard operating procedures found in MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ ORDER 5090.9, Hazardous Material/Waste Management in the handling, removal, and disposal of potentially hazardous substances. All buildings proposed for demolition are presumed to contain ACM, PCBs, and LBP due to age. Removal and/or abatement will be conducted by a licensed contractor, as necessary. Contractors performing the demolition work will be made aware of IR Program sites, land use control restrictions, and follow all required safety procedures. Multiple aboveground storage tanks are associated with the buildings proposed for demolition. These tanks will be removed, salvaged, or properly disposed of at a recycling or other designated facility. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect health and safety of personnel and contractors. Ensure proper disposal of ACM, PCBs, and LBP. Ensure proper salvage or disposal/recycle of any aboveground tanks associated with the demolished buildings.
Biological Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nest removals/building demolition would occur outside of migratory bird nesting season and/or bat roosting season. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential impacts to an osprey nest located on a large antenna near Building H1. Reduction in unintentional/incidental takes of nesting migratory birds and roosting state special concern bat species.

ACM = asbestos containing materials; BMP = best management practices; IR = Installation Restoration; LBP = lead-based paint; MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ Marine Corps Installations East-Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune; PCBs = polychlorinated biphenyls

3 Affected Environment

This chapter presents a description of the environmental resources and baseline conditions that could be affected from implementing any of the alternatives and an analysis of the potential direct and indirect effects of each alternative.

All potentially relevant environmental resource areas were initially considered for analysis in this Environmental Assessment (EA). In compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act, the Council on Environmental Quality, and Department of Navy guidelines; the discussion of the affected environment (i.e., existing conditions) focuses only on those resource areas potentially subject to impacts. Additionally, the level of detail used in describing a resource is commensurate with the anticipated level of potential environmental impact.

“Significance,” as used in the National Environmental Policy Act, requires considerations of both context and intensity. *Context* means that the significance of an action must be analyzed in several contexts such as society as a whole (e.g., human, national), the affected region, the affected interests, and the locality. Significance varies with the setting of a proposed action. For instance, in the case of a site-specific action, significance would usually depend on the effects in the locale rather than in the world as a whole. Both short- and long-term effects are relevant. *Intensity* refers to the severity or extent of the potential environmental impact, which can be thought of in terms of the potential amount of the likely change. In general, the more sensitive the context, the less intense a potential impact needs to be in order to be considered significant. Likewise, the less sensitive the context, the more intense a potential impact would be expected to be significant.

Resource areas potentially affected by the proposed action and analyzed in this EA include:

- cultural resources,
- water resources (only stormwater),
- hazardous materials and wastes, and
- biological resources.

The potential impacts to the following resource areas are considered to be negligible or non-existent, so they were not analyzed in detail in this EA:

- **Geology, topography, and soils.** The proposed action would not affect geology, topography, or soils. No unique geologic features are present in the area of the proposed action. The topography of the affected areas of the installation is flat. The soils in the building areas are already disturbed and include building sites, streets, parking lots, and other structures. Therefore, these resources were not analyzed further.
- **Transportation and traffic.** The proposed action would not affect traffic and transportation. The proposed action would not change the number of permanent employees at MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ. No permanent traffic increases would occur. Some temporary increases in traffic resulting from construction workers and heavy vehicles could occur but would be minimal because demolition would occur in different areas of the base and all would not occur at the same time. The demolition would span multiple years based on funding acquisition. In addition, construction equipment would generally remain on-site until the project is complete (i.e., it would not be moved in and out each

day). Equipment would be used during off-peak traffic hours (i.e., not during rush hour) when possible. Therefore, this resource was not analyzed further.

- **Socioeconomics.** The proposed action would not negatively impact population, demographics, housing, or income at MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ because the number of permanent employees at MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ would not change. Therefore, there would be no changes to population, demographics, income, community services, and facilities or housing. Demolition workers would likely be from the local labor pool. The proposed demolition projects would occur based on funding availability and could extend until 2027. Overall, demolition contracts would be worth approximately \$18 million over a 10-year period, presenting a beneficial impact to the economy. The duration for demolition of each building would be short term (e.g., a few months). Therefore, this resource was not analyzed further.
- **Environmental justice.** Executive Order 12898 addresses environmental justice and requires federal agencies to consider any disproportionately high and adverse health or environmental effects on low-income or minority populations. The proposed action would occur within a secured military installation; therefore, no disproportionately high or adverse health or environmental effects on off-base minority or low-income populations would occur. Therefore, this resource was not analyzed further.
- **Public health and safety.** The proposed action would not affect public health and safety because it would occur entirely within a secured military installation with limited public access. Executive Order 13045, Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks, requires the determination of any potential disproportionate environmental health risks and safety risks to children. There would be no disproportionate health and safety effects to children because the Base schools and day care centers are not located near the demolition sites. For example, Courthouse Bay Child Development Center is located 1 mile from the Assault Amphibious Base Historic District and Brewster Child Development Center is 2 miles from Montford Point Camp No. 1 Historic District. The Johnson Primary School is 1 mile from the Naval Hospital Historic District, and Tarawa Terrace Elementary School is 1.5 miles from Montford Point Camp No. 1 Historic District. Work sites would be properly signed and access restricted using barricades, tape, cones, or other means. Contractors would adhere to all Occupational Safety and Health Administration and United States Marine Corps (USMC) safety regulations, including those for asbestos and lead. Therefore, this resource was not analyzed further.
- **Air quality.** Onslow County is in the Southern Coastal Plain Intrastate Air Quality Control Region and is in attainment for all National Ambient Air Quality Standards. Air pollutant emissions would be generated from vehicles and equipment used in the proposed demolition of the buildings. However, these emissions would be temporary, projects would be spread out over many years, and would not affect the attainment status of the region or result in more than minor levels of emissions. The Proposed Action would not violate MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ's Title V air permit. Fugitive dust emissions would be managed so that they do not cause or contribute to complaints or visible emissions beyond the Base boundary. Several listed Title V air emission sources (generators) associated with Proposed Action buildings would be removed and the permit would be updated to reflect removal. Best management practices would be employed, such as reduced idling of vehicles, use of low sulfur diesel, proper use and maintenance of all equipment emission control devices, and watering/spraying to suppress dust. Therefore, this resource was not analyzed further.

- **Noise.** Noise from the proposed action would be generated by vehicles and equipment used to demolish the buildings. No sensitive receptors (e.g., hospitals, schools) are located adjacent to the project areas (see the discussion above on public health and safety, as the closest school and day care centers are 1 mile away) or would be affected by the proposed action. Therefore, this resource was not analyzed further.
- **Land use.** The proposed action would not change, conflict, or otherwise affect land use or land use designations at MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ. Future land use would either be open space or additional parking in previously developed areas. Therefore, this resource was not analyzed further.
- **Utilities and infrastructure.** MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ provides potable water, sanitary sewer, stormwater, electricity, natural gas, and steam distribution (which is undergoing decentralization) for on-base use. The proposed action would not result in an increase in population, impervious surfaces, or energy demand at MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ that would exceed existing utility capacities. The proposed action would generate solid waste in the form of construction and demolition debris. However, debris would be recycled to the greatest extent possible, and North Carolina landfills that accept construction and demolition debris have sufficient capacity, since demolition will likely spread over several years based on availability of funding (North Carolina DEQ, 2013). Infrastructure at MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ includes buildings, roadways, and sidewalks. The proposed action would result in minor, long-term beneficial impacts to infrastructure, because eliminating these non-essential buildings would reduce maintenance and utility costs and services that could be applied to mission-essential buildings and infrastructure. Therefore, this resource was not analyzed further.
- **Community facilities and services.** None of the buildings proposed for demolition provide facilities or services for the MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ or the off-base community. Therefore, this resource was not analyzed further.

3.1 Cultural Resources

This discussion of cultural resources includes prehistoric and historic archaeological sites; historic buildings, structures, and districts; and physical entities and human-made or natural features important to a culture, a subculture, or a community for traditional, religious, or other reasons. Cultural resources can be divided into three major categories:

- Archaeological resources (prehistoric and historic) are locations where human activity measurably altered the earth or left deposits of physical remains.
- Architectural resources include standing buildings, structures, landscapes, and other built-environment resources of historic or aesthetic significance.
- Traditional cultural properties may include archaeological resources, structures, neighborhoods, prominent topographic features, habitat, plants, animals, and minerals that Native Americans or other groups consider essential for the preservation of traditional culture.

3.1.1 Regulatory Setting

Cultural resources are governed by other federal laws and regulations, including the NHPA, Archeological and Historic Preservation Act, American Indian Religious Freedom Act, Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990. Federal agencies' responsibility for protecting historic properties is defined primarily by Sections

106 and 110 of the NHPA. Section 106 requires federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings on historic properties. Section 110 of the NHPA requires federal agencies to establish—in conjunction with the Secretary of the Interior—historic preservation programs for the identification, evaluation, and protection of historic properties. Cultural resources also may be covered by state, local, and territorial laws.

3.1.2 Affected Environment

Cultural resources listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or eligible for listing in the NRHP are “historic properties” as defined by the NHPA. The list was established under the NHPA and is administered by the National Park Service on behalf of the Secretary of the Interior. The NRHP includes properties on public and private land. Properties can be determined eligible for listing in the NRHP by the Secretary of the Interior or by a federal agency official with concurrence from the applicable State Historic Preservation Officer. An NRHP-eligible property has the same protections as a property listed in the NRHP. The historical properties include archaeological and architectural resources.

Beginning in 1997, MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ inventoried cultural resources to identify historical properties that are listed or potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP (MCB Camp LeJeune, 2019). Table 3-1 presents historic buildings by historic district eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

NRHP Definitions

(NPS, 2018)

Building – A resource created principally to shelter any form of human activity, such as a house.

Property – Area of land containing a single historic resource or a group of resources, and constituting a single entry in the NRHP.

Structure – A functional construction made for purposes other than creating shelter, such as a bridge.

Table 3-1. Historic Buildings and Structures by Historic District Eligible for Listing on National Register of Historic Places

<i>Historic District</i>	<i>Contributing Buildings</i>	<i>Individually Eligible Buildings¹</i>	<i>Other Contributing Resources²</i>
Assault Amphibian Base	2	0	0
Command Services/Regimental Area No. 3	44	7	24
Montford Point Camp No. 1	48	0	0
Montford Point Camp No. 2/2A	35	0	0
Naval Hospital	1	1	2
Parachute Training	2	0	3
Stone Bay Rifle Range	35	0	5
Other	2	1	3
TOTAL	169	9*	31

1. Nine individually eligible structures contribute to historic districts. The USO Building is individually eligible but does not contribute to a historic district.

2. Other contributing resources include structures, sites, and objects.

The area of potential effect (APE) for cultural resources is the geographic area or areas within which an undertaking (project, activity, program, or practice) may cause changes in the character or use of any historic properties present. The APE is influenced by the scale and nature of the undertaking and may be different for various kinds of effects caused by the undertaking. For this proposed action, MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ determined that the APE is defined as the installation boundaries of MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ.

3.1.2.1 Architectural Resources

MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ has inventoried and evaluated all historic buildings and structures that were built prior to 1947 for potential listing on the NRHP. Of these 2,617 architectural resources, 188 were determined eligible for listing on the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource to a historic district. Eight historic districts have been identified as eligible for listing on the NRHP (MCB Camp LeJeune, 2019).

In an effort to prioritize the treatment of historic buildings, MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ prepared Guidelines for Historic Buildings Management in 2008, which includes four treatment categories based on the relative significance of the resource (The Louis Berger Group, Inc., 2008). The treatment categorization serves as guidance for building treatment to avoid adverse effects to historic properties. Each of the 73 buildings analyzed in this EA is NRHP-eligible as a contributing resource to one of the seven NRHP-eligible historic districts in which they are located; two buildings are also individually eligible for the NRHP. The 73 buildings include Category 1, Category 2, and Category 3 buildings. The definitions for these categories are as follows:

Category 1 – Long-Term Preservation. Elements of the historic built environment assigned to Category 1 are those that are the most worthy of long-term preservation and investment. Category 1 resources are assigned the highest priority for maintenance and repair in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and for continuing or adaptive use in carrying out the mission of the base.

Category 2 – Consideration for Long-Term Preservation. Category 2 buildings and structures possess sufficient significance, continuing or adaptive use potential, or other value to merit consideration for long-term preservation. Category 2 buildings and structures should be preserved over the long run if doing so does not seriously impede the mission of the base or cost an unduly large amount of funds.

Category 3 – Consideration in Planning and Decision Making. Category 3 buildings and structures possess sufficient significance, or continuing or adaptive use potential, to merit consideration in planning and decision making. Category 3 buildings, however, are accorded a lower priority because their integrity is compromised, preservation would require investment disproportionate to their significance, or they constitute only minor aspects of a larger entity (such as a historic district) and their removal would not materially compromise the significance of the entity of which they are a part (MCB Camp LeJeune, 2019).

The affected historic districts include the Assault Amphibian Base, Command Services/Regimental Area No. 3, Naval Hospital, Parachute Training, Montford Point Camp No. 1, Montford Point Camp No. 2/2A, and Stone Bay Rifle Range.

3.1.2.2 Assault Amphibious Base Historic District

The Assault Amphibian Base at MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ was built in 1942 and was used for amphibious landings training for enlisted personnel. The district was determined eligible for listing on the NRHP

under Criterion A based on its direct association with the primary mission of MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ during World War II (MCB Camp LeJeune, 2019). The district has two non-adjoining contributing resources: Buildings A-1 (Carpenter Shop) and A-2 (Machine Shop). Figure 1-3 depicts the Assault Amphibious Base Historic District, and Table 3-2 presents the contributing resources to the district.

Construction of the Assault Amphibian Base at Courthouse Bay was completed in August 1942 and provided enlisted personnel with training in amphibious landings. Amphibious assault was the primary wartime mission that included the seizure, occupation, and defense of advanced bases. Buildings A-1 (Carpenter Shop) and A-2 (Machine Shop) were erected to serve as shops for maintenance and repair for the fleet of amphibious landing craft and tractors. These buildings were used to provide critical training to Marines directly applicable to their execution of the island-hopping war in the Pacific theater. Because of its direct association with the primary mission of Camp Lejeune during World War II, the Assault Amphibian Base Historic District is eligible for listing on the NRHP as a training facility within the historical context of Marine mobilization and training (MCB Camp LeJeune, 2019).

Table 3-2. Assault Amphibian Base Historic District Contributing Buildings

<i>Building Number</i>	<i>Current Function</i>	<i>Construction Date</i>	<i>Historical Context</i>	<i>Preservation Category</i>	<i>Proposed for Demolition?</i>
A1	Carpenter Shop	1942	World War II	2	Yes
A2	Machine Shop	1942	World War II	2	No

3.1.2.3 Command Services/Regimental Area No. 3 Historic District

The Command Services area contains the activities and functions necessary for the administration, operation, maintenance, and supply of MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ. Hadnot Point became the administrative center of the base in 1942, when the Post Command moved into the Base Headquarters (Building 1). Command Services buildings typically were larger compared with their regimental and battalion counterparts and incorporated architectural embellishments to reflect their leadership roles. For example, Base Headquarters, Building 1, was sited at the physical center of the area and built using an appropriate architectural scale and massing to reinforce its position within the military hierarchy. The neighboring Infirmary, also in a prominent location as the Naval Medical Corps' principal Hadnot Point regimental area, displays elaborate architectural embellishment. The Protestant Chapel, the Catholic Chapel, the Base Theater, and the Bus Station, providing more support-oriented social services, reflect their base-wide importance through location, massing, and architectural finish. Despite their individuality, the significance of the six buildings most strongly relates to their historical associated functions as part of Command Services at Camp Lejeune. Collectively, the six buildings significantly represent and document the physical manifestation of the USMC command hierarchy and the range of services required to administer, operate, and supply social services to a large-scale military base. As a result, the Command Services Regimental Area No. 3 Historic District is eligible for listing in the National Register as a "Service/Support Facility" within the historical context "Command Services." (MCB Camp LeJeune, 2019).

Immediately adjacent to Command Services, Regimental Area No. 3 was built between 1942 and 1945 to house and train personnel during World War II. It is composed of three battalions, each containing four barracks, a mess hall, administration building, warehouses, and classrooms. These two districts have been combined to form a single contiguous historic district. This district contains 44 contributing buildings (Table 3-3), 7 individually eligible buildings, and 6 structures, 12 sites, and 6 objects. Seven

Buildings (Buildings 1, 2, 15, 16, 17, 19, and 235) within the district are considered individually eligible for listing on the NRHP. The district is significant both under Criterion A for its association with the primary mission of MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ (i.e., the training of personnel) and Criterion C for its distinctive built environment reflecting and reinforcing military organization and hierarchy (MCB Camp Lejeune, 2019). Figure 1-4 shows the Command Services/Regimental Area No. 3 Historic District.

Table 3-3. Command Services/Regimental Area No. 3 Historic District Contributing Buildings

<i>Building Number</i>	<i>Current Function</i>	<i>Construction Date</i>	<i>Historical Context</i>	<i>Preservation Category</i>	<i>Proposed for Demolition?</i>
1	Base Headquarters	1942	World War II	1 ^a	No
2	Administration	1942	World War II	1 ^a	No
15	Medical Clinic	1943	World War II	1 ^a	No
16	Chapel	1942	World War II	1 ^a	No
17	Chapel	1942	World War II	1 ^a	No
19	Base Theater	1943	World War II	1 ^a	No
235	Bus Station	1944	World War II	1 ^a	No
236	Training Pool	1943	World War II	2	No
300	Gymnasium	1943	World War II	2	Yes
302	Administration	1942	World War II	2	Yes
320A	Storehouse	1943	World War II	3	No
307	Storage	1942	World War II	2	Yes
308	Administration	1942	World War II	2	No
309	Administration	1942	World War II	2	No
311	Storage	1942	World War II	3	Yes
312	Administration	1942	World War II	2	No
313	Administration	1942	World War II	2	No
315	Administration	1943	World War II	2	Yes
316	Administration	1942	World War II	2	No
317	Administration	1943	World War II	2	No
318	Administration	1942	World War II	2	No
319	Storage	1942	World War II	2	Yes
320	Administration	1942	World War II	2	No
321	Administration	1942	World War II	2	No
322	Administration	1942	World War II	2	No
322A	Storage	1943	World War II	3	No
323	Administration	1942	World War II	2	No
324	Administration	1943	World War II	2	No
326	Administration	1942	World War II	2	No
327	Administration	1942	World War II	2	No
333	Administration	1942	World War II	3	No
334	Storage	1942	World War II	3	Yes
339	Administration	1943	World War II	3	Yes
340	Storage	1943	World War II	3	Yes
341	Maintenance	1943	World War II	3	No
342	Storage	1943	World War II	3	Yes
343	Instruction	1943	World War II	3	Yes
344	Administration	1943	World War II	3	Yes

Table 3-3. Command Services/Regimental Area No. 3 Historic District Contributing Buildings

<i>Building Number</i>	<i>Current Function</i>	<i>Construction Date</i>	<i>Historical Context</i>	<i>Preservation Category</i>	<i>Proposed for Demolition?</i>
1101	Warehouse	1942	World War II	3	No
1201	Warehouse	1942	World War II	3	No
1301	Warehouse	1942	World War II	3	No
1402	Warehouse	1942	World War II	3	No
1501	Warehouse	1942	World War II	3	No
1606	Warehouse	1943	World War II	3	No

a. Also individually eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

3.1.2.4 Montford Point Camp No. 1 Historic District

Montford Point Camp No. 1, which historically served as the training camp for African American Marines, contains 48 contributing resources (Figure 1-5 and Table 3-4).

The Montford Point Camp No. 1 Historic District helps document the training of all African American Marines during World War II. Completed in mid-August 1942 following the specifications for battalion units, Montford Point Camp No. 1 functioned as the principal boot camp training facility for the first USMC African American recruits. The camp originally featured six enlisted washrooms, a mess hall, an administration building, a dispensary, a recreation building, a post exchange, two warehouses, and a heating plant, all of frame construction that surrounded 108 portable Homosote huts. The institution of the military draft created a large influx of recruits, and the Montford Point Camp became the recruit depot for African American troops. The camp required enlargement in physical layout and organization. New buildings of tile block with stucco veneers were constructed along the west side of Montford Landing Road by mid-1943. These buildings included typical USMC regimental post buildings found throughout Camp Lejeune, including a larger administration building, an infirmary, a hostess house, a brig, a post theater, classroom buildings, and gun sheds. Late in 1943, a training pool was also erected at Montford Point in order to provide swimming training for African American recruits (MCB Camp Lejeune, 2019).

Providing African American Marines with the skills and instruction necessary for conducting war, the Montford Point Camp No. 1 Historic District is eligible for listing on the NRHP as a "Training Unit" within the historical context. This district was determined eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion A for its association with the primary mission of Camp Lejeune (i.e., the training of personnel) and Criterion C for its distinct built environment (MCB Camp Lejeune, 2019).

Table 3-4. Montford Point Camp No. 1 Historic District Contributing Buildings

<i>Building Number</i>	<i>Current Function</i>	<i>Construction Date</i>	<i>Historical Context</i>	<i>Preservation Category</i>	<i>Proposed for Demolition?</i>
M100	Library	1942	World War II	2	No
M101	Classroom	1942	World War II	2	No
M103	Maintenance	1943	World War II	3	Yes
M104	Classroom	1943	World War II	2	No
M105	Office/HQ	1943	World War II	2	Yes
M116	Chapel	1942	World War II	2	No
M119	Chapel	1942	World War II	3	Yes

Table 3-4. Montford Point Camp No. 1 Historic District Contributing Buildings

Building Number	Current Function	Construction Date	Historical Context	Preservation Category	Proposed for Demolition?
M120	HQ/Tool Shop	1943	World War II	3	Yes
M121	Administration	1943	World War II	3	Yes
M122	Maintenance	1943	World War II	3	Yes
M123	Classroom	1943	World War II	2	No
M124	Classroom	1943	World War II	2	No
M125	Classroom	1943	World War II	2	No
M126	Classroom	1943	World War II	2	No
M127	Diver Training	1943	World War II	2	No
M128	Medical/Dental	1944	World War II	2	No
M129	Gymnasium	1943	World War II	2	No
M130	Administration	1943	World War II	2	No
M131	Administration	1943	World War II	2	No
M132	Administration	1944	World War II	2	No
M133	Storage	1943	World War II	3	No
M139	Training Pool	1943	World War II	2	No
M401	Administration	1943	World War II	2	Yes
M402	Administration	1943	World War II	2	Yes
M403	Instruction	1943	World War II	2	No
M405	Instruction	1943	World War II	2	Yes
M406	Instruction	1943	World War II	2	No
M407	Administration	1943	World War II	2	No
M408	Storage	1943	World War II	2	Yes
M409	Instruction	1943	World War II	2	No
M411	Instruction	1943	World War II	2	No
M412	Instruction	1943	World War II	2	No
M413	Instruction	1943	World War II	2	No
M414	MWR Service	1943	World War II	2	Yes
M415	Storage	1943	World War II	2	Yes
M416	Administration	1943	World War II	2	No
M418	Administration	1943	World War II	2	No
M419	Instruction	1943	World War II	2	Yes
M420	Instruction	1943	World War II	2	No
M422	Instruction	1943	World War II	2	No
M424	Recreation	1943	World War II	2	No
M602	Laundry/MCX	1943	World War II	2	No
M603	Theater	1943	World War II	2	No
M604	Retail Clothing	1943	World War II	2	No
M607	Library	1943	World War II	2	No
M609	Instruction	1943	World War II	2	No
M614	BEQ	1942	World War II	2	No
M616	BEQ	1943	World War II	2	No

BEQ = Bachelor Enlisted Quarters; HQ = Headquarters; MWR = Morale, Welfare, and Recreation; MCX = Marine Corps Exchange

3.1.2.5 Montford Point Camp No. 2/2A Historic District

Montford Point Camp No. 2 also historically served as the training camp for African American Marines, and contains 35 contributing resources (Figure 1-6 and Table 3-5). Montford Point Camp No. 2 was built in 1942 and originally consisted of 150 Homosote huts, with wooden washroom buildings, mess hall, administration building, and an infirmary.

In response to the rapid mobilization demanded by World War II, the USMC erected camps for advanced or secondary training, in addition to recruit training. Considered temporary installations, camps typically featured less substantial, temporary structures, such as canvas tents, fiberboard huts, steel Quonsets, or one- or two-story wood-frame buildings. Semi-permanent, clay tile block construction camps were erected to segregate, house, and train new African American recruits and post-boot camp trainees. The camps followed the composition of the battalion training units, similar to the regimental units at Hadnot Point, which in its most elemental form consisted of barracks and an associated mess hall. At Montford Point Camp No. 2/2A, the barracks consisted of individual platoon buildings. Marines undergoing training at Camp No. 2 as part of the Messman's Branch occupied platoon barracks along Company Street West; ammunition and depot company trainees were housed in the barracks located along Company Street East. White officers and special enlisted personnel were accommodated in the adjacent Camp No. 2A. The camps also possessed battalion administrative and support facilities, including a headquarters, a post exchange, warehouses, an officers' mess, an enlisted personnel mess, and segregated washroom facilities. Physically separate from the main Hadnot Point area, Montford Point was selected by Marine officials for the training and housing of African American recruits to maintain segregation of white and African American Marines required at that time and to limit potential for racial disturbances (MCB Camp LeJeune, 2019).

Given these documented significant historical themes related to the "Training Unit" within the historical context "The Black Marine Training Experience, Montford Point," the Montford Point Camp No. 2/2A Historic District is eligible for listing on the NRHP. Built between 1942 and 1943 in order to house and train the first USMC African American enlistees for the 51st and 52nd Composite Defense Battalions, as well as 63 combat support companies, the Montford Point Camp No. 2/2A relates directly to the USMC mission during World War II (i.e., providing Marines with the skills and instruction necessary for conducting war). The camps are also directly associated with the recruitment and training of the first African Americans to enter the USMC. In addition, the camp reflects the hierarchical organizational structure of the battalion-group training unit composed of barracks, mess halls, warehouses, and associated administration unit support buildings. Established in response to the USMC policy of providing separate facilities for white and black recruits, the Montford Point Camp No. 2/2A Historic District is also eligible for listing on the NRHP as a distinctive built environment reflecting and reinforcing military organizational hierarchy (MCB Camp LeJeune, 2015). This district was determined eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion A for its association with the primary mission of MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ (i.e., the training of personnel) and Criterion C for its distinct built environment (MCB Camp LeJeune, 2019).

Table 3-5. Montford Point Camp No. 2/2A Historic District Contributing Buildings

Building Number	Current Function	Construction Date	Historical Context	Preservation Category	Proposed for Demolition?
M200	Administration	1943	World War II	2	Yes
M201	Instruction	1943	World War II	2	Yes
M203	Instruction	1943	World War II	3	No
M205	Latrine	1943	World War II	2	Yes
M206	Latrine	1943	World War II	2	Yes
M207	Latrine	1943	World War II	2	Yes
M208	Latrine	1943	World War II	2	Yes
M209	Latrine	1943	World War II	2	Yes
M210	Latrine	1943	World War II	2	Yes
M211	Instruction	1943	World War II	2	Yes
M212	Storage	1943	World War II	2	Yes
M213	Storage	1943	World War II	2	Yes
M214	Storage	1943	World War II	2	Yes
M215	Instruction	1943	World War II	2	Yes
M216	Instruction	1943	World War II	2	Yes
M217	Instruction	1943	World War II	2	Yes
M218	Instruction	1943	World War II	2	Yes
M219	Instruction	1943	World War II	2	Yes
M220	Supply	1943	World War II	2	Yes
M221	Instruction	1943	World War II	2	Yes
M222	Administration	1943	World War II	2	Yes
M223	Administration	1943	World War II	2	Yes
M224	Instruction	1943	World War II	2	Yes
M225	Instruction	1943	World War II	2	Yes
M226	Instruction	1943	World War II	2	Yes
M227	Instruction	1943	World War II	2	Yes
M228	Instruction	1943	World War II	2	Yes
M229	Instruction	1943	World War II	2	Yes
M231	BOQ	1943	World War II	3	No
M232	BOQ/NCOQ	1942	World War II	2	Yes
M233	BOQ/NCOQ	1942	World War II	2	Yes
M234	BOQ/NCOQ	1942	World War II	2	Yes
M235	BOQ/NCOQ	1942	World War II	2	Yes
M236	BOQ/NCOQ	1942	World War II	2	Yes
M237	Steam Heat	1943	World War II	3	Yes

BOQ = Bachelor Officer Quarters; NCOQ = Non-Commissioned Officer Quarters

3.1.2.6 Naval Hospital Historic District

This district features one contributing building: the hospital, which is also individually eligible for the NRHP (Figure 1-7 and Table 3-6). Construction of the Naval Hospital at Camp Lejeune began in mid-April 1942 following standard naval hospital design and spatial organization. A three-story administrative building and rear wing housing recreational and dining facilities formed the central portion of the hospital. Two-story and one-story wings were erected perpendicular to the main block in long rectangular wings connected by a central hyphen. The Neocolonial architectural themes of the base's other principal buildings were used in the construction of the main block, resulting in an elaborately embellished formal south elevation. At the time of its commissioning in May 1943, the Naval Hospital at Camp Lejeune appeared similar to its present form (Figure 1-20) but without the northern T-shaped wing or the one-story wings on the west and east ends of the building. The hospital complex at Hadnot Point also included, in addition to the main hospital building, civilian and WAVES nurses' quarters, a 40-bed family hospital, two corpsmen's quarters, a medical warehouse, a garage, a powder house, a laundry, two servants' quarters, a bachelor officer quarters, three single-family quarters for senior officers (Surgeon's Row), and individual quarters for warrant officers. Construction of the one-story wings began in January 1945 and gave the hospital a total of 1,800 beds. The one-story wings constituted the last World War II-era Navy and Marine Corps hospital construction (MCB Camp LeJeune, 2019).

Built to provide medical care and treatment to members of Camp Lejeune's resident community and assist in the training of corpsmen, pharmacist's mates, and hospital attendants for service with the Marines at bases and in the Pacific theater, the Naval Hospital directly participated in the programs of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. Associated with the wartime programs and activities of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, the Naval Hospital Historic District is eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion A as a "Medical Facility" under the historical context "U. S. Naval Hospital, Camp Lejeune." Incorporating the Neocolonial architectural themes, and using materials and ornament to define and reinforce Camp Lejeune's principal buildings as distinguished structures, the Naval Hospital, Building H1, also embodies the noteworthy design characteristics developed for naval hospitals by the Bureau of Yards and Docks. As such, the hospital is individually eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion C for its reflection of the noteworthy standard design characteristics of a medical facility (MCB Camp LeJeune, 2019).

Table 3-6. Naval Hospital Historic District Contributing Building

<i>Building Number</i>	<i>Current Function</i>	<i>Construction Date</i>	<i>Historical Context</i>	<i>Preservation Category</i>	<i>Proposed for Demolition?</i>
H1	Hospital	1943	World War II	1	Yes

3.1.2.7 Parachute Training Historic District

Parachute training facilities were established at Camp Lejeune in 1942 as part of the USMC use of paratroop landings in support of amphibious assaults (MCB Camp LeJeune, 2019). The facilities included three steel training towers with associated equipment buildings (PT-4, PT-5, and PT-6), a parachute storage and packing building (PT-1), a training building (PT-2), jumping platforms, and a small heating plant (PT-3). Buildings PT-1, PT-2, PT-3, and PT-4 have been demolished. PT-5 has been repurposed as a Marine Special Forces Recruiting office. PT-5 and PT-6 (Figure 1-8, Figure 1-21, and Table 3-7) are the two remaining training tower equipment buildings and are contributing resources to the historic district.

As part of the USMC planned use of paratroop landings in offensive support of amphibious assaults, parachute training facilities were established at Camp Lejeune and at Camp Gillespie near San Diego, California, in mid-1942. After training four battalions of paratroop Marines at Camp Lejeune, the Marine Corps consolidated the Camp Lejeune and Gillespie programs into one program stationed at Camp Gillespie in July 1943. The Marines discontinued their parachute training program altogether prior to the war's end because of its ineffectiveness as a weapon in the islands in the Pacific theater. Although somewhat short-lived, the Camp Lejeune parachute program served as important role in Camp Lejeune's overall mission of training and preparing personnel for combat roles (MCB Camp Lejeune, 2019).

By supplying parachute training, the two remaining buildings contributing to the Parachute Training Historic District directly participated in and supported training critical to the survival of paratroop Marines. Associated with Camp Lejeune's primary mission during World War II (i.e., providing Marines with the skills and instruction necessary for conducting war), the Parachute Training Historic District meets significance criteria for listing on the NRHP under Criterion A as a "Training Facility" under the historical context "Marine Mobilization and Training." Built by the Marines expressly to instruct its personnel in parachute jumping and landing skills, the parachute training buildings also reflect the military's development of distinctive specialized facilities used solely for training personnel in specific skills necessary for conducting war. As a result, the two remaining parachute training buildings are also eligible for the NRHP within the historical context "Marine Mobilization and Training" as specialized buildings developed by the military for the instruction of its personnel in parachute skills (MCB Camp Lejeune, 2019).

Table 3-7. Parachute Training Historic District Contributing Buildings

Building Number	Current Function	Construction Date	Historical Context	Preservation Category	Proposed for Demolition?
PT5	MARS Station	1942	World War II	2	No
PT6	Administration	1942	World War II	2	Yes

3.1.2.8 Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District

This district consists of 40 resources, 35 of which are contributing buildings (Figure 1-9 and Table 3-8). Five sites are also considered contributing resources to the district.

The rifle range compound was designed to enable Marines to achieve and maintain the USMC-wide requirement of proficiency in the use of pistols and rifles. Essentially all Marines who passed through Camp Lejeune during World War II spent time at the rifle range, regardless of rank, specialization, or race. The Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District, therefore, is directly and importantly associated with Camp Lejeune's historical wartime mission and continues to perform the functions for which it was originally designed and built (MCB Camp LeJeune, 2019).

Illustrative of this significant historical theme related to the "Training Unit" within the historical context "Marine Mobilization and Training," the Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District is eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion A. The arrangement of buildings at the rifle range is highly representative of the training unit based on the battalion group, with its four barracks symmetrically arranged around the mess hall, the placement of battalion warehouses and other support buildings to the rear, and the placement of Bachelor Officer Quarters and officer family quarters at a clear distance from the barracks. The relative remoteness of the rifle range, particularly during World War II, is reflected in the provision

of an infirmary and recreation facilities for use by troops during their tenure in the compound. The majority of buildings at the rifle range were constructed from standardized designs developed in the early 1940s by the architectural/engineering firm Carr and Greiner to specifications of the Bureau of Yards and Docks. These designs were replicated throughout Camp Lejeune. This replication and overall consistency with respect to design, scale, materials, and proportions is one of the most important visual qualities of the Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District (MCB Camp LeJeune, 2019), contributing to its NRHP eligibility also under Criterion C.

Table 3-8. Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District Contributing Buildings

Building Number	Current Function	Construction Date	Historical Context	Preservation Category	Proposed for Demolition?
RR1	Barracks	1942	World War II	2	No
RR2	Barracks	1942	World War II	2	No
RR3	Mess Hall	1942	World War II	2	Yes
RR4	Barracks	1942	World War II	2	No
RR5	Barracks	1942	World War II	2	No
RR6	Fire Station	1942	World War II	2	No
RR7	Maintenance Shop	1942	World War II	2	Yes
RR8	Recreation	1943	World War II	2	No
RR10	PX	1943	World War II	2	Yes
RR10A	PX Warehouse	1943	World War II	3	No
RR11	Administration	1942	World War II	2	No
RR12	Administration	1942	World War II	2	No
RR13	Auto Maintenance	1942	World War II	2	Yes
RR14	Storage	1942	World War II	2	Yes
RR16	Storage	1942	World War II	2	Yes
RR17	Administration	1942	World War II	2	Yes
RR19	Storage	1942	World War II	2	Yes
RR20	Range Op Center	1942	World War II	2	No
RR22	Range Op Center	1942	World War II	2	No
RR24	Range Op Center	1942	World War II	2	No
RR26	Latrine	1942	World War II	3	No
RR27	Latrine	1942	World War II	3	No
RR28	Latrine	1942	World War II	3	No
RR48	Scout Sniper School	1944	World War II	3	Yes
RR49	All Ranks Club	1944	World War II	3	Yes
RR50	Classroom	1944	World War II	3	Yes
RR51	Administration	1944	World War II	3	Yes
SRR18	Magazine	1942	World War II	2	No
SRR21	Magazine	1942	World War II	2	No
SRR23	Magazine	1942	World War II	2	No
SRR25	Magazine	1942	World War II	2	No
SRR64	Classroom	1949	World War II	3	No
SRR65	Classroom	1948	World War II	3	No
SRR66	Classroom	1948	World War II	3	No
SRR89	Range Tunnel	1942	World War II	2	No

PX = Post Exchange

3.1.2.9 Archaeological Resources

No archaeological sites that are eligible or potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP are known to exist within the portions of the APE where ground disturbance would occur. Archaeological surveys at MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ have consisted of intensive shovel testing and pedestrian survey in areas of variable potential for cultural resources. Information generated by these investigations was combined with data from archaeological surveys performed in the vicinity of MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ to develop a predictive model of likely prehistoric settlement sites along the New River. All areas with a high potential for containing archaeological sites have been subject to identification surveys. Additionally, the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Officer has determined that large areas of MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ and its auxiliary facilities do not require additional surveys due to safety concerns or low probability of containing significant archaeological resources (MCB Camp LeJeune, 2019). As a result, no archaeological sites that are eligible or potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP have been identified as occurring within the project areas.

3.1.2.10 Traditional Cultural Properties

MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ has determined that no federally recognized Native American tribes are affiliated with archaeological sites, cultural items, or human remains located on, or previously excavated from, MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ lands and also that it has met all regulatory requirements concerning identification of federally recognized Native American tribes for the purpose of entering government-to-government relations and consultation, and no such tribes have been identified. This determination has been accepted by the Office of State Archaeologist, Department of Interior/National Park Service, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (MCB Camp LeJeune, 2019).

3.2 Water Resources (Stormwater Only)

This section addresses the existing surface water resources at MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ.

3.2.1 Regulatory Setting

The Clean Water Act (CWA) (33 United States Code 1251) establishes regulatory standards for levels of contaminants in surface water and discharges of pollutants into waters of the United States. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) delegates regulatory authority for the CWA to the applicable state agency.

The CWA designates water quality standards and establishes permitting and certification processes. These standards define the goals for a waterbody by designating its uses and establishing criteria to protect these uses. Water quality standards consist of three primary elements:

- Designated best uses (also referred to as beneficial uses);
- Narrative statements and numeric criteria (i.e., for specific physical, chemical, and biological characteristics) to protect the uses; and
- An anti-degradation policy to protect higher-quality waters from being further degraded.

The CWA requires that each state conduct water quality assessments to determine whether streams, lakes, and estuaries are sufficiently “healthy” to meet their designated best uses. This information is updated and reported to the USEPA every two years. This process is mandated by Section 305(b) of the

CWA, and the state prepares 305(b) reports. The 305(b) report is the primary source of information for the development of the “Impaired Waters” list for the states, known as the 303(d) list. Impaired waters are waterbodies that do not meet the water quality standards for their designated uses. In North Carolina, the water quality standards protect the following designated uses: primary and secondary recreation, water supply, aquatic life, and shellfish and fish consumption (North Carolina DEQ, 2017).

The CWA establishes federal limits, through the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program, on the amounts of specific pollutants that can be discharged into surface waters to restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the water. The NPDES program regulates the discharge of point (i.e., end of pipe) and non-point sources (i.e., stormwater) of water pollution.

The North Carolina NPDES stormwater program requires construction site operators engaged in clearing, grading, and excavating activities that disturb 1 acre or more to obtain coverage under an NPDES Construction General Permit for stormwater discharges. Construction or demolition that necessitates an individual permit also requires preparation of a notice of intent to discharge stormwater and a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan that is implemented during construction. As part of the 2010 Final Rule for the CWA, titled *Effluent Limitations Guidelines and Standards for the Construction and Development Point Source Category*, activities covered by this permit must implement non-numeric erosion and sediment controls and pollution prevention measures. North Carolina also requires that these activities obtain a State Stormwater Management Permit in accordance with 15A NCAC 02H.1000 if the activity is also located in a coastal county.

3.2.2 Affected Environment

MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ has extensive water resources and aquatic habitat, including onshore, nearshore, and surf areas in and adjacent to the New River and the Atlantic Ocean. The New River bisects the base along a 17-mile, 16,650-acre reach extending from the base’s northern boundary, south of Jacksonville, to the southern boundary at the Atlantic Ocean. Just within the base boundary, the New River is joined by Northeast Creek and Southwest Creek to form a wide, slow-moving tidal estuary that empties into the Atlantic Ocean at Onslow Bay. Numerous large second-order streams, including Wallace Creek, French Creek, Lewis Creek, Stone Creek, Millstone Creek, and Muddy Creek, and many smaller second-order streams, such as Cogdel Creek, Duck Creek, and Goose Creek, and unnamed tributaries also drain into the New River. A small number of creeks in the eastern portion of Mainside drain to Bear Creek and Queen Creek to the east.

The Intracoastal Waterway and broad expanses of tidal marsh separate the barrier islands from the mainland on the southern side of the base. Several large second-order streams, including Holover Creek, Gillets Creek, and Freeman Creek, drain into the Intracoastal Waterway.

Section 303(d) past and current impairments for waters at MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ include chlorophyll-A, copper, high pH, mercury in fish tissue, and shellfish growing area prohibited (pathogens). However, there is only one segment on the current 303(d) list that would potentially receive stormwater runoff from the proposed action, New River 19-(11), which is the portion of the New River from the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Trestle to Mumford Point. This segment is impaired by copper. At present, no TMDLs, except for mercury (which is a statewide impairment), have been developed.

MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ holds a Stormwater Phase I industrial permit covering daily industrial operations discharging stormwater as well as a Stormwater Phase II municipal permit covering discharges of municipal stormwater. In accordance with the Phase I permit, the installation maintains an industrial Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan that identifies potential sources of pollution that may affect the water quality of stormwater discharges associated with an industrial activity. In accordance with the Phase II permit, the installation maintains a municipal Stormwater Plan that includes requirements to maintain six minimum control measures: public education and outreach, public involvement and participation, illicit discharge detection and elimination, construction site stormwater runoff controls, post-construction stormwater management, and pollution prevention and good housekeeping.

3.3 Hazardous Materials and Wastes

3.3.1 This section discusses hazardous materials, hazardous waste, toxic substances, and contaminated sites. Regulatory Setting

Hazardous materials are defined by 49 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) section 171.8 as “hazardous substances, hazardous wastes, marine pollutants, elevated temperature materials, materials designated as hazardous in the Hazardous Materials Table, and materials that meet the defining criteria for hazard classes and divisions in 49 CFR part 173.” Transportation of hazardous materials is regulated by the U.S. Department of Transportation regulations.

Hazardous wastes are defined by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, as amended by the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments, as: “a solid waste, or combination of solid wastes, which because of its quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical, or infectious characteristics may (A) cause, or significantly contribute to, an increase in mortality or an increase in serious irreversible, or incapacitating reversible, illness; or (B) pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly treated, stored, transported, or disposed of, or otherwise managed.” Certain types of hazardous wastes are subject to special management provisions intended to ease the management burden and facilitate the recycling of such materials. These are called universal wastes and their associated regulatory requirements are specified in 40 CFR part 273. Four types of waste are currently covered under the universal wastes regulations: hazardous waste batteries, hazardous waste pesticides that are either recalled or collected in waste pesticide collection programs, hazardous waste thermostats, and hazardous waste lamps, such as fluorescent light bulbs.

Special hazards are those substances that might pose a risk to human health and are addressed separately from other hazardous substances. Special hazards include asbestos-containing material (ACM), polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and lead-based paint. USEPA is given authority to regulate special hazard substances by the Toxic Substances Control Act. Asbestos is also regulated by USEPA under the Clean Air Act and the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act.

The Department of Defense (DoD) established the Defense Environmental Restoration (ER) Program to facilitate thorough investigation and cleanup of contaminated sites on military installations (active installations, installations subject to Base Realignment and Closure, and formerly used defense sites). The ER Program includes the following sites: Installation Restoration Program (IRP) and Military Munitions Response Program (MMRP); RCRA Corrective Actions, known as Solid Waste Management Units (SWMUs); and State Underground Storage Tank (UST) Corrective Actions. The IRP requires each

DoD installation to identify, investigate, and clean up hazardous waste disposal or release sites. The MMRP addresses non-operational rangelands that are suspected or known to contain unexploded ordnance, discarded military munitions, or munitions constituent contamination.

North Carolina has a Dry-cleaning Solvent Cleanup Act of 1997 and its amendments to establish a fund to assess and clean up dry cleaning solvent contamination sites. One site was identified by the Clearinghouse as being within one-mile of Camp Lejeune (, Clearinghouse Comments). The site is DC670010, Quality Cleaners and Laundry. It not located on the installation but is 0.9 mile north of Montford Point Camp No. 1.

3.3.2 Affected Environment

MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ has implemented a strict Hazardous Material Control and Management Program and a Hazardous Waste Minimization Program for all activities. These programs are governed USMC-wide by applicable USMC instructions and at the installation by specific instructions issued by the Base Commanding General. The USMC continuously monitors its operations to find ways to minimize the use of hazardous materials and reduce the generation of hazardous wastes.

3.3.2.1 Hazardous Materials

MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ manages and disposes of hazardous substances in accordance with the Hazardous Material Management Program Environmental Standing Operating Procedure. The program includes a Hazardous Material Minimization Policy, which reduces hazardous waste generation by reducing the use of hazardous materials and/or implementing best management practices such as source reduction, material substitution, process changes, reuse/recycling, and shelf-life management/extension. Hazardous substances used and stored at MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ include solvents, paints, pesticides, and adhesives. MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ maintains a list of hazardous materials and pesticides authorized for use at the base.

3.3.2.2 Hazardous Waste

MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ generates 1,000 kilograms or more of hazardous waste per month and is registered as a large-quantity generator with the USEPA. In 2015, the base generated 23 tons of hazardous waste (USEPA, 2017). Routinely generated hazardous wastes include paint waste, spent solvents and cleaners, spent chemicals, and batteries.

3.3.2.3 Special Hazards (Asbestos-Containing Materials, Lead-Based Paint, Polychlorinated Biphenyls)

Due to their age, the buildings considered for demolition under the Infrastructure Reset Strategy are assumed to contain ACM in varying condition, PCBs, and lead-based paint. ACM includes materials such as thermal system insulation, mastics, floor tiles, wall board, shingles, and asphalt roofing material. Building materials that may contain PCBs include fluorescent light ballasts manufactured before 1979, and caulking, elastic sealants, paints, window glazing, ceiling tiles, and floor finishes that were used in construction and renovation from 1950 to 1979 (USEPA, 2015). Lead as an additive in paint was banned in 1978. The USMC's policy for managing lead-based paint in buildings built prior to 1978 is to assume that painted surfaces contain lead; therefore, lead preventative maintenance is performed to keep painted surfaces from deterioration (NAVFAC, 2004).

3.3.2.4 Environmental Restoration Program

To determine if any installation ER Program sites were located near any of the buildings proposed for demolition, GIS files provided by MCIEAST MCB-CAM LEJ were reviewed. The ER Program includes the following sites: IRP and MMRP; RCRA Corrective Actions, known as SWMUs; and State UST Corrective Actions. A total of 101 sites have been identified under the base IRP and MMRP (CH2M, 2018). Of the 69 sites identified in the IRP, 33 are considered currently active (under investigation, remediation, or long-term monitoring or have land use controls implemented), and 36 sites have been formally closed with no further action required. A total of 25 operable units (OUs) have been identified under the IRP and MMRP to group sites based on geographic location or similar disposal histories. Of the 32 sites identified in the MMRP, 9 are active and 23 have been closed with no further action required (CH2M, 2018).

Twenty-three of the buildings considered for demolition under the Infrastructure Reset Strategy are associated with ER sites. Table 3-9 lists the historic district within which the buildings are located, the building number, and the associated ER site.

Installation Restoration Site (IR)-73 (OU 21 – Courthouse Bay Liquids Disposal Area). IR-73, the Amphibious Vehicle Maintenance Facility, covers approximately 14 acres located along the northwest shore of Courthouse Bay (Figure 3-1). The Amphibious Vehicle Maintenance Facility was constructed in 1946. Maintenance activities were historically conducted in the former Building A3 located southeast of the current Building A47. Used motor oil and battery acid resulting from maintenance activities were reportedly discharged directly to the ground surface northeast of former Building A3 (CH2M, 2018).

An area of petroleum hydrocarbon-impacted soils was identified beneath the concrete parking area adjacent to Building A47 and directly north of the former maintenance building. The impacted soils could be related to multiple surficial spills that reportedly occurred before the concrete-paved parking area was constructed. Based on the nature of maintenance activities conducted and chlorinated volatile organic compounds (VOCs) identified in groundwater, other hazardous substances, including chlorinated solvents, were also likely disposed of in this area (CH2M, 2018).

Table 3-9. Affected Environment, Environmental Restoration Program Sites

<i>Historic District</i>	<i>Building Number</i>	<i>Environmental Restoration Site</i>
Assault Amphibian Base	A 1	IR-73 (OU 21 – Courthouse Bay Liquids Disposal Area)
Command Services/Regimental Area No. 3	315, 344	IR-78 (OU 1 – Hadnot Point Industrial Area)
	307, 311, 342, 343	SWMU 177
Montford Point Camp No. 1	M119, M120, M121, M201, M210	IR-16 (OU 8 - Former Montford Point Burn Dump)
Montford Point Camp No. 2/2A	M232, M233, M234, M235, M236	UST M-232-236
Parachute Training	PT6	SWMU 43 – Pest Control Shop, UXO-23 – D-9 Skeet Range, UXO-28 – Wallace Creek Phase I Munitions Response Site
Stone Bay Rifle Range	RR3, RR13, RR14, RR48, RR49	IR-68 (Rifle Range Dump)

IR = Installation Restoration; OU = Operable Unit; SWMU = Solid Waste Management Unit; UST = Underground Storage Tank

Groundwater contamination consists of isolated areas of VOCs in the surficial aquifer and a larger VOC plume in the Upper Castle Hayne aquifer covering approximately 5 acres from just north of Building A47

to Courthouse Bay. The area of soil contamination (containing PAHs) is located just south of Building A47 and is currently paved (CH2M, 2017). Building A1 is within the aquifer use control boundary of this site.

IR-78 (OU 1 – Hadnot Point Industrial Area). IR-78, the Hadnot Point Industrial Area (HPIA), covers approximately 590 acres and is located within OU 1, 1 mile east of the New River and 2 miles south of North Carolina Highway 24 (Figure 3-2). OU 1 consists of three sites (Sites 21, 24, and 78) that have been grouped together into one OU because of their proximity to one another. The HPIA, constructed in the late 1930s, was the first developed area at MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ. The HPIA consists of maintenance shops, warehouses, painting shops, printing shops, auto body shops, and other small industrial facilities. Due to the industrial nature of the site, spills and leaks have occurred over the years. Most of these spills and leaks have consisted of petroleum-related products and solvents from underground storage tanks (USTs) and drums (CH2M, 2018).

In the southern portion of IR-78, groundwater contamination (VOCs and metals) extends southwest from the intersection of Fir Street and Center Road toward McHugh Boulevard encompassing roughly 39 acres. The vertical extent of groundwater contamination is generally limited to approximately 90 feet below ground surface (bgs). Soil contamination primarily consists of pesticides and PCBs located within the non-industrial use control boundary (CH2M, 2017). Buildings 315 and 344 are within the aquifer use control boundary of this site.

Solid Waste Management Unit (SWMU) 177 – Former Kerosene Underground Storage Tank (UST) 333-C. A 550-gallon UST was used to store kerosene to heat Building 333 (Figure 3-2). The UST was removed in 1993. Two other 500-gallon USTs containing kerosene were removed in 1995 and 1996, respectively (CH2M, 2017).

Groundwater contamination consists of gamma chlordane, alpha chlordane, and heptachlor epoxide. The vertical extent of groundwater contamination is generally limited to the surficial aquifer, roughly 20 feet bgs (CH2M, 2017). Buildings 307, 311, 342, and 343 are within the aquifer use control boundary of this site. Building 311 is located within the intrusive activities control boundary for groundwater.

IR-16 (OU 8) – Former Montford Point Burn Dump. IR-16, the Former Montford Point Burn Dump, encompasses approximately 4 acres in the Montford Point area of the base (Figure 3-3). The Montford Point Burn Dump was operational from 1958 to 1972, although unauthorized dumping subsequently occurred. Trash from the surrounding housing area and buildings is suspected to have been burned and then covered with soil at IR-16. Building debris, garbage, tires, and small amounts of waste oils were disposed of at the site. Materials, including asbestos insulating material for pipes, were also dumped on the surface. The quantity of asbestos material was estimated at less than 1 cubic yard, and mitigation was completed (CH2M, 2018). Buildings M119, M120, M121, M201, and M210 are located within the aquifer use control boundary of this site.

UST M-232-236. This site is managed under the North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality UST program. Five heating oil USTs (one at each building) were removed in 1990 (Figure 3-4). The USTs ranged in capacity from 530 to 550 gallons and were in service from 1942 to the late 1980s. Upon removal, petroleum hydrocarbons were detected in the soils. In 1992, free product was detected in groundwater at the site; however, contamination was determined to not be significant. Ongoing biannual groundwater monitoring showed a downward trend in contaminant levels. Several soil excavations were conducted at this site to remove contaminated soils (Catlin Engineers and Scientists, 2009).

Although this site is confirmed as low risk, a Notice of Residual Petroleum and Land Use Restriction for Groundwater was issued for the site under North Carolina Department of Environment Quality UST regulations. Groundwater from the site is prohibited from use as a water supply. Water supply wells of any kind cannot be installed or operated on the site. Buildings M232, M233, M234, M235, and M236 are located within the groundwater land use restriction for this site. Soil gas samples collected in the subslab of Buildings M234 and M236 detected perchloroethylene.

SWMU 43 – Former Oil/Water Separator at Building PT37. SWMU 43 is located adjacent to the former Building PT37 and Building WC201 complex on Parachute Tower Road (Figure 3-5). The former oil/water separator processed runoff from a wash pad located within a pesticide/herbicide management area. This area was used for storage, mixing, filling, cleaning, and maintenance of equipment used for pesticide/herbicide application purposes. The runoff from the wash pad was conveyed to a now-removed oil/water separator via underground piping (CH2M, 2017).

Groundwater contamination consists of heptachlor epoxide, which was detected in one well. The vertical extent of groundwater contamination is generally limited to the surficial aquifer, located roughly 20 feet bgs (CH2M, 2017). Building PT6 is within the aquifer use control boundary of this site.

UXO-23 -- D-9 Skeet Range. The D-9 Skeet Range is located west of Holcomb Boulevard and north of Parachute Tower Road and encompasses approximately 187 acres (Figure 3-5). The D-9 Skeet Range was used for recreational shooting from 1953 until it was closed in July 2011 (CH2M, 2018). An expanded site investigation found limited and isolated exceedances of regulatory screening criteria (primarily lead and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons) in surface and subsurface soil, groundwater, surface water, and sediment. A non-time critical removal action (NTCRA) was conducted to excavate contaminated soil. Subsequent to the NTCRA, no unacceptable risks to human health or the environment were identified from exposure to environmental media and the site was closed with a No Further Action designation.

UXO-28 – Wallace Creek Phase I Munitions Response Site. Site UXO-28 covers 81 acres and is located west of Holcomb Boulevard and north of Parachute Tower Road on the Mainside area of the Base (Figure 3-5). Site UXO-28 was identified in 2013 based on the discovery of munitions-related items during work at Site UXO-23. Site UXO-28 encompasses the theoretical shot-fall zone of UXO-23; cleared areas observed in historical aerial photographs; the former Tactical Landing Zone Sparrow (historically used for troop training from 1954 to the early 2000s); and the North Wallace Creek Regimental Complex (CH2M, 2018). A Remedial Investigation to characterize site conditions, determine the nature of the contamination, assess risk to human health and the environment is ongoing for this site.

IR-68 – Rifle Range Dump. IR-68, Rifle Range Dump, covers approximately 4 acres and is located in the Rifle Range Area of the base (Figure 3-6). From 1942 to 1972, this area was used as a disposal site for various types of wastes, including garbage, building debris, waste treatment sludge, and solvents. The depth of the fill area is approximately 10 feet, and the amount of material deposited has been estimated at 100,000 cubic yards. The amount of solvents disposed of at IR-68 was estimated to range between 1,000 and 2,000 gallons. No remedial actions for this site are required; however, the base implemented land use controls due to the site's history as a dump (CH2M, 2018). Buildings RR3, RR14, and RR49 are within the aquifer use control boundary of this site.

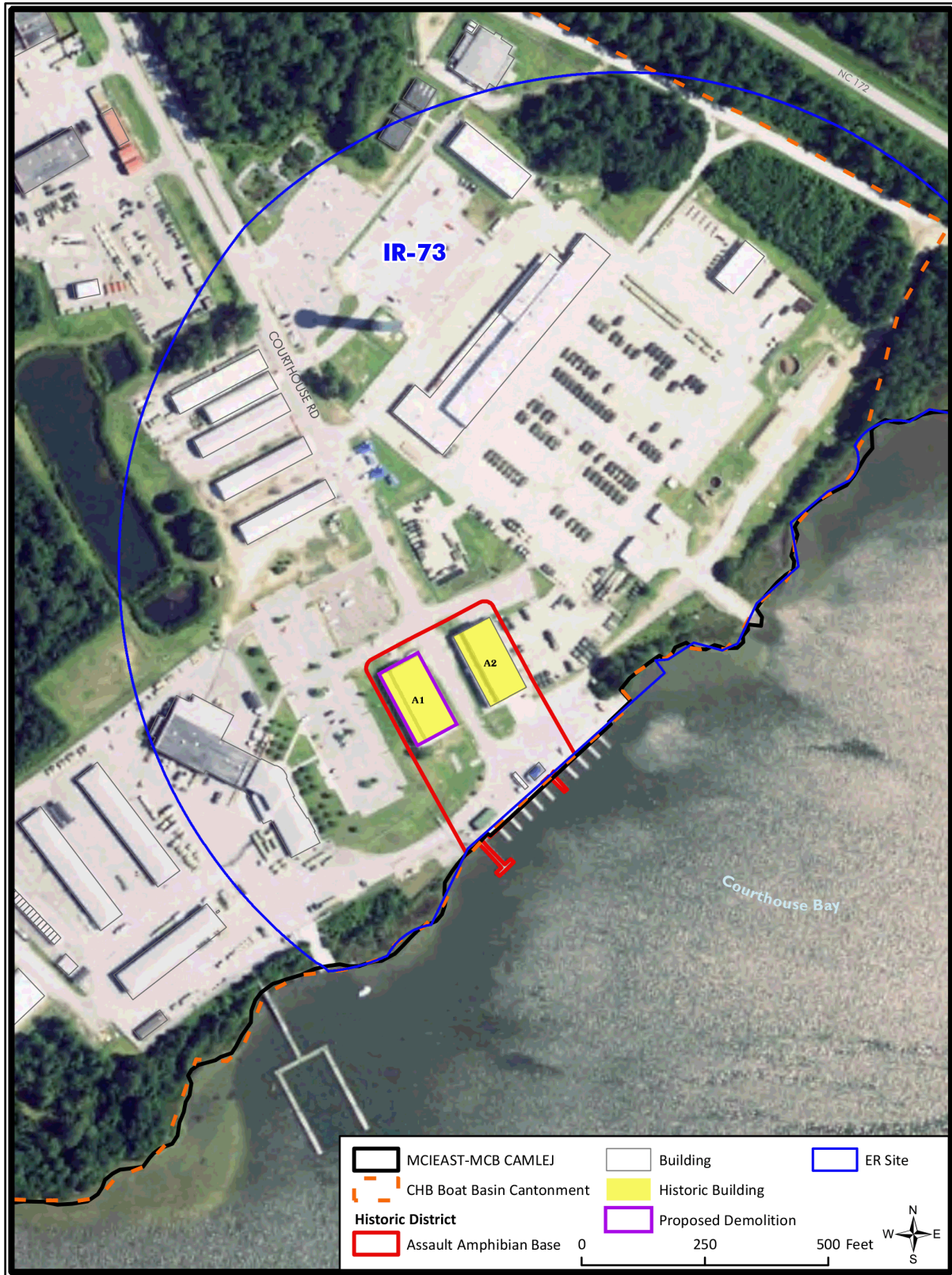


Figure 3-1. Installation Restoration Site 73

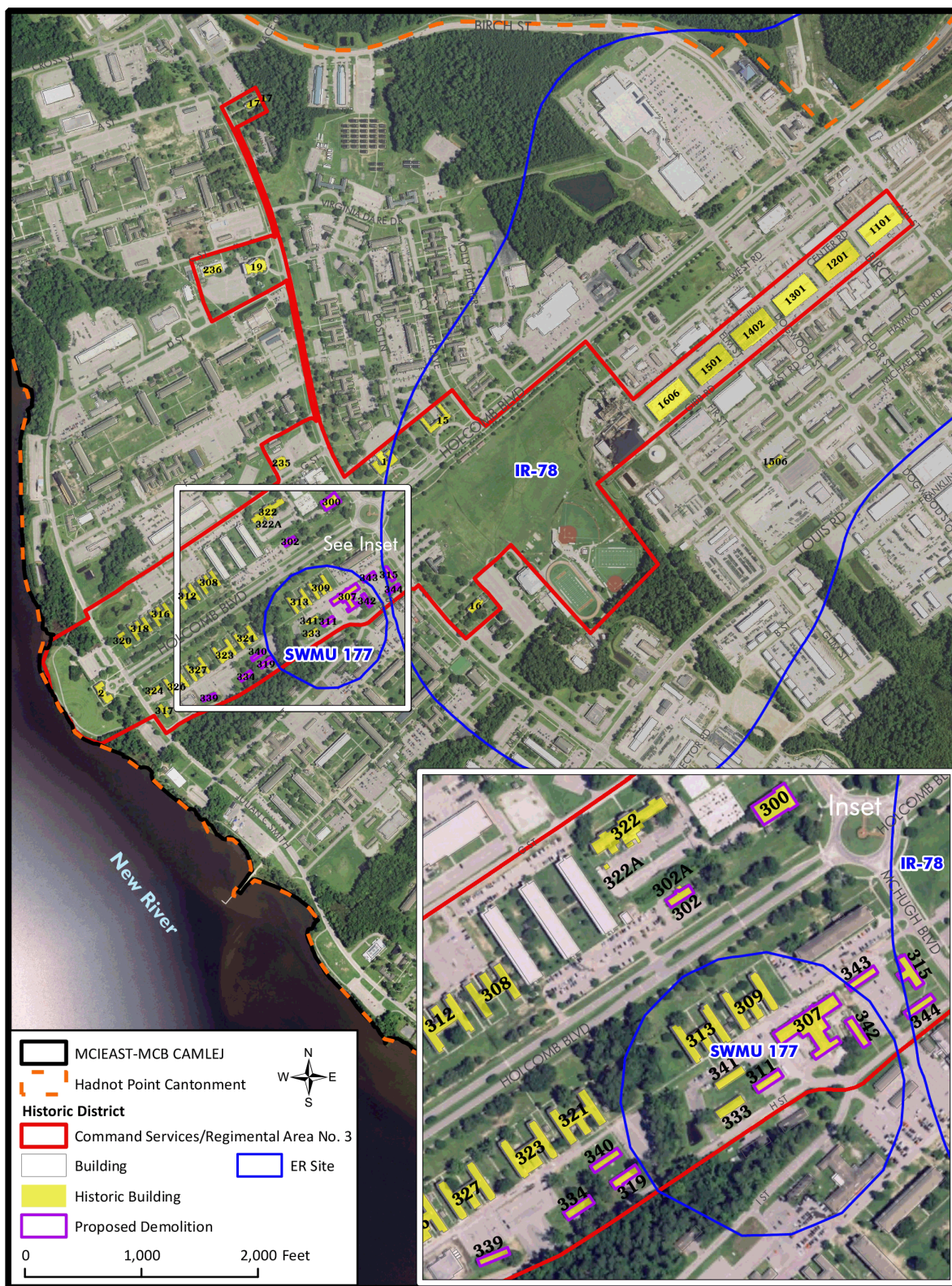


Figure 3-2. Installation Restoration Site 78 and Solid Waste Management Unit 177

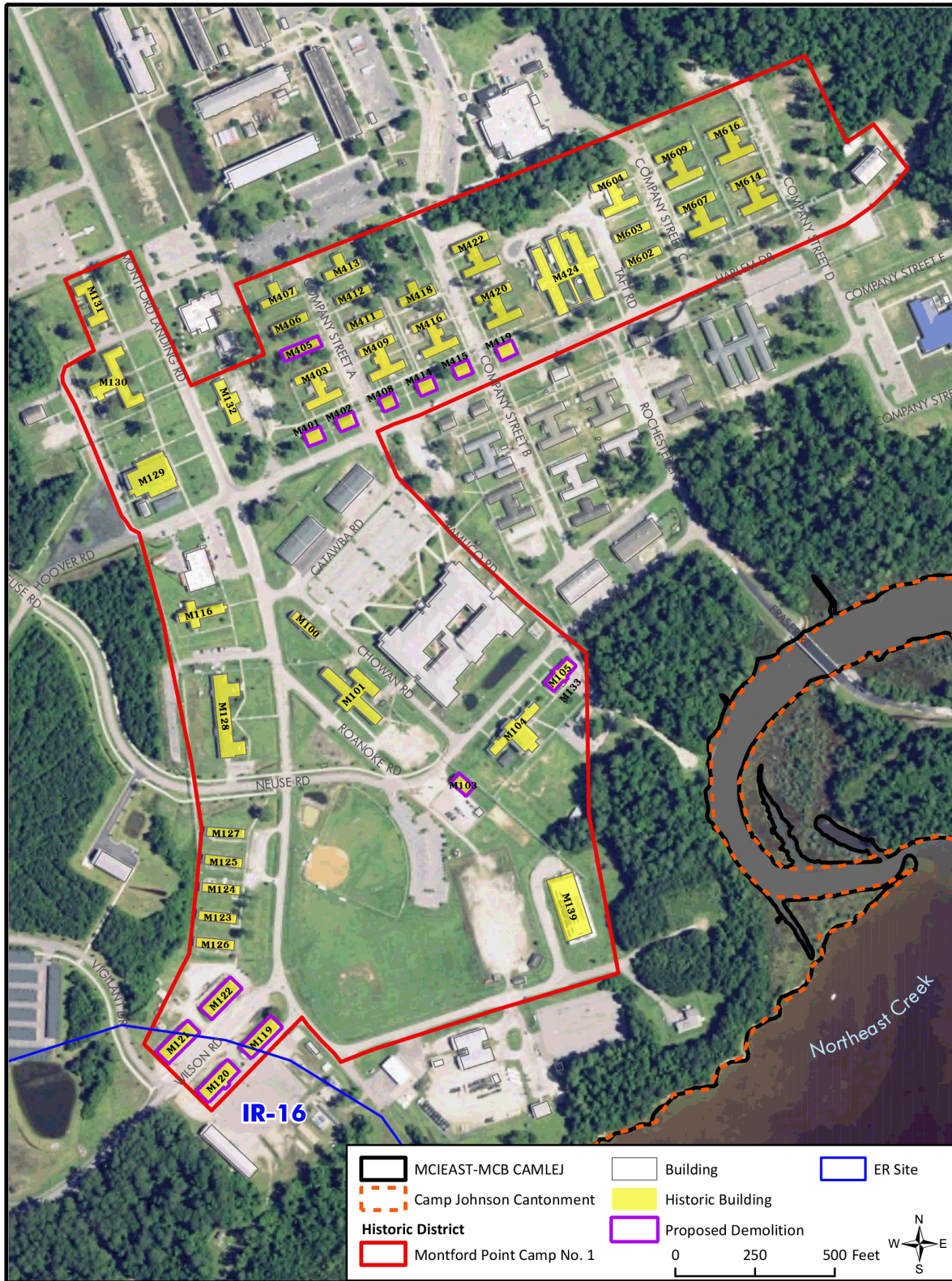




Figure 3-4. UST Corrective Action Site M-232-236

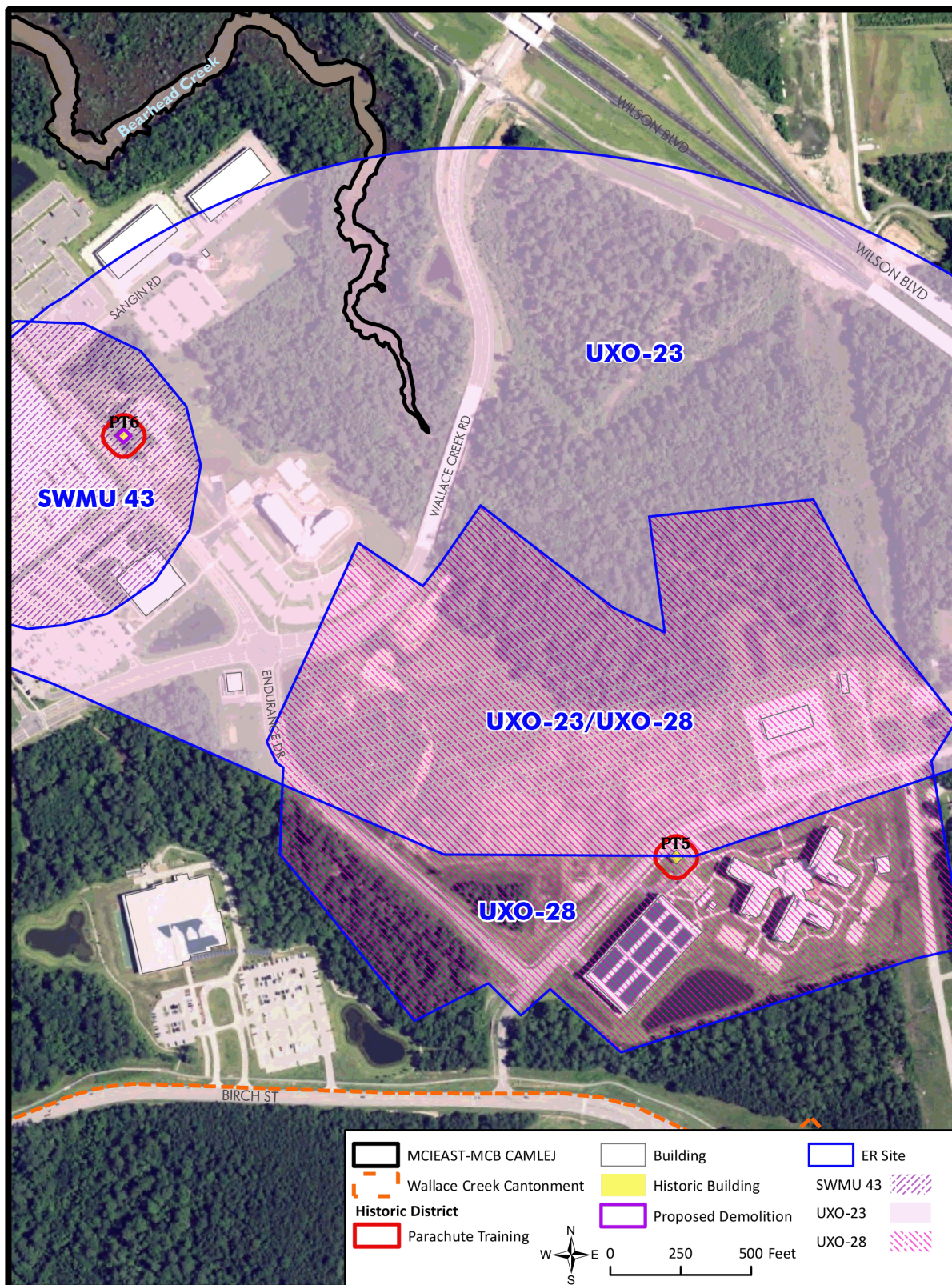


Figure 3-5. UXO-23, UXO-28, and Solid Waste Management Unit 43

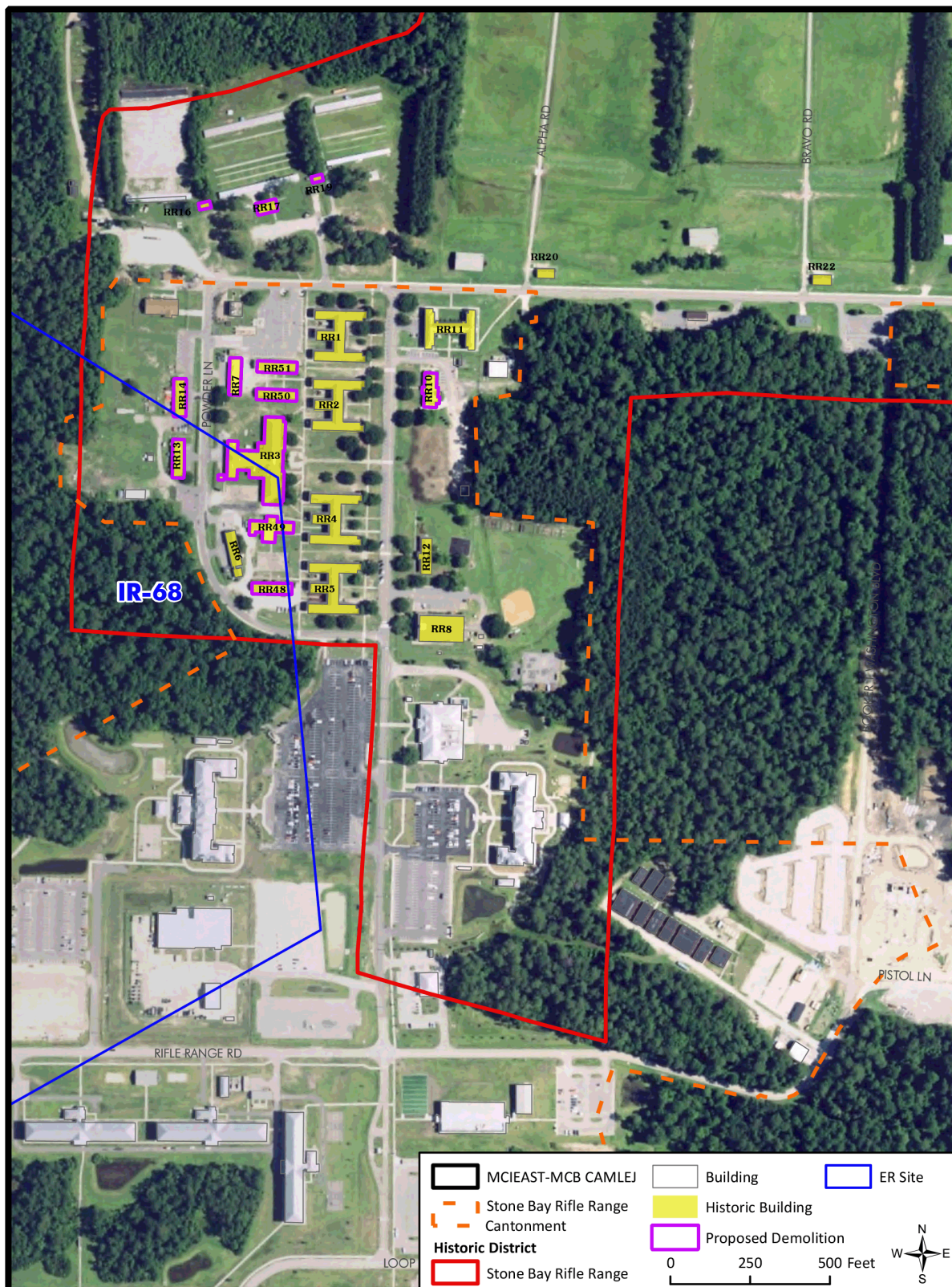


Figure 3-6. Installation Restoration Site 68

3.4 Biological Resources (Commensal Species)

Biological resources include living, native, or naturalized plant and animal species and the habitats within which they occur. Plant associations are referred to generally as vegetation, and animal species are referred to generally as wildlife. Habitat can be defined as the resources and conditions present in an area that support a plant or animal.

One bald eagle nest has been identified 2,100 feet from Building H-1. According to the National Bald Eagle Management Guidelines (USFWS, 2007), the maximum buffer distance for construction is 660 feet from the nest. No bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) nests are found within 660 feet (MCB Camp Lejeune, 2015; USFWS, 2007).

With the exception of osprey and several human commensal species (species that benefit from human activities or structures), discussed below, native terrestrial vegetation, wildlife, natural heritage areas, and threatened and endangered species have not been found or recorded on proposed action sites. Proposed action sites consist of buildings and developed areas with traditional landscaping (e.g., maintained lawns and grounds). No management partitions or clusters of red-cockaded woodpeckers (*Picoides borealis*), a federally endangered species, are located in any of the affected historic districts (MCB Camp Lejeune, 2015).

The Clearinghouse comments identified the painted bunting (*Passerina cirsi*), shortnose sturgeon (*Acipenser brevirostrum*), Atlantic sturgeon (*Acipenser oxyrinchus oxyrinchus*), West Indian manatee (*Trichechus manatus*), American alligator (*Alligator mississippiensis*), and coastal goldenrod (*Solidago villosicarpa*) as potentially present in the project area if suitable habitat exists.

3.4.1 Regulatory Setting

Birds, both migratory and most native-resident bird species, are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA), and their conservation by federal agencies is mandated by EO 13186 (Migratory Bird Conservation). Under the MBTA it is unlawful by any means or in any manner, to pursue, hunt, take, capture, kill, attempt to take, capture, or kill, [or] possess migratory birds or their nests or eggs at any time, unless permitted by regulation. The 2003 National Defense Authorization Act gave the Secretary of the Interior authority to prescribe regulations to exempt the Armed Forces from the incidental taking of migratory birds during authorized military readiness activities. The final rule authorizing the DoD to take migratory birds in such cases includes a requirement that the Armed Forces must confer with the USFWS to develop and implement appropriate conservation measures to minimize or mitigate adverse effects of the proposed action if the action would have a significant negative effect on the sustainability of a population of a migratory bird species.

3.4.2 Affected Environment

The following discussions provide a description of the existing conditions for ospreys and commensal species at MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ.

3.4.2.1 Terrestrial Wildlife

An active osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*) nest located on a large antenna near Building H1 was observed on the site visit for this EA (July 31-August 3, 2017). Commensal nuisance bird species such as the non-MBTA protected house sparrow (*Passer domesticus*), rock dove (*Columba livia*), and European starling

(*Sturnus vulgaris*) occasionally nest in or on buildings at the Base. Chimney swifts (*Chaetura pelagica*) and barn swallows (*Hirundo rustica*), which are MBTA-listed species, have been known to nest on Base in building chimneys and entryways, respectively. Similarly, bats use buildings as roosts at MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ. For example, the big brown bat (*Eptesicus fuscus*) has been found roosting in soffits and walls and using weep holes as access points. The eastern big-eared bat (*Corynorhinus rafinesquii macrotis*) which is state-listed as of special concern is also known to roost in buildings.

Ospreys are large birds, standing at 21 to 24 inches with a wing span up to 6 feet. They are dark brown above with a white stomach and legs. The head is white with dark speckles on the crown and a dark brown line through the eye. The osprey flies with crooked or gull-shaped wings and has dark carpal patches on the underwing. The osprey's primary food is fish; however, they also take birds, snakes, squirrels and other small animals. Ospreys build large, bulky nests of sticks in dead trees, on stumps, or on man-made structures such as channel markers. Nests are typically reused in subsequent nesting seasons. Ospreys in North Carolina nest in March, laying two to four eggs. Incubation lasts four to five weeks and young remain in the nest for about eight weeks after hatching. Ospreys migrate to Central and South America in the fall and young stay in the wintering grounds year-round until age two (North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission, 2011).

Ospreys are recorded as being common and are known to nest at MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ (MCB Camp Lejeune, 2015). Ospreys are migratory birds protected under the MBTA; however, they do not have special state or federal status and are classified as "Least Concern" by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (BirdLife International, 2018). Least Concern species are widespread and abundant. Additionally they are rated as low conservation concern and not on the 2016 State of North America's Birds' Watch List (American Bird Conservancy, 2018). Current osprey population trend is increasing, due to a number of factors such as elimination of the pesticide DDT and increases in suitable nesting structures including artificial nest sites (BirdLife International, 2018).

Chimney swifts, native to North and South America, are small, highly gregarious migratory birds that readily associate with urban settings and usually nest in chimneys and to a lesser extent other structures including hollow trees. Chimney swifts feed primarily on airborne insects. Chimney swifts have been recorded to lay eggs from May to July. Chimney swifts remain in North America until September and then migrate to South America. Chimney swifts do not have special state or federal status; however, they are classified as "Near Threatened" by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (BirdLife International, 2018). Near Threatened species are those that do not qualify as Critically Endangered, Endangered or Vulnerable now, but are close to qualifying for or are likely to qualify for a higher category in the near future. Additionally they are rated as moderate conservation concern on the 2016 State of North America's Birds' Watch List (American Bird Conservancy, 2018). Current population trend is decreasing, due to decreasing availability of nesting and roosting sites caused by logging operations, the demolition of old abandoned buildings and, especially, the sharp decline in the number of suitable and accessible traditional chimneys (BirdLife International, 2018). Although populations are decreasing, there are no extreme fluctuations in population or fragmented populations. There are an estimated 7,700,000 mature individuals in the total population (BirdLife International, 2018).

Barn swallows, which have been recorded on every continent except Antarctica, have similar attributes to chimney swifts, e.g., they are gregarious, migratory (birds that breed in North America winter in South America), feed on airborne insects and primarily use buildings for nest sites. The breeding season is from May to August. Barn swallows are migratory birds protected under the MBTA; however, they do

not have special state or federal status and are classified as “Least Concern” by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (BirdLife International, 2018). Additionally they are rated as low conservation concern by the 2016 State of North America’s Birds’ Watch List (American Bird Conservancy, 2018). In North America, the current population trend for barn swallows is decreasing; however, this decrease is statistically insignificant (BirdLife International, 2018). There are an estimated 190,000,000 individuals in the total population (BirdLife International, 2018).

Four species of bats have been recorded in Onslow County (North Carolina Division of Parks and Recreation, 2018). Bat pups can be present in roosts from May 1 through July 31. The big brown bat is one of the most common bat species in North Carolina and has been found in walls and soffits of buildings at MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ. The big brown bat is listed as “Least Concern” by the International Union for Conservation of Nature. Another species, the eastern big-eared bat, is a subspecies of Rafinesque’s big-eared bat (*C. rafinesquii*) that occurs in the Coastal Plain of North Carolina, is also known to roost in buildings. It is listed by North Carolina as a “Species of Concern.” Most authorities do not recognize this subspecies. However, the State of North Carolina does because the species’ distribution in the state is disjunct with Coastal Plain and Blue Ridge populations largely separated by the Piedmont. The Coastal Plain subspecies favors swamps and bottomland forests, where in warmer months they roost in hollow trees, under loose bark, or in old buildings. Rafinesque’s big-eared bat is listed as “Least Concern” by the International Union for Conservation of Nature; however, the species is known or suspected to be declining in more than half (10 out of 18) of the states within its range, including North Carolina.

4 Environmental Consequences

This chapter presents an analysis of the potential impacts on various components of the environment that could result from the proposed action. This chapter discusses the potential impacts associated with Alternative 1, the demolition of the 73 buildings, and the No Action Alternative.

Impacts can be direct or indirect. Council on Environmental Quality regulations define “direct” impacts as those that are caused by the action and occur at the same time and place, while “indirect impacts” are those caused by the action and occur later in time or farther removed in distance but are still reasonably foreseeable.

4.1 Cultural Resources

Analysis of potential impacts to cultural resources considers both direct and indirect impacts. Direct impacts may be the result of physically altering, damaging, or destroying all or part of a resource; altering characteristics of the surrounding environment that contribute to the importance of the resource; introducing visual, atmospheric, or audible elements that are out of character for the period the resource represents (thereby altering the setting); or neglecting the resource to the extent that it deteriorates or is destroyed.

The impacts to cultural resources from the proposed action are twofold: the loss of the buildings as contributing resources within the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligible historic districts and the impact of that loss to the integrity of the districts. The following analysis, therefore, provides a two-tiered approach to evaluating the impacts of the alternatives.

Marine Corps Installations East-Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune (MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ) consulted with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), North Carolina State Historic Preservation Officer (NC SHPO), and other consulting parties in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) for the potential effects to historic properties as a result of the proposed action (Appendix A, NHPA Section 106 Documentation and Correspondence). A Programmatic Agreement (PA) was signed by MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ on February 13, 2019; the ACHP on February 28, 2019; and the NC SHPO on January 25, 2019, documenting the mitigation measures to be implemented before demolishing the 73 buildings. The PA also identified the consultation process for future demolition of historic buildings as part of the Infrastructure Reset Strategy implementation. MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ has also sent correspondence to the Montford Point Marines Association, Inc., the Onslow County Museum, and the Jacksonville–Onslow Chamber of Commerce as interested consulting parties. MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ notified the ACHP of its adverse effect determination. The ACHP chose to participate in the consultation pursuant to 36 Code of Federal Regulations section 800.6(a)(1)(iii) as indicated in their letter dated July 6, 2018. The Draft EA and PA were available to the public via a website for a review period (September 30, 2018, to October 19, 2018).

4.1.1 No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the proposed action would not occur, and there would be no change to cultural resources. Therefore, no significant impacts to cultural resources would occur with implementation of the No Action Alternative. A potential long-term adverse effect to an NRHP-eligible historic district could occur under the No Action Alternative if lack of maintenance funding results in a state of disrepair to an associated building (i.e., “demolition through neglect”).

If the No Action Alternative is selected, MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ will evaluate the long-term effects to the buildings discussed in this Environmental Assessment and consult with the SHPO and other consulting parties, as appropriate, to minimize or mitigate an adverse effect to the historic districts.

4.1.2 Alternative 1 (Preferred Alternative)

Alternative 1 would demolish 73 historic buildings identified in Table 1-1. As described in Section 1.2 (Background) and Section 3.1 (Cultural Resources), the 73 buildings are located within seven historic districts that are eligible for listing on the NRHP. Each building that is a part of this action is a contributing element to its respective historic district. Building H1, the former Naval Hospital, is also individually eligible for listing on the NRHP. Affected historic districts include the Assault Amphibian Base, Command Services/Regimental Area No. 3, Naval Hospital, Parachute Training, Montford Point Camp No. 1, Montford Point Camp No. 2/2A, and Stone Bay Rifle Range.

Demolition would include the removal of any foundations and floor slabs, exterior and interior structural walls, roofing, siding, decking, and concrete pedestals and spread footings. In addition, utility hookups would be rerouted or disconnected and capped near the closest junction. After demolition, erosion control measures (e.g., sediment fences, hay dikes, and wattles) would be used, as needed, until permanent vegetative or other cover has been established. The building sites would be returned to conditions compatible with the surrounding area.

Alternative 1 would result in an adverse effect on the following historic properties, all of which are eligible for listing on the NRHP: Assault Amphibian Base Historic District, Montford Point Camp 2/2A Historic District, Naval Hospital Historic District, and the Parachute Training Historic District. The adverse effect would occur as the contributing resources proposed for demolition would alter the integrity of the existing historic districts and the demolition of the buildings would result in the historic districts no longer considered eligible for the NRHP.

Alternative 1 would have an adverse effect on these additional historic properties, all of which are eligible for listing on the NRHP, due to the proposed demolition of contributing resources: Montford Point Camp No. 1 Historic District, Command Services/Regimental Area No. 3; and Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District. The proposed contributing resources to be demolished within these historic districts would not diminish the integrity of the historic districts. However, the buildings proposed for demolition are subject to change based on operational and funding requirements during the ten-year period of implementation. Therefore, MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ included stipulations in the PA that address any future proposed demolitions of contributing resources within these historic districts and developed a

Cultural Resources Potential Impacts:

- Adverse effect on the following historic properties, which are eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP): Assault Amphibian Base Historic District, Montford Point Camp No. 2/2A Historic District, Naval Hospital Historic District, and the Parachute Training Historic District. The historic districts would no longer exist after the demolitions occur.
- Adverse effect on these additional historic properties, which are eligible for listing on the NRHP, due to demolition of contributing resources: Montford Point Camp No. 1 Historic District, Command Services/Regimental Area No. 3 Historic District, and Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District. However, the historic districts would retain sufficient integrity to continue to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.
- Adverse effect on a historic property from demolition of Building H1, which is individually eligible for listing on the NRHP.
- No effect on archaeological sites that are eligible for listing on the NRHP.
- No impacts on traditional cultural properties because no federally recognized tribes with historic ties to MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ have been identified for purposes of consultation.

consultation process in the event additional demolitions of contributing resources are proposed in the next ten years.

4.1.2.1 Potential Impacts

Architectural Resources

Impacts are described more fully in the following sections organized by Historic District. Adverse effects under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and impacts under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) will be minimized as stipulated in the PA. The Draft PA is under review by MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ, ACHP, and the NC SHPO, for the implementation of the IR Strategy resulting in the proposed demolition of contributing resources of historic districts and an individually NRHP eligible building, Building H-1. The Draft EA and PA were available to the public via a website from September 30, 2018, to October 19, 2018. The stipulations take into account the effect of the Section 106 adverse effect on historic properties at MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ; establish mitigation for the adverse effects to historic properties; establish processes for future consultations with SHPO on additional demolitions within the remaining historic districts and post review discoveries. The PA also serves to minimize adverse impacts under NEPA.

Assault Amphibian Base Historic District

Under Alternative 1, Building A1 in the Assault Amphibian Base Historic District would be demolished. The loss of Building A1 (Carpenter Shop), one of two remaining Category 2 contributing buildings in the district (Table 4-1), and its associated landscape would diminish the historic integrity of the district as a whole. The district would no longer retain sufficient integrity to be considered eligible for the NRHP and Building A2 is not individually eligible for the NRHP. Therefore, the Assault Amphibian Base Historic District including Building A2 would no longer be considered historic properties after the demolition of Building A1. The Section 106 adverse effect will be mitigated and impacts under NEPA will be minimized below significance as stipulated in the PA.

Table 4-1. Assault Amphibian Base Historic District Buildings Proposed for Demolition by Preservation Category

<i>Preservation Category</i>	<i>Number of Contributing Buildings and Structures</i>	<i>Number Proposed for Demolition</i>	<i>Percent Proposed for Demolition</i>
1	0	0	0
2	2	1	50
3	0	0	0
Total	2	1	50

Command Services/Regimental Area No. 3 Historic District

Alternative 1 would involve demolishing Buildings 300, 302, 307, 311, 315, 319, 334, 339, 340, 342, 343, and 344. These constitute 12 of the 45 contributing buildings and structures from the Command Services/Regimental Area No. 3 Historic District. The other buildings proposed for demolition include five (25 percent) Category 2 buildings and seven (39 percent) Category 3 buildings (Table 4-2). Fifteen Category 2 buildings and 11 Category 3 buildings would be preserved in the historic district.

The contributing buildings proposed for demolition under Alternative 1 are secondary buildings associated with the district and the remaining contributing buildings would convey the historic significance of the district. The proposed demolition of the 12 contributing resources would not diminish the overall integrity of the historic district. The Section 106 adverse effect will be mitigated and the impacts under NEPA will be minimized below significance as stipulated in the PA.

**Table 4-2. Command Services/Regimental Area No. 3 Historic District Buildings
Proposed for Demolition by Preservation Category**

<i>Preservation Category</i>	<i>Number of Contributing Buildings and Structures</i>	<i>Number Proposed for Demolition</i>	<i>Percent Proposed for Demolition</i>
1	7	0	0%
2	20	5	25%
3	18	7	39%
Total	45	12	27%

Montford Point Camp No. 1 Historic District

Implementation of Alternative 1 would permanently remove 13 of the 48 contributing resources from the Montford Point Camp No. 1 Historic District (Table 4-3).

**Table 4-3. Montford Point Camp No. 1 Historic District Buildings Proposed for
Demolition by Preservation Category**

<i>Preservation Category</i>	<i>Contributing Buildings and Structures</i>	<i>Proposed for Demolition</i>	<i>Percent Proposed for Demolition</i>
1	0	0	0%
2	42	8	19%
3	6	5	83%
Total	48	13	27%

The proposed action would include demolishing Buildings M103, M105, M119, M120, M121, M122, M401, M402, M405, M408, M414, M415, and M419. Eight of the buildings proposed for demolition are Category 2 buildings (19 percent) (Table 4-3) consisting of two Administration buildings, two Instruction buildings, Morale, Welfare, and Recreation Service, Office/Headquarters, and Storage. Five of the buildings are Category 3 buildings (83 percent). Thirty-four Category 2 buildings and one Category 3 building in the historic district would be preserved.

Alternative 1 would have an adverse effect on Montford Point Camp No. 1 Historic District, which is eligible for listing on the NRHP, due to the proposed demolition of contributing resources. The contributing buildings proposed for demolition under Alternative 1 are secondary buildings associated with the district and the remaining contributing buildings would convey the historic significance of the district. The Section 106 adverse effect will be mitigated and the impacts under NEPA will be minimized below significance as stipulated in the PA.

Montford Point Camp No. 2/2A Historic District

Implementation of Alternative 1 would permanently remove 33 of the 35 contributing buildings and structures, as listed in Table 1-1 and Table 4-4, from the Montford Point Camp No. 2/2A Historic District (Table 4-4). Under Alternative 1, 33 buildings would be demolished.

Table 4-4. Montford Point Camp No. 2/2A Historic District Buildings Proposed for Demolition by Preservation Category

<i>Preservation Category</i>	<i>Contributing Buildings and Structures</i>	<i>Proposed for Demolition</i>	<i>Percent Proposed for Demolition</i>
1	0	0	0%
2	32	32	100%
3	3	1	33%
Total	35	33	94%

Alternative 1 would result in an adverse effect on Montford Point Camp 2/2A Historic District, which is eligible for listing on the NRHP. The adverse effect would occur as the contributing resources proposed for demolition would alter the integrity of the existing historic district and the demolition of the buildings would result in the historic districts no longer considered eligible for the NRHP. The Section 106 adverse effect will be mitigated and the impacts under NEPA will be minimized below significance as stipulated in the PA.

Naval Hospital Historic District

Alternative 1 would permanently remove Building H1, the one remaining NRHP-eligible building within the Naval Hospital Historic District. Alternative 1 would result in an adverse effect on the individually eligible Building H1. The loss of Building H1, the only remaining contributing building in the district, and its associated landscape would diminish the historic integrity of the district as a whole to the degree that the district would no longer be eligible for listing on the NRHP and no longer considered a historic property. The Section 106 adverse effect will be mitigated and the impacts under NEPA will be minimized below significance as stipulated in the PA.

Parachute Training Historic District

Alternative 1 would permanently remove Building PT6, one of the two buildings within the Parachute Training Historic District. The district would no longer retain sufficient integrity to be considered eligible for listing on the NRHP and Building PT5 is not individually eligible for the NRHP. Therefore, the Parachute Training Historic District including Building PT5 would no longer be considered historic properties after the demolition of Building PT6. The Section 106 adverse effect will be mitigated and the impacts under NEPA will be minimized below significance as stipulated in the PA.

Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District

Implementation of Alternative 1 would permanently remove 12 (Buildings RR3, RR7, RR10, RR13, RR14, RR16, RR17, RR19, RR48, RR49, RR50, and RR51) of the 35 contributing resources from the Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District (Table 4-5). The contributing buildings proposed for demolition under Alternative 1 are secondary buildings associated with the district and the remaining contributing buildings will convey the historic significance of the district. The proposed demolition of the 12 contributing resources would not diminish the overall integrity of the historic district. The Section 106 adverse effect will be mitigated and the impacts under NEPA will be minimized below significance as stipulated in the PA.

**Table 4-5. Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District Buildings Proposed for Demolition
by Preservation Category**

<i>Preservation Category</i>	<i>Contributing Buildings and Structures</i>	<i>Proposed for Demolition</i>	<i>Percent Proposed for Demolition</i>
1	0	0	0%
2	24	8	33%
3	11	4	36%
Total	35	12	34%

Archaeological Resources

No impacts to archaeological resources would occur under Alternative 1, as previous studies have demonstrated that there are no archaeological resources in the areas associated with the proposed building demolition. Should there be any unanticipated discovery of archaeological resources during demolition, procedures listed in the PA, Stipulation IX, *Post Review Discoveries* (Appendix D), will be followed.

Traditional Cultural Properties

No impacts to tribal resources would occur under Alternative 1, as no federally recognized Indian tribes with historic ties to Camp Lejeune have been identified in the areas associated with the proposed building demolition.

4.1.2.2 Mitigation of the PA (Appendix A, National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 Documentation and Correspondence and Appendix D, PA)

MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ determined that Alternative 1 would have an adverse effect on historic properties: Assault Amphibian Base Historic District, Command Services/Regimental Area No. 3 Historic District, Montfort Point Camp 1 Historic District, Montford Point Camp 2/2A Historic District, Naval Hospital Historic District, Parachute Training Historic District, and Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District, which are all eligible for inclusion on the NRHP. As a result, MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ will implement the following mitigation measures to account for adverse effects and potential adverse effects to historic districts associated with the proposed action, per the PA executed on February 28, 2019. MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ, ACHP, and the SHPO agree that in addition to the mitigation stipulations, a process will be established to consider effects on the remaining historic districts at MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ that may be adversely affected with the implementation of the Infrastructure Reset Strategy in the next 10 years. A summary of the mitigation measures and process stipulations are noted below. For more specifics of each measure consult the executed PA in Appendix D.

- Documentation and recordation of the proposed 73 contributing resources through digital photographs in accordance with the NC SHPO Digital Policy Guidelines (May 2017).
- Digital story map of the Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District that will tell the history of this area of MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ through the tangible and intangible character-defining features of the historic district.
- Digital story map of Montford Point Camp 1 and Camp 2/2A Historic Districts that will tell the significant history of Montford Point through the tangible and intangible character-defining features of the historic districts.

- Popular history of MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ to provide a chronological history of MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ for the general public that utilizes existing cultural resources reports and documentations to include the development of a professional, scientific based document that synthesizes the existing cultural resources data and reports for work performed at MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ.
- Process outlined for the consultation with SHPO if the 73 buildings are not demolished after nine (9) years of execution of the PA Process for monitoring and reporting of the implementation of the Infrastructure Reset Strategy and compliance with the executed PA to include a written report to be provided to SHPO each October until the termination or expiration of the PA.
- Process outlined for the consultation with SHPO related to future demolitions of historic and non-historic buildings with the implementation of the ten-year program for the Infrastructure Reset Strategy.
- Process outlined for post-review and human remains discoveries.

In summary, MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ, ACHP, and the SHPO agree that the stipulations in the PA take into account the Section 106 adverse effect on historic properties at MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ and establish a process for considering effects on the remaining historic districts at MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ that may be adversely affected under Alternative 1. In accordance with NEPA, under Alternative 1, impacts would be minimized below significance as stipulated in the PA.

4.2 Water Resources (Stormwater Only)

For purposes of this Environmental Assessment, the analysis of water resources examined the potential impacts on surface water (see text box summary). The analysis of surface water quality considers the potential for impacts that may change the water quality, including both improvements and degradation of current water quality.

4.2.1 No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the proposed action would not occur and there would be no change to baseline water resources. Therefore, no significant impacts to water resources would occur with implementation of the No Action Alternative.

Water Resources Potential Impacts:

- No significant impacts to surface waters.
- BMPs would be used to limit introduction of sediments into surface waters.
- Stormwater permits would be obtained and adhered to where necessary.

4.2.2 Alternative 1 (Preferred Alternative)

The study area for the analysis of effects to water resources associated with the Preferred Alternative includes receiving surface water bodies, including the New River and tributaries.

Alternative 1 would involve demolishing all of the non-essential buildings identified in Table 1-1 following the conceptual approach detailed in Section 2.3.2 (Alternative 1 [Preferred Alternative]).

4.2.2.1 Potential Impacts

All proposed action demolition would necessarily require land disturbance and the exposure of soils. Impacts would include increased potential for erosion and sedimentation due to grading, removal of vegetation, and exposure of soil during demolition.

A General Permit for Discharges of Storm Water Associated with Construction Activity (North Carolina General Permit No. NCG010000) would be obtained for demolition that would disturb more than 1 acre, such as Building H1 and other areas where proposed action buildings are close and would, therefore, be considered part of a larger plan of development, (e.g., Montford Point Camp No. 2/2A).

Because the demolition would also occur in a North Carolina coastal county, a State Stormwater Management Permit, issued in accordance with 15A NCAC 02H.1000, would also be obtained for these sites. Smaller demolition areas would adhere to the base's Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan, which requires regular inspections of construction areas and that sedimentation and installation and maintenance of erosion control devices. No new industrial activities are included under Alternative 1; therefore, there would be no permanent industrial discharge.

Because the proposed action sites are flat and located on previously developed land, the potential for erosion and sedimentation impacting area waters would be minimal. Best management practices (BMPs) and design considerations developed to comply with stormwater requirements would minimize direct and cumulative erosion and sedimentation issues. These short-term, minor adverse impacts would be minimized by the appropriate use of BMPs for controlling runoff, erosion, and sedimentation. Therefore, there would be no significant impacts to water quality from sedimentation as a result of implementing Alternative 1.

Alternative 1 would not affect the 303(d) status of any receiving waterbodies. None of the waterbodies potentially receiving stormwater runoff from the demolition sites would be impaired for clarity or turbidity due to suspended sediments or sedimentation. BMPs to reduce sediment transport from the demolition sites to waters would be followed to ensure that receiving waters would not be impacted. Therefore, there would be no significant impacts to receiving waters as a result of implementing Alternative 1.

The resulting reduction of impervious surfaces (approximately 12 acres) from implementing Alternative 1 would result in minor long-term beneficial impacts to surface waters by reducing the volume and velocity of stormwater runoff. Therefore, implementation of the Preferred Alternative would not result in significant impacts to surface waters.

4.3 Hazardous Materials and Wastes

The analysis contained in the following sections addresses the use and management of hazardous materials and wastes, as well as the presence and management of specific cleanup sites at MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ (see text box summary).

4.3.1 No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the proposed action would not occur and there would be no change associated with hazardous materials and wastes. Therefore, no significant impacts would occur with implementation of the No Action Alternative.

Hazardous Materials and Waste Potential Impacts:

- Hazardous wastes would be generated but would be managed in accordance with all applicable regulations; therefore, no significant impacts.
- The proposed action would conform to Installation Restoration site land use controls.

4.3.2 Alternative 1 (Preferred Alternative)

The study area for the analysis of effects from hazardous materials and wastes associated with the Preferred Alternative is MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ. Alternative 1 would involve demolishing all of the non-essential buildings identified in Table 1-1 following the conceptual approach detailed in Section 2.3.2 (Alternative 1 [Preferred Alternative]).

4.3.2.1 Potential Impacts

MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ ORDER ER 5090.9 Hazardous Material/Waste Management would be employed in the handling, removal, and disposal of potentially hazardous substances. This order applies to all personnel that handle hazardous materials and wastes, including contractors, and specifies BMPs and standard operating procedures. In addition, any hazardous waste generated from demolition will be managed in accordance with the North Carolina Hazardous Waste Rules. Any solid waste generated during demolition will be evaluated to determine if it is a hazardous waste per 40 Code of Federal Regulations 262.11. Due to their age, all of the buildings proposed for demolition are presumed to contain asbestos-containing material, polychlorinated biphenyl-containing materials, and lead-based paint. The buildings would require removal and/or abatement by a licensed contractor, as necessary; MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ would ensure that this process occurs prior to demolition of the buildings under Alternative 1.

The facility has a Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments Permit and will ensure that the conditions of the permit are adhered to and that Solid Waste Management Units, areas of concern, and land disposal restrictions are not impacted by Alternative 1. Several land use controls associated with IRP sites overlap the project areas (Table 3-9). The restrictions pertain to limitations on the use of and/or contact with groundwater. Use of groundwater would not be a component of Alternative 1. In addition, it would be unlikely that contaminated groundwater would be encountered during demolition of Building 311 (within Solid Waste Management Unit 177 intrusive activities control boundary), as the surficial aquifer is 11 feet below ground surface. However, MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ would ensure that contractors performing the demolition work are aware of these restrictions and follow all required safety procedures. Contractors that would demolish Buildings M234 and M236 will be required to coordinate with the MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ ER Manager to manage potential contamination below the subslab. In the event that undocumented contamination would be encountered during demolition, demolition would be halted and the contamination addressed prior to resumption of work.

There are multiple aboveground storage tanks associated with the buildings proposed for demolition, notably the multiple emergency generator belly tanks at Building H1 and aboveground tanks near Buildings M119 and M121. The tanks primarily contain diesel fuel, No. 2 fuel oil, boiler chemicals, or propane, and they would be removed during the demolition process. Some of the tanks could be salvaged and used at other locations on the installation. If the tanks are removed, they would be disassembled and their contents properly disposed of in accordance with all state and federal regulations, including being properly defueled, triple rinsed, and the materials properly disposed of at a recycling or other designated facility. Therefore, implementation of the Preferred Alternative would not result in significant impacts associated with hazardous materials and wastes.

Through the Clearinghouse review process, the Superfund Section identified one dry cleaning site that may be located within one-mile of the project area. The Superfund Section requested that site files be reviewed to determine if appropriate precautions would be necessary in the event that proposed construction would encounter potentially contaminated soil or groundwater. The site identified is the

Quality Cleaners and Laundry facility, a dry-cleaning site that has been under investigation. In a report dated September 2018, no additional monitoring was recommended and the site should be considered for closure pending the outcome of the risk assessment (AECOM, 2018). Therefore, it would be unlikely that demolition in the Montford Point Camp No. 1 area would be affected by potential contamination from the dry-cleaning site. In the event that undocumented contamination would be encountered during demolition, demolition would be halted and the contamination addressed prior to resumption of work.

4.4 Biological Resources (Commensal Species)

This analysis focuses on wildlife or vegetation types that are important to the function of the ecosystem or are protected under federal or state law or statute.

4.4.1 No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the proposed action would not occur and there would be no change to biological resources. Therefore, no significant impacts to biological resources would occur with implementation of the No Action Alternative.

4.4.2 Alternative 1 (Preferred Alternative)

The study area for the analysis of effects to biological resources associated with the Preferred Alternative includes Building H1 and the associated osprey nest.

4.4.2.1 Potential Impacts

There may be temporary impacts to wildlife from noise associated with demolition; however, these impacts would be minor and temporary and would likely only affect animals that are habituated to human activities.

Biological Resource Potential Impacts:

- The proposed action would not impact wildlife populations.
- Osprey nest removal would occur outside of nesting season.
- Demolition would occur outside of migratory bird nesting and summer bat roosting timeframes or would be preceded by a survey for migratory bird nests and roosting bats.

One bald eagle nest has been identified 2,100 feet from Building H-1. According to the National Bald Eagle Management Guidelines (USFWS, 2007), the maximum buffer distance for construction is 660 feet from the nest. Therefore, this nest is well outside the recommended buffer and Alternative 1 would not be expected to disturb eagle nesting.

Osprey are common at MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ. Because this species is common and the population is increasing, the removal of one nest would not have a significant negative effect on the sustainability of a population of a migratory bird species. Barns swallows and chimney swifts are also common and have large total populations; the demolition of Proposed Action buildings where they may nest would not have a significant negative effect on the population sustainability of these migratory bird species.

However, as these species are protected by the MBTA and EO 13186, special consideration must be given to these species. Under the MBTA, it is illegal to purposefully remove an active nest without a permit. As the proposed action is not a military readiness activity, the migratory bird incidental take exemption provided in the 2003 National Defense Authorization Act would not apply. EO 13186 requires that standards and practices that lessen the amount of unintentional take are developed and used.

Nests that are inactive (no eggs or young in nest) have no special protections under the MBTA. Osprey nesting season generally occurs from April 1 to August 15 in North Carolina. Barn swallows and Chimney swifts nest from May to August.

No population level impacts to these species would be expected to result from the Proposed Action; however, the following best management practices would be employed to reduce unintentional take of wildlife. The communications tower would be demolished outside of osprey nesting season. Demolition of Proposed Action buildings would take place outside of barn swallow and chimney swift nesting season, or alternatively a biologist would survey the buildings prior to demolition to ensure that no active nests are taken. Similarly, to prevent take of roosting bats with pups, buildings would also be surveyed for roosting bats or demolished outside of pup season, which is May through July.

The Clearinghouse comments identified the painted bunting (*Passerina cirsi*), shortnose sturgeon (*Acipenser brevirostrum*), Atlantic sturgeon (*Acipenser oxyrinchus*), West Indian manatee (*Trichechus manatus*), American alligator (*Alligator mississippiensis*), and coastal goldenrod (*Solidago villosicarpa*) as potentially present in the project area if suitable habitat exists. Alternative 1 consists of the demolition of selected infrastructure in previously developed areas at MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ. During a site visit and impact analysis, it was determined that suitable habitat for the species identified above does not exist in the project area. Therefore, there would be no impacts to those species.

Therefore, implementation of the Preferred Alternative would not result in significant impacts to biological resources.

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5 Cumulative Impacts

This section (1) defines cumulative impacts; (2) identifies past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions; (3) analyzes the incremental effect the proposed action could have with other actions; and (4) evaluates any adverse and beneficial cumulative impacts potentially occurring from these interactions.

5.1 Definition of Cumulative Impacts

The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations, and CEQ guidance require the analysis of cumulative impacts. Cumulative impacts are defined in 40 Code of Federal Regulations section 1508.7 as “the impact on the environment that results from the incremental impact of the action when added to the other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of what agency (federal or non-federal) or person undertakes such other actions. Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time.”

CEQ and USEPA have published guidance addressing implementation of cumulative impact analyses—Guidance on the Consideration of Past Actions in Cumulative Effects Analysis (CEQ, 2005), Consideration of Cumulative Impacts in USEPA Review of NEPA Documents (USEPA, 1999), and Considering Cumulative Impacts under NEPA (CEQ, 1997). According to the 1997 CEQ guidance, cumulative impact analyses should “...determine the magnitude and significance of the environmental consequences of the proposed action in the context of the cumulative impacts of other past, present, and future actions...identify significant cumulative impacts...[and]...focus on truly meaningful impacts.”

Cumulative impacts are most likely to occur when a relationship or synergism exists between a proposed action and other actions expected to occur in a similar location or during a similar time period. Actions overlapping with or close to the proposed action would be expected to have more potential for a relationship than those more geographically separated. Similarly, concurrent actions would tend to result in a greater potential for cumulative impacts. To identify cumulative impacts, the analysis needs to address the following three fundamental questions.

- Does a relationship exist such that affected resource areas of the proposed action might interact with the affected resource areas of past, present, or reasonably foreseeable actions?
- If one or more of the affected resource areas of the proposed action and another action could be expected to interact, would the proposed action affect or be affected by impacts of the other action?
- If such a relationship exists, then does an assessment reveal any potentially significant impacts not identified when the proposed action is considered alone?

5.2 Scope of Cumulative Impacts Analysis

The scope of the cumulative impacts analysis involves both the geographic extent of the effects and the time frame in which the effects could be expected to occur. For purposes of this Environmental Assessment (EA), the study area is described for each resource area. The time frame for cumulative impacts centers on the timing of the proposed action.

Another factor influencing the scope of cumulative impacts analysis involves identifying other actions to consider. Beyond determining that the geographic scope and time frame for the actions interrelate to the proposed action, the analysis employs the measure of “reasonably foreseeable” to include or exclude other actions. For the purposes of this analysis, public documents prepared by federal, state, and local government agencies form the primary sources of information regarding reasonably foreseeable actions. Documents used to identify other actions include EAs, management plans, land use plans, and other planning-related studies.

5.3 Past, Present, and Reasonably Foreseeable Actions

This section focuses on past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects at and near the location of the proposed action. In determining which projects to include in the cumulative impacts analysis, a preliminary determination was made regarding the past, present, or reasonably foreseeable action. Specifically, it was determined if a relationship exists such that the affected resource areas of the proposed action might interact with the affected resource area of a past, present, or reasonably foreseeable action. If no such potential relationship exists, the project was not carried forward in the cumulative impacts analysis. In accordance with CEQ guidance (CEQ, 2005), these actions were considered but ultimately excluded from further order effects analysis and are not catalogued here, as the intent is to focus the analysis on the meaningful actions relevant to informed decision making. Projects included in this cumulative impacts analysis are listed in Table 5-1 and briefly described in the following subsections.

For this EA, actions that are not located within the vicinity of the affected historic districts or for which MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ prepared a categorical exclusion or actions that did not pose environmental impacts are not analyzed for cumulative impacts.

Table 5-1. Cumulative Action Evaluation

Action	Level of NEPA Analysis Completed
Past Actions	
Demolition of Historic Structures at MCB CAMLEJ	April 2014
MARSOC Headquarters and Operations Complex EA	2007 EA/FONSI/PA
Surgeon’s Row Housing Demolition	2005 PPV EA/PA
Present and Reasonably Foreseeable Future Actions	
Rehabilitation of Buildings	Under evaluation
Excess of Verona Loop Property	Oct. 2015 EA/FONSI
P1349 Special Operations Training Complex	Jan. 2010 EIS/ROD
P4019 Dental Clinic Replacement	Jan. 2010 EIS/ROD
P1043 Water Treatment Facility Hadnot Point Phase 1	Jan. 2010 EIS/ROD
P1320 Field Medical Training Battalion-EAST Open Bay Enlisted Quarters	Jan. 2010 EIS/ROD
P1428 Range Facility Safety Improvement Project	Oct. 2008 EA/FONSI

Cat Ex = Categorical Exclusion; EA = environmental assessment; EIS = Environmental Impact Statement; FONSI = Finding of No Significant Impact; MARDIV=Marine Division; MARSOC=Marine Corps Forces Special Operations Command; MEB=Marine Expeditionary Brigade; MEF=Marine Expeditionary Force; MOA=Memorandum of Agreement; PA=Programmatic Agreement; PPV=public private venture; ROD = Record of Decision

5.3.1 Past Actions

Environmental Assessment for the Demolition of Historic Structures at Marine Corps Installations East-Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune, North Carolina. Marine Corps Installations East-Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune (MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ) proposed to reduce its building inventory and reduce operation and maintenance costs by demolishing up to 18 buildings and structures on the installation. The buildings and structures date to the 1940s and are contributing resources to five historic districts: Montford Point Camp No. 1; Montford Point Camp No. 2 and 2A; Command Services/Regimental Area No. 3; Parachute Training; and Stone Bay Rifle Range. The buildings and structures proposed for demolition were no longer considered mission essential by the installation and were in a deteriorating condition, and alternative uses for the majority of the buildings were neither practical nor economically feasible. The properties were revegetated and retained as open space or converted to paved surface parking. Almost all of the buildings contained asbestos-containing material and/or lead-based paint. This project was completed in 2016/2017 with Alternative 1 selected for implementation, with 14 buildings and structures demolished and four retained. Table 5-2 lists the buildings demolished by historic district.

Table 5-2. Demolition of Historic Structures (2014 EA)

<i>Building Number</i>	<i>Original Function / Function Before Demolition</i>	<i>Area (square feet unless noted)</i>
Command Services/Regimental Area No. 3		
1700	Central Steam Plant / Central Steam Plant	42,038
Montford Point Camp No. 1		
M area steam piping		7,500 linear feet ¹
M102	Dispensary / Vacant	3,072
M611	Barracks /Barracks	8,614
M621	Barracks /Barracks	4,410
M622	Barracks / Vacant	8,592
M625	Steam Plant / Steam Plant	5,858
		30,546
Montford Point Camp No. 2/2A		
M area steam piping		7,500 linear feet ¹
M202	Mess Hall / Vacant	12,908
M230	Heating Plant / Vacant	1,500
M238	Washroom / Vacant	2,000
M239	Washroom / Vacant	2,000
		18,408
Parachute Training		
PT4	Captive Parachute Tower / Storage	2,450
Stone Bay Rifle Range		
RR9	Bachelor Officer's Quarters / Vacant	14,386
RR15	Heating Plant / Heating Plant	1,462
TOTAL		15,848

1. Total linear feet within Montford Point Camps No. 1 and No. 2/2A

Marine Corps Special Operations Command (MARSOC) Headquarters and Operations Complex EA. This project included construction of the MARSOC complex in the Stone Bay Rifle Range. A PA was developed and executed for the demolition of historic buildings RR39 through RR43 and RR56 through RR59 that contributed to the Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District. In addition, four new facilities (Fire Station, Dining Hall, Chapel, and Target Storage Shed) would be constructed. The Department of the Navy determined that Stone Bay Historic District would not be compromised. The PA included stipulations for the documentation and recordation of the buildings to be demolished as well as consultation procedures for any future projects that affect historic buildings or the Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District.

Surgeon's Row Housing Demolition. Surgeon's Row was demolished in February 2017. Consultation between the PPV Partner, Lend Lease, and NC SHPO occurred as part of the Family Housing PPV EA and MOA.

5.3.2 Present and Reasonably Foreseeable Actions

Rehabilitation of Buildings A2, 2, 321, 327, M407, M203, M231, M603, RR4 and RR10. Rehabilitation of these historic buildings is being planned. Building A2 is the machine shop located in the Assault Amphibian Base Historic District. Buildings 2, 321, and 327 are classified as administration and located within the Command Services/Regimental Area No. 3 Historic District. Building 2 will include some additions to accommodate II Marine Expeditionary Force, 2D Marine Expeditionary Brigade, and 2D Marine Division headquarters rather than new construction within the historic district. Buildings M407, administration, and M603, the theater are located within the Montford Point Camp No. 1 Historic District. Buildings M203, instruction, and M231, Bachelor Officer Quarters, are located within the Montford Point Camp No. 2/2A Historic District. Buildings RR4, barracks, and RR10, post exchange, are located within the Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District. Designs are under development and will have no adverse effect.

Environmental Assessment for the Proposed Excess of Verona Loop Property. Approximately 25 acres of land on the west side of MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ, near the town of Verona (i.e., "Verona Loop Parcel") is no longer needed by MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ to carry out its mission to train Marines. The parcel was historically a contiguous portion of two former military training ranges: the impact Area "M" range and the M-16 Outdoor Classroom range. After the relocation of U.S. Route 17 in 1999, the 25-acre site became physically separated from the rest of the installation by the new road. Therefore, the Verona Loop parcel is considered excess federal property and is no longer needed by the federal government. MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ will place deed restrictions on the parcel that would limit the future use of the property to parks and recreation. Additionally, any outdoor lighting installed on the property must focus downward, and no towers or structures may exceed 60 feet in height. The site is currently heavily vegetated and, if practical, MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ will harvest the existing timber on the property prior to excessing. This project is planned for completion in 2018.

P1349 Special Operations Training Complex. This project involves construction of headquarters, tactical exercise control group center, weapons storage, instructor spaces, simulated entry point, and embassy offices. It also includes demolition of Buildings RR192, RR193, RR194, RR195, RR196, RR202, RR203, RR204, RR205, RR210, RR238, RR239, and SRR249D. None of these buildings are historic. This project was completed in 2018.

P4019 Dental Clinic Replacement. This project involves constructing a Dental Clinic Replacement for Naval Dental Center/2D Dental Battalion (Building 342) located in the Command Services/Regimental Area No. 3. The project will provide safe and efficient comprehensive general and specialty care to active duty personnel and provide command oversight to dental facilities at MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ. This project is planned for completion in 2020.

P1043 Water Treatment Facility Hadnot Point Phase 1. This project involves the construction of an 8 million-gallon per day water treatment facility that uses membrane filtration technology. This project will include demolition of Buildings 20, 42, 209, S44, S763, and S735. None of these buildings are historic. This project is planned for completion in 2020.

P1320 Field Medical Training Battalion-EAST Open Bay Enlisted Quarters. This project involves constructing an open bay barracks, vehicle maintenance facility, and warehouse storage space for Field Medical Training Battalion-EAST in the Camp Johnson Area of MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ. This project will also include demolishing Buildings M309, M316, M318, and M321. These buildings are not historic and are located outside of the historic district. This project is planned for completion in 2020.

P1428 Stone Bay Rifle Range Facilities Safety Improvements. This project will construct consolidated range pit houses at each Known Distance Range (Alpha/Bravo/Charlie) at the Stone Bay Rifle Range in support of the Weapons Training Battalion. Concrete pit walls and earthen berms at the ranges will be replaced. Three low-rise buildings will be constructed to serve as consolidated down-range pit houses for target storage, restroom facilities, and sound sheds. The buildings are constructed of structural steel framing, reinforced exterior masonry walls, brick veneer, reinforced concrete floors, ballistic protection, and asphalt-shingled roofs. This project includes the demolition of the following historic buildings:

- RR29 Public Toilet (301 square feet)
- RR30 Training Material Storage (2,702 square feet)
- RR31 Public Toilet (161 square feet)
- RR32 Public Toilet (161 square feet)
- RR33 Training Material Storage (2,314 square feet)
- RR34 Public Toilet (301 square feet)
- RR35 Public Toilet (258 square feet)
- RR36 Training Material Storage (2,314 square feet)
- RR37 Public Toilet (301 square feet)

Demolition of these buildings was analyzed in an EA dated October 2008. Eight of these nine buildings have already been demolished as a result of current range improvement project, and the last one is scheduled for demolition in 2018.

5.4 Cumulative Impact Analysis

This section addresses the potential cumulative impacts of the proposed action in conjunction with the aforementioned cumulative projects. The cumulative impact analysis focuses on (1) those resource areas with the potential to be significantly impacted by the alternatives and/or (2) those resource areas currently in poor or declining health or at risk even if impacts associated with the alternatives would be

relatively small (less than significant). The resources that do not meet these criteria are water resources (Section 4.2, Water Resources [Stormwater Only]), hazardous materials and wastes (Section 4.3, Hazardous Materials and Wastes), and Biological Resources (Section 4.4, Biological Resources, Commensal Species). Therefore, the proposed action would not cumulatively contribute to impacts to these resource areas, and they were not evaluated further in this section.

Cumulative impacts were assessed using quantifiable data where feasible; however, if quantifiable data were not available, a qualitative analysis was undertaken. In addition, where an analysis of potential environmental effects for future actions has not been completed, assumptions were made regarding cumulative impacts related to this EA where possible.

5.4.1 Cultural Resources

5.4.1.1 Description of Geographic Study Area

MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ has defined the boundary for cumulative impacts to cultural resources as the area of potential effects. This includes the installation boundaries of MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ.

5.4.1.2 Cumulative Impact Analysis

All federal projects that have the potential to affect historic properties (assuming the presence of such properties) would undergo National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) Section 106 review to consider any effects that the project may have on historic properties (as defined at 36 Code of Federal Regulations 800.16). The significance of any effects would also be reviewed under NEPA. The following provides a brief review of the NHPA and/or NEPA analysis of the relevant projects noted above.

The past, present, and reasonably foreseeable projects at MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ identified in this section, in conjunction with the proposed action, could pose cumulative impacts.

Assault Amphibious Base Historic District. The only cumulative project within the Assault Amphibious Base Historic District is the proposed rehabilitation of Building A2. Demolition of Building A1 would be a direct long-term adverse impact. The district would no longer retain sufficient integrity to be considered eligible for the NRHP and Building A2 is not individually eligible for the NRHP. Therefore, the Assault Amphibian Base Historic District including Building A2 would no longer be considered a historic property after the demolition of Building A1. Therefore, even if Building A2 would be rehabilitated, a beneficial impact for the district, Building A2 would no longer be considered a historic property. As a result, the proposed action and the rehabilitation of Building A2 would not pose cumulative impacts.

Parachute Training Historic District. The only cumulative project identified within this historic district is the demolition of historic structures at MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ. Building PT4 was proposed for demolition under this action, and it was determined to be an adverse effect. MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ consulted with the SHPO, and the adverse effect to the historic district was minimized through documentation along with preserving Building PT5. A Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) was signed in April 2014. PT4 has been demolished and when considered with the proposed demolition of PT6, cumulative impacts would occur to historic properties that are eligible for listing on the NRHP. Under Alternative 1, the district would no longer retain sufficient integrity to be considered eligible for the NRHP and Building PT5 is not individually eligible for the NRHP. Therefore, the Parachute Training Historic District including Building PT5 would no longer be considered a historic property after the demolition of Building PT6. Therefore, even though Building PT5 was rehabilitated, a beneficial impact

for the district, Building PT5 would no longer be considered a historic property. As a result, the proposed action and the demolition of Building PT4 and rehabilitation of Building PT5 would not pose cumulative cultural impacts.

Command Services/Regimental Area No. 3 Historic District. Four cumulative projects were identified within this historic district. First, under the demolition of historic structures at MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ, Building 1700 will be demolished. This action resulted in a determination of adverse effect, but in consultation with the SHPO, MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ minimized the adverse effect to the historic district through documentation. A FONSI was signed in April 2014. The second project is the rehabilitation of three buildings within the Command Services/Regimental Area No. 3 Historic District. Building 2, which is individually eligible for NRHP listing will be renovated to serve as the MEF, 2DMEB, and MARDIV headquarters. Buildings 321 and 327 would also be rehabilitated. Rehabilitation of these buildings is being designed to have no adverse effect. Mitigation measures implemented for the 2014 demolition, new construction, along with stipulations incorporated into the PA for Alternative 1 would minimize potential cumulative cultural resource impacts. Rehabilitation of Buildings 2, 321, and 327 would partially offset negative impacts on the historic district.

The third and fourth projects are construction of new buildings, including the new dental clinic in the area of Building 342 and the Hadnot Point Water Treatment Facility (Building 20). These new construction projects may pose cumulative impacts on the historic district. Any new construction would require Section 106 consultation to determine the effect on the historic district. These new construction projects may pose cumulative impacts on the historic district. Any new construction would require Section 106 consultation to determine the effect on the historic district.

Montford Point Camp No. 1 Historic District. Two projects may pose cumulative cultural resource impacts when considered with Alternative 1. In the EA for demolition of historic structures at MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ, Buildings M102, M611, M621, M622, M625, and steam piping were approved for demolition. These building have all been demolished except M625 and the steam piping. This action resulted in a determination of adverse effect, but in consultation with the SHPO, MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ minimized the adverse effect to the historic district through documentation. A FONSI was signed in April 2014 for this action. The demolition project, when combined with Alternative 1 would have direct long-term adverse impacts as they involve the demolition of contributing resources within the district. However, Alternative 1 when considered with the previous demolition would not undermine the integrity of the district. Mitigation measures implemented for the 2014 demolition along with stipulations incorporated into the PA for Alternative 1 would minimize potential cumulative cultural resource impacts.

The second project is the Field Medical Training Battalion-EAST Open Bay Enlisted Quarters. This project includes constructing an open bay barracks, vehicle maintenance facility, and warehouse storage space plus demolishing M309, M316, M318, and M321. These buildings proposed for demolition are not historic and are located outside of the historic district. New construction could pose cumulative impacts on additional historic properties if the new construction can be viewed from the historic district. Any new construction would require Section 106 consultation to determine the effect on the historic district.

Montford Point Camp No. 2/2A Historic District. The demolition of historic buildings and structures at MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ involved Buildings M202, M230, M238, and M239 and steam piping within the Montford Point Camp No. 2/2a Historic District. This action resulted in a determination of adverse effect, but in consultation with the SHPO, MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ mitigated the adverse effect to the

historic district through documentation. A FONSI was signed in April 2014. This project, when combined with the proposed action, could have direct long-term adverse impacts as they involve the demolition of contributing resources within the district, which would undermine the integrity of historic buildings and the district. However, under Alternative 1, the district would no longer retain sufficient integrity to be considered eligible for the NRHP. Therefore, the Montford Point Camp No. 2/2A Historic District would no longer be considered a historic property. As a result, the proposed action and demolition of Buildings M202, M230, M238, and M239 and steam piping would not pose cumulative cultural impacts.

Naval Hospital Historic District. Under Alternative 1, Building H1 would be demolished. This is the only remaining contributing building in the district. As a result, Alternative 1 would have an adverse effect and the district would no longer be eligible for listing on the NRHP. Past actions within this district include the demolition of surgeon's row. The proposed action and the demolition of surgeon's row would pose cumulative impacts within the district. However, under Alternative 1, the district would no longer retain sufficient integrity to be considered eligible for the NRHP. Therefore, the Naval Hospital Historic District including Building H1 would no longer be considered a historic property. As a result, the proposed action and demolition of Surgeon's Row would not pose cumulative cultural impacts.

Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District. The demolition of historic buildings at MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ included RR9 and RR15. This action resulted in a determination of adverse effect, but in consultation with the SHPO, MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ minimized the adverse effect to the historic district through documentation. A FONSI was signed in April 2014. The Special Operations Training Complex involves construction of headquarters, tactical exercise control group center, weapons storage, instructor spaces, simulated entry point, and embassy offices. It also includes demolition of Buildings RR192, RR193, RR194, RR195, RR196, RR202, RR203, RR204, RR205, RR210, RR238, RR239, and SRR249D. None of these buildings are historic. The Range Facility Safety Improvement Project includes the proposed demolition of nine contributing resources to the Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District (Buildings RR29-RR37) and construction of three new buildings within the historic district boundaries. The EA determined that the demolition of the eight buildings would have an adverse effect on the Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District; however, the construction of the new buildings would have no adverse effect. The adverse effects were minimized with recordation.

6 Other Considerations Required by the National Environmental Policy Act

6.1 Consistency with Other Federal, State, and Local Laws, Plans, Policies, and Regulations

In accordance with 40 Code of Federal Regulations section 1502.16(c), analysis of environmental consequences shall include discussion of possible conflicts between the proposed action and the objectives of federal, regional, state, and local land use plans, policies, and controls. Table 6-1 identifies the principal federal and state laws and regulations that are applicable to the proposed action and describes briefly how compliance with these laws and regulations would be accomplished.

Table 6-1. Principal Federal and State Laws Applicable to the Proposed Action

<i>Federal, State, Local, and Regional Land Use Plans, Policies, and Controls</i>	<i>Status of Compliance</i>
National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA); CEQ NEPA implementing regulations; USMC procedures for Implementing NEPA	Compliant. This document provides compliance with NEPA.
Clean Air Act	Compliant. Air pollutant emissions would be generated from vehicles and equipment used in the proposed demolition of the buildings. However, these emissions would be temporary, be distributed over many years based on differing project schedules, and would not affect the attainment status of the region or result in more than minor levels of emissions.
Clean Water Act	Compliant. Proposed action would adhere to all applicable Clean Water Act requirements including NPDES permitting where ground disturbance is over 1 acre. Refer to Section 3.2 (Water Resources [Stormwater Only]).
Rivers and Harbors Act	Not applicable. The proposed action is entirely on land.
Coastal Zone Management Act	Compliant. The proposed action would not affect a coastal use or resource of the North Carolina coastal zone. The proposed action is consistent to the maximum extent practicable with the enforceable policies of the North Carolina Coastal Management Program. MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ prepared and submitted a Coastal Consistency Determination to the North Carolina Coastal Management Program. A concurrence letter, dated September 24, 2018, was received. Refer to Appendix C (Coastal Consistency Determination).
National Historic Preservation Act	Compliant. MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ entered into Section 106 consultation with the SHPO. Refer to Section 4.1 (Cultural Resources) and Appendix A (National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 Documentation and Correspondence).
Endangered Species Act	Not applicable. The proposed action would have no effect on endangered species.
Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Reauthorization Act	Not applicable. The proposed action would not adversely affect essential fish habitat.
Marine Mammal Protection Act	Not applicable. The proposed action is unlikely to take a marine mammal and no permit is required.
Migratory Bird Treaty Act	Compliant. The proposed action would not result in the take of migratory birds. Any osprey nests present at a site for the proposed action would be removed

Table 6-1. Principal Federal and State Laws Applicable to the Proposed Action

<i>Federal, State, Local, and Regional Land Use Plans, Policies, and Controls</i>	<i>Status of Compliance</i>
	consistent with regulatory requirements, so there would be no take of this species.
Bald and Golden Eagle Protection	Not applicable. The proposed action would not result in the take of bald or golden eagles.
Comprehensive Environmental Response and Liability Act	Compliant. The proposed action would not affect contaminated sites or their cleanup. Refer to Section 4.3 (Hazardous Materials and Wastes).
Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act	Compliant. The proposed action would not affect the amount of hazardous chemicals present at the facility or the amount of hazardous materials that are manufactured, processed, or otherwise used. Refer to Section 4.3 (Hazardous Materials and Wastes).
Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act	Not applicable. The proposed action does not feature the use of any pesticides. Refer to Section 4.3 (Hazardous Materials and Wastes).
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act	Compliant. The proposed action would result in the generation of solid and hazardous wastes resulting from demolition. These wastes would be managed in full compliance with this act. Refer to Section 4.3 (Hazardous Materials and Wastes).
Toxic Substances Control Act	Compliant. The proposed action would result in the disposal of Toxic Substances Control Act substances. These substances would be managed in full compliance with this act. Refer to Section 4.3 (Hazardous Materials and Wastes).
Farmland Protection Policy Act	Not applicable. The proposed action would not occur on farmland.
Executive Order 11988, Floodplain Management	Not applicable. The proposed action sites are not located within floodplains or floodways.
Executive Order 12088, Federal Compliance with Pollution Control Standards	Compliant. The proposed action would comply with all applicable pollution control standards. Refer to Section 4.2 (Water Resources [Stormwater Only]) and Section 4.3 (Hazardous Materials and Wastes).
Executive Order 12114, Environmental Effects Abroad of Major Federal Actions (Department of Navy implementing regulation 32 CFR part 287)	Not applicable. The proposed action would not be conducted abroad.
Executive Order 12898, Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-income Populations	Not applicable. The proposed action would have no disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects on minority or low-income populations. The proposed action would occur entirely within a military installation.
Executive Order 13045, Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks	Not applicable. There would be no environmental health and safety risks that may disproportionately affect children. The proposed action would occur entirely within a military installation and away from any childcare facilities, schools, or public children's attractions.
Executive Order 13089, Coral Reef Protection	Not applicable. Coral reefs are not present in the proposed action region.

Table 6-1. Principal Federal and State Laws Applicable to the Proposed Action

<i>Federal, State, Local, and Regional Land Use Plans, Policies, and Controls</i>	<i>Status of Compliance</i>
Executive Order 13423, Strengthening Federal Environmental, Energy, and Transportation Management	Compliant. The proposed action would result in long-term reduced energy consumption.
Executive Order 13175, Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments	Not applicable. There are no tribal implications associated with the proposed action. There would be no substantial direct effects on tribal governments.

CEQ = Council on Environmental Quality; CFR = Code of Federal Regulations; NPDES = National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System; SHPO = State Historic Preservation Officer

6.2 Relationship Between Short-Term Use of the Environment and Long-Term Productivity

The National Environmental Policy Act requires an analysis of the relationship between a project's short-term impacts on the environment and the effects that these impacts may have on the maintenance and enhancement of the long-term productivity of the affected environment. Impacts that narrow the range of beneficial uses of the environment are of particular concern. This refers to the possibility that choosing one development site reduces future flexibility in pursuing other options or that using a parcel of land or other resources often eliminates the possibility of other uses at that site.

In the short term, effects to the human environment from implementing the proposed action would result from the demolition activity itself. Air and surface water quality would be potentially impacted in the short term. The proposed action would result in a short-term increase in demolition debris and the generation of hazardous wastes. Asbestos-containing material, polychlorinated biphenyls, and lead-based paint would be removed from the buildings and disposed of in accordance with federal and state regulations. Non-recyclable demolition debris would be disposed of at a landfill. Since the buildings to be demolished are either individually eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places or are contributing elements to historic districts that are eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places, cultural resources would be adversely affected in the long term. However, mitigation measures would offset the adverse effect. In addition, in the long term, the site would be available for beneficial uses such as a green space or would allow for redevelopment such as parking lots. Demolishing the buildings would not impact the long-term natural resource productivity because the sites are already developed. The proposed action would not result in any impacts that would reduce environmental productivity or permanently narrow the range of beneficial uses of the environment.

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Appendix A

National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 Documentation and Correspondence

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**June 12, 2017 Letter from MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ to Montford Point Marines
Association, with enclosures**



UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
MARINE CORPS INSTALLATIONS EAST-MARINE CORPS BASE
PSC BOX 20005
CAMP LEJEUNE NC 28542-0005

5090.8
BEMD

JUN 12 2017

Mr. Forest E. Spencer, Jr., National President
Montford Point Marines Association, Inc.
P.O. Box 711
Quantico, VA 22134

Dear Mr. Spencer:

This letter is to request any concerns or comments your organization may have regarding historic properties that might be affected by a proposed action by the United States Marine Corps (USMC) that involves the demolition of 14 buildings in the Montford Point Camp No. 1 Historic District, and 34 buildings in the Montford Point Camp Nos. 2/2A Historic District located in Camp Johnson, Marine Corps Installations East-Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune (MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ). The two historic districts have been determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

The structures identified for potential demolition in the Montford Point Historic Districts are no longer needed by the installation, are in a deteriorating condition, and alternative uses for the majority of the structures are neither practical nor economically feasible. MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ planners identified more than 200 similar historic and non-historic structures for demolition base-wide and included historic districts beyond those located at Camp Johnson.

The proposed action is more fully described in the attached enclosures. Enclosure (1) contains a summary of the information related to the proposed action and a table of buildings currently proposed for demolition. Enclosure (2) contains figures showing the location of the proposed actions and details those buildings considered for demolition.

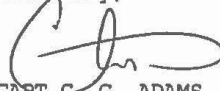
We are currently in the beginning stages of developing an Environmental Assessment and consulting with interested parties and the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), interested parties such as your organization, as well as notifying the public regarding this action that may adversely affect seven historic districts aboard MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ.

The regulations implementing Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act require federal agencies to consider the effects of proposed actions on historic properties. As part of the Section 106 process, federal agencies are required to solicit input from the public and interested parties with regards to identification of historic properties and ways to avoid, minimize or mitigate effects to

historic properties. Please indicate if your organization wishes to participate in the Section 106 consultation as a consulting party and receive additional correspondence related to this proposed action.

We appreciate your cooperation in helping us meet our mission goals and request any initial comments or concerns by 10 July 2017. For any further questions or clarification on this matter, please contact Mr. Rick Richardson, Environmental Conservation Branch, Environmental Management Division, G-F Department, at (910)451-7230 or email rick.richardson@usmc.mil.

Sincerely,



CAPT C. G. ADAMS
Assistant Chief of Staff, G-F
By direction of the
Commanding General

- Enclosures: 1. Information Relative to the Proposed Demolition of Buildings and Structures in Various Historic Districts at MCIEAST-CAMLEJ
2. Figures Detailing Buildings and Structures Proposed for Demolition At Camp Johnson and Additional Historic Districts at MCIEAST-CAMLEJ

Enclosure (1): Information Relative to the Proposed Demolition
of Buildings and Structures in Various Historic
Districts at MCIEAST-CAMLEJ.

PURPOSE AND NEED FOR ACTION

HISTORIC BUILDING DEMOLITION AT MCIEAST-MCB CAMP LEJEUNE IN COMPLIANCE WITH USMC INFRASTRUCTURE RESET STRATEGY AND CAMPAIGN PLAN

INTRODUCTION

In early 2017, the Commandant of the Marine Corps directed development of an Infrastructure Reset (IR) Strategy in an effort to reduce infrastructure footprint by optimizing space utilization and eliminating excess and failing facilities. The IR Strategy includes the following basic tenets:

- Existing Marine Corps infrastructure exceeds mission requirements and diverts resources from higher priorities
- Recapitalizing and reducing building footprint to support mission and nothing more
- Maintaining critical capabilities of retained facilities at the lowest possible total lifecycle cost
- IR Strategy and the associated Campaign Plan initiate a long-term effort to define ways and means to optimize installation capability within constrained resource availability

As part of this effort, Marine Corps Installations East-Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune (MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ) proposes reductions in building inventory, resulting in lower maintenance and operational costs by demolishing excess, unnecessary and/or failing facilities. The structures proposed for demolition are no longer considered mission-essential by the installation, are in deteriorated condition, and alternatives for reuse are neither practical, nor economically feasible.

Both historic and non-historic structures were evaluated for demolition, with the majority of recommended demolition resulting from non-historic assets, as illustrated in Table 1-1.

Table 1-1 Fiscal Years 17-28 Proposed Demolition: Historic and Non-Historic Assets

Fiscal Year	Non-Historic Square Footage Demolition Goal	Total Historic Square Footage Proposed Demolition	Percent Historic
FY17-28	5,937,988	650,828	11%

The Proposed Action will demonstrate compliance with the IR footprint reduction mandates. This action will also eliminate future building operation and maintenance costs for non-mission critical facilities, and that have no practical current or future use.

PURPOSE AND NEED

The purpose of the Proposed Action is to comply with the Commandant of the Marine Corps directive to reduce excess and failing facilities across all Marine Corps installations, in order to reduce maintenance and operation costs for facilities that no longer serve a mission essential purpose, or are in critical disrepair.

Buildings were considered for demolition based upon condition, age, location, and ability to adapt the existing building configuration to fulfil current requirements. MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ deployed field teams to conduct on-site inspections of each facility proposed for demolition based on existing condition index reports. Only non-adequate, impaired or degraded facilities with a Facility Condition Index (FCI) of 79 or below were evaluated as detailed in Table 2-1 below:

Table 2-1 FCI Index Matrix

Facility Condition Index	Definition
100	Entire component-section or sample free of observable defects
99-93	No component-section or sample serviceability or reliability reduction
92-86	Slight or no serviceability or reliability reduction overall to component-section
85-75	Component-section serviceability or reliability is degraded but adequate
74-65	Component-section serviceability or reliability is definitely impaired
64-56	Component-section has significant serviceability or reliability loss
55-37	Significant serviceability or reliability reduction in component-section
36-11	Severe serviceability or reliability reduction, such that it is barely able to perform
1-0	Overall condition critical

Facility inspections, historical use evaluations, organizational command coordination, along with the condition index above were factored in the proposed demolition analysis and final recommendation(s). Briefings to higher commands and affected outside agencies were conducted to provide data summaries and garner approval for demolition plans. The resultant footprint reductions were achieved only after extensive research and analysis; the vast majority of which (89%) coming from non-historic assets. Table 2-2 provides a summary of all historic buildings recommended for demolition by area:

Table 2-2 IR Proposed Historic Asset Demolition

REGIMENTAL AREA NUMBER THREE/COMMAND SERVICES DISTRICT	
BUILDING	PROPOSED DEMOLITION (SF)
300	12,402
302	3,439
307	23,064
311	3,270
315	5,181
319	3,802
334	3,885
339	3,366
340	3,365
342	3,249
343	3,240
344	3,279
DEMOLISH SUBTOTALS	71,542

NAVAL HOSPITAL/SURGEONS ROW	
BUILDING	PROPOSED DEMOLITION (SF)
H1	376,988

ASSAULT AMPHIBIAN BASE	
BUILDING	PROPOSED DEMOLITION (SF)
A1	13,600

PARACHUTE TRAINING	
BUILDING	PROPOSED DEMOLITION (SF)
PT6	2,496

STONE BAY RIFLE RANGE	
BUILDING	PROPOSED DEMOLITION (SF)
RR3	23,329
RR7	3,689
RR14	4,095
RR16	450
RR17	1,800
RR19	450
RR50	3,240
RR51	3,240
DEMOLISH SUBTOTALS	38,819

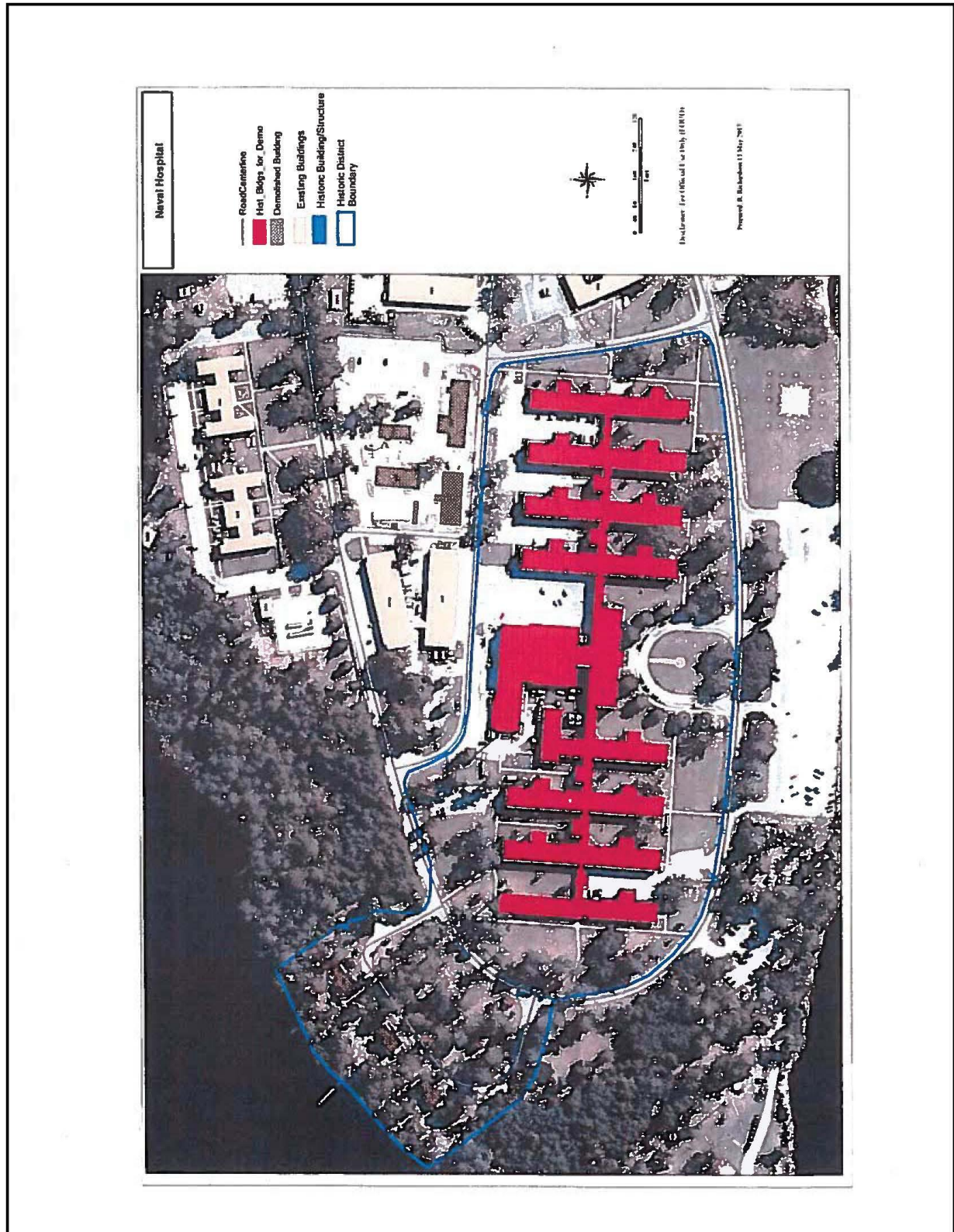
MONTFORD POINT DISTRICT ONE	
BUILDING	PROPOSED DEMOLITION (SF)
M100	2,890
M120	6,118
M121	6,118
M122	6,118
M103	2,480
M105	3,200
M119	6,118
M401	2,000
M402	2,000
M405	3,240
M408	2,000
M414	2,000
M415	2,000
M419	2,000
DEMOLISH SUBTOTALS:	48,282

<i>MONTFORD POINT CAMPS TWO AND TWO ALPHA</i>	
BUILDING	PROPOSED DEMOLITION (SF)
M200	2,052
M201	4,440
M205	2,000
M206	2,000
M207	2,000
M208	2,000
M209	2,000
M210	2,000
M211	3,240
M212	3,240
M213	3,240
M214	3,240
M215	3,240
M216	3,240
M217	3,240
M218	3,240
M219	3,392
M220	3,240
M221	3,240
M222	3,240
M223	3,267
M224	3,240
M225	3,240
M226	3,240
M227	3,240
M228	3,240
M229	3,240
M230	1,550
M232	3,240
M233	3,240
M234	3,240
M235	3,240
M236	3,240
M237	1,120
DEMOLISH SUBTOTALS	99,101

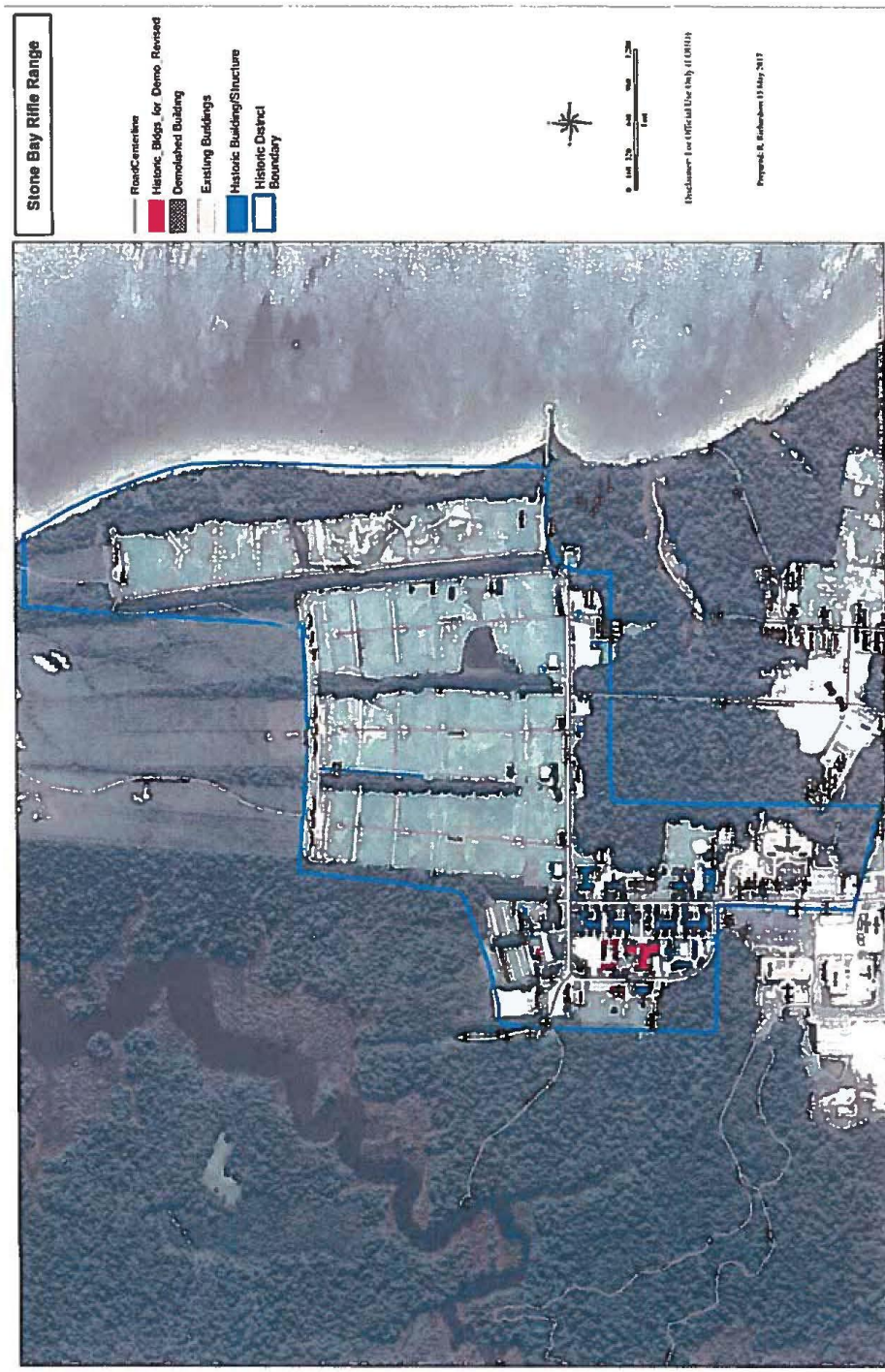
Enclosure (2): Figures Detailing Buildings and Structures
Proposed for Demolition at Camp Johnson and Additional
Historic Districts at MCIEAST-CAMLEJ.

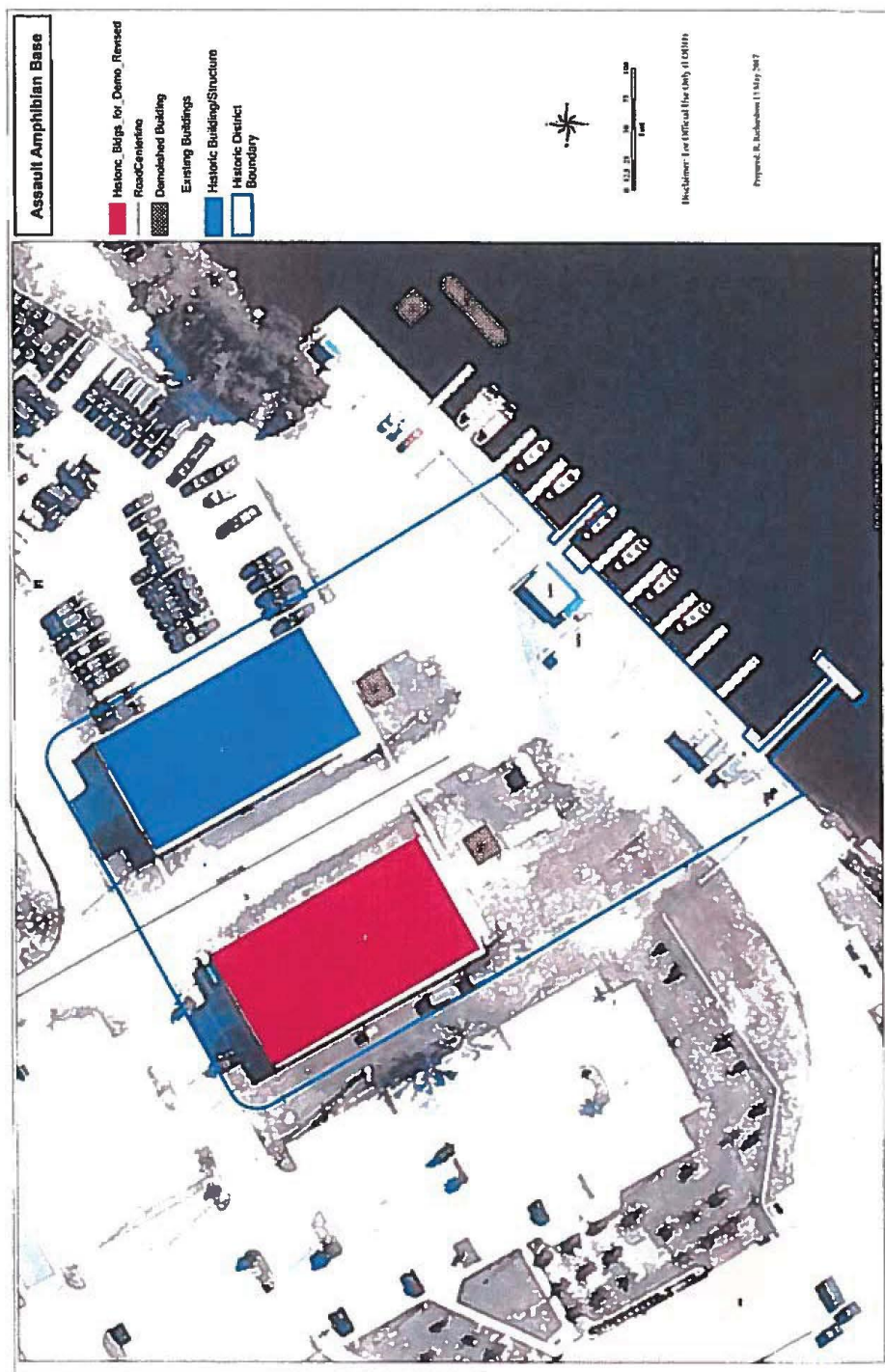














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October 12, 2017 Letter from MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ to Montford Point Marines Association



UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
MARINE CORPS INSTALLATIONS EAST-MARINE CORPS BASE
PSC BOX 20005
CAMP LEJEUNE NC 28542-0005

5090.8
BEMD
OCT 16 2017

Mr. Johnny B. Young, Jr., President
Chapter 10, Montford Point Marines Association
213 Princeton Drive
Jacksonville, NC 28546

Dear Mr. Young:

This letter is to request your concurrence regarding the proposed action by the United States Marine Corps (USMC) that involves the demolition of 13 buildings in the Montford Point Camp No. 1 Historic District, and 34 buildings in the Montford Point Camp Nos. 2/2A Historic District located in Camp Johnson, Marine Corps Installations East-Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune (MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ). The two historic districts have been determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

The proposed action is more fully described in the enclosed letter that was provided to your organization's National President, Mr. Forest Spencer, on June 12, 2017. While we received no written response from Mr. Spencer, it is our understanding that he expressed few concerns with our proposed action in an August 24, 2017 conversation with Mr. Lin Walker, Executive Officer, Marine Corps Combat Service Support Schools, Camp Johnson, MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ. However, Mr. Spencer did request that we retain the following buildings in Montford Point Camp No. 1 Historic District: Buildings M100, M101, M104, M116, M131 and M139. You will note in the enclosed letter and description of the proposed action that only Building M100 of these six buildings was proposed for demolition. We agree that this building, along with the other four buildings discussed during Mr. Spencer's conversation with Mr. Walker, can be retained. Building M100 will be removed from our proposed demolition list for this action, and Buildings M101, M104, M116, M131 and M139 will also be retained as originally planned.

We appreciate your cooperation in helping us meet our mission goals, and respectfully request your concurrence with our proposed action by signing this document for our records. A signature line indicating your concurrence is provided below. For any further questions or clarification on this matter, please contact Mr. Rick Richardson, Environmental Conservation

Branch, Environmental Management Division, G-F Department, at
(910) 451-7230 or email rick.richardson@usmc.mil.

Sincerely,



JOHN R. TOWNSON
Director, Environmental Management
By direction of the
Commanding General

Concur:



JOHNNY B. YOUNG JR.
President, Chapter 10
Montford Point Marines Association
Jacksonville, NC

Enclosures: 1. June 12, 2017 Letter to Mr. Forest E. Spencer.

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**May 7, 2018 Consultation Package to Submittal to State Historic Preservation
Officer (SHPO)**

Official Document Inventory Jan 1 2015 to present - SHPO CONSULT Page 1 of 1

ID#	24262
Document Type	Correspondence <input type="button" value="v"/>
Document Title *	IR Demo Consult to SHPO
Date Received/Created *	5/7/2018 <input type="button" value="G"/>
Date Signed	<input type="button" value="G"/>
Mail Status	Outgoing <input type="button" value="v"/>
Document Status	Final <input type="button" value="v"/>
Author	MCBCL/EMD
Program	5090.08 Cultural Resources <input type="button" value="v"/>
Keywords	SHPO Consultation IR Demos
Building/Room #	Bldg 12/Rm 127 <input type="button" value="v"/>
Storage	Electronic Copy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MAY 16 2018
Route	ECON PM <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BH <input type="checkbox"/> AA <input type="checkbox"/> Sec <input type="checkbox"/> Deputy <input type="checkbox"/> Director <input type="button" value="v"/> MAY 22 2018
Mailing Instructions	FedEx <input type="button" value="v"/>
Comments	For SHPO Review of PA only. Not to go to CG until SHPO approves
Working File Link	Type the Web address: (Click here to test) https://em.usmc.mil/sites/le/wf/5090_08_Historic_and_Archaeologic Type the description: submittal
Director Comments	<input type="text"/>
Permanent	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Reviewed by PM	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Mission Assurance Review Completed	<input type="checkbox"/>
Version: 1.0	
Created at 5/7/2018 9:32 AM by	Canter CIV Rebekah D
Last modified at 5/7/2018 9:32 AM by	Canter CIV Rebekah D

*NEAL + Emily - please chop.
Thanks!
JAT 5/21/18
JNS 5/21/18*

For JT, NP + ES chop for now. Will route higher after we get Renee's Blessing on draft PA.

<https://em.usmc.mil/sites/le/hd/Lists/Official%20Document%20Inventory%20Jan%201%20...> 5/7/2018



UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
MARINE CORPS INSTALLATIONS EAST-MARINE CORPS BASE
PSC BOX 20005
CAMP LEJEUNE NC 28542-0005

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MAY 23 2018

Ms. Ramona M. Bartos
Administrator and Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
North Carolina Division of Archives and History
109 East Jones Street - Room 258
Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-4617

Dear Ms. Bartos:

The purpose of this letter is to formally initiate Section 106 consultation regarding the implementation of the Infrastructure Reset Strategy at Marine Corps Installations East-Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune (MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ), North Carolina and provide supporting documentation. The United States Marine Corps (USMC) has discussed the proposed undertaking with your staff in meetings and conference calls on January 25, 2017, February 13, 2017 and March 22, 2017 with regards to potential effects to historic properties and mitigation of adverse effects, and to request your review and comments or concurrence with the enclosed draft Programmatic Agreement (PA).

To summarize the previous discussions, the Commandant of the Marine Corps issued a directive on November 28, 2016 for the USMC to permanently reduce its non-essential buildings through demolition. The directive included the issuing of an Infrastructure Reset Strategy that each USMC base shall implement. MCB CAMLEJ performed evaluations of its buildings based on condition, age, location and ability to adapt the existing building configuration to fulfill current requirements. Based on the evaluations, MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ developed a list of proposed demolitions that included non-historic and historic buildings. MCB CAMLEJ identified 73 historic buildings, which are contributing resources to the National Register of Historic Places eligible historic districts, that are proposed for demolition over the next ten years. The list of proposed demolitions is subject to change based on operational and funding requirements during implementation of the program.

MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ considered alternatives for demolition such as rehabilitation/adaptive reuse, mothballing, transfer and/or leasing of the historic buildings identified. There are

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MAY 23 2018

no existing or future mission requirements for the buildings. Based on analysis of the alternatives, MCB CAMLEJ believes demolition is the most viable long-term option to promote efficient and economical use of real property assets as required by federal regulations, and will support the permanent reduction of non-essential buildings in accordance with the Infrastructure Reset Strategy.

The Area of Potential Effect for this undertaking is defined by footprint of proposed buildings for demolition and the boundaries of the following historic districts of which the proposed buildings are contributing resources to: Assault Amphibian Base Historic District, Montford Point Camp 1 Historic District, Montford Point Camp 2/2A Historic District, Naval Hospital Historic District, the Parachute Training Historic District, Command Services/Regimental Area No. 3 Historic District; and Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District.

The USMC has determined the proposed demolitions will have an adverse effect on the following historic districts: Assault Amphibian Base Historic District, Montford Point Camp 2/2A Historic District, Naval Hospital Historic District, and the Parachute Training Historic District. The Montford Point Camp 1, Command Services/Regimental Area No. 3 and the Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic Districts will remain intact and the proposed demolition will have no adverse effect on these districts. Since the proposed demolition list is subject to change during the implementation of the Infrastructure Reset Strategy, MCB CAMLEJ is proposing to develop a programmatic agreement (PA). The PA will take into account the known adverse effects of the undertaking on historic properties at MCB CAMLEJ and establish a process for considering future effects on the remaining historic districts during the implementation of the undertaking.

In accordance with 36 CFR 800 we have notified the Montford Point Marines Association of the proposed undertaking. They provided their concurrence provided Building M100 of the Montford Point Camp 1 Historic District remains. The USMC agreed to retain Building M100. The USMC is planning to involve the public through the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process as the Environmental Assessment (EA) that is currently under development progresses. Lastly, after we have received

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MAY 23 2018

any comments you may have on the proposed action and attached draft PA, we will be notifying the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) of our adverse effect finding in order to determine if they wish to participate in the consultation.

Enclosure 1 provides additional information on the proposed undertaking. Enclosure 2 contains the draft PA for your review and comment. Enclosure 3 provides the MCB CAMLEJ's correspondence with the Montford Point Marines Association.

We appreciate your cooperation in helping us meet our mission goals, and provide this information for your comment. If you have any questions, please contact the MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ Cultural Resources Manager, Mr. Rick Richardson, Environmental Conservation Branch, Environmental Management Division, G-F Department at (910)451-7230, or email at rick.richardson@usmc.mil.

Sincerely,



JOHN R. TOWNSON
Director, Environmental Management
By direction of the
Commanding General

- Enclosures: 1. Project Information
2. Draft Programmatic Agreement
3. Correspondence, MPMA

ENCLOSURE 1
PROJECT INFORMATION

Enclosure 1

**PROPOSED IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INFRASTRUCTURE RESET STRATEGY
AT MARINE CORPS BASE CAMP LEJEUNE, NORTH CAROLINA**

Proposed Undertaking

The undertaking consists of the implementation of a ten year demolition program in accordance with the Commandant of the United States Marine Corps' Infrastructure Reset Strategy directive from November 2016. The demolition program will consist of the demolition of approximately 73 historic buildings at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune, North Carolina (MCBCL). However, the list of proposed demolitions is subject to change based on operational and funding requirements during the implementation of the demolition program.

The USMC performed evaluations of buildings at MCBCL based on condition, age, location, and ability to adapt the existing building configuration to fulfill current requirements. The evaluation identified 73 historic buildings for demolition to support the Infrastructure Reset Strategy.

Area of Potential Effect (APE)

In determining the APE for the proposed project, possible visual, audible, atmospheric, and/or physical impacts were considered that could diminish characteristics qualifying historic properties for listing in the National Register. The APE is defined by the footprint of proposed buildings for demolition and the boundaries of the following historic districts of which the proposed buildings are contributing resources to: Assault Amphibian Base Historic District, Montfort Point Camp 1 Historic District, Montford Point Camp 2/2A Historic District, Naval Hospital Historic District, the Parachute Training Historic District, Command Services/Regimental Area No. 3 Historic District; and Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District.

Historic Properties within the Area of Potential Effect

The proposed buildings for demolition are contributing resources to historic districts. As such, the demolition of the existing list of historic buildings will result in an adverse effect to the following historic districts: Assault Amphibian Base Historic District, Montford Point Camp 2/2A Historic District, Naval Hospital Historic District, and the Parachute Training Historic District. With the implementation of the demolitions, the districts will no longer be eligible for the NRHP. The remaining historic districts, Montfort Point Camp 1, Command Services/Regimental Area No. 3; and Stone Bay Rifle Range, will remain intact and their NRHP eligibility will not be impacted at this time.

Since the list is subject to change within the ten year period, USMC is proposing to develop a programmatic agreement to outline a process in the event additional demolitions may cause an adverse effect to Montfort Point Camp 1, Command Services/Regimental Area No. 3; and Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic Districts.

There is no proposed effect on archaeological resources as there are no identified NRHP eligible archaeological sites within the APE.

Assault Amphibian Base Historic District

The district includes two contributing resources, Building A-1 and A-2. With the proposed demolition of Building A-2, the district will no longer retain sufficient integrity to be eligible for the NRHP. In addition, Building A-1 does not have sufficient significance or integrity to be individually eligible for the NRHP.

Montfort Point Camp 1 Historic District

The district includes 53 contributing resources and the proposed demolitions will not adversely affect the integrity of the district and its ability to portray its NRHP significance. There will be no adverse effect to the Montfort Point Camp 1 Historic District.

Montford Point Camp 2/2A Historic District

The district includes 39 contributing resources. With the proposed demolitions of contributing resources, the district will no longer retain sufficient integrity to be eligible for the NRHP. In addition, the remaining contributing resources of the district do not have sufficient significance or integrity to be individually eligible for the NRHP.

Naval Hospital Historic District

The district consisted of the hospital (Building H-1) and the associated quarters. The quarters were previously demolished in 2017 and only Building H-1 is remaining. With the proposed demolition of Building H-1, no contributing resources will be extant in this district and it will no longer be eligible for the NRHP.

Parachute Training Historic District

The district consisted of three (3) contributing resources. One of the steel towers was demolished in 2014 with two training towers remaining. With the proposed demolition of training tower PT-5, the district will no longer retain sufficient integrity to be eligible for the NRHP. In addition, the remaining training tower does not retain sufficient integrity to be individually eligible for the NRHP.

Command Services/Regimental Area No. 3 Historic District

The district includes 109 contributing resources and the proposed demolitions will not adversely affect the integrity of the district and its ability to portray its NRHP significance. There will be no adverse effect to the Command Services/Regimental Area No. 3 Historic District.

Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District

The district consists of 37 contributing resources. The USMC is proposing to perform a re-evaluation of the historic district to assess cumulative effects with the proposed demolitions. At this time, the USMC believes the district will remain intact; however, the boundaries of the district may be altered. The most significant contributing resources of the district including the training ranges which will not be impacted from the proposed demolitions. To address the unknown effect at this time to the Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District, the USMC proposed a procedure to be utilized based on the results of the re-evaluation in the draft Programmatic Agreement (PA) in Attachment 3.

Alternatives Considered

Demolition

This alternative would consist of demolishing the proposed historic buildings.

Renovation/Adaptive Reuse

This action alternative would rehabilitate the buildings based on the SOI Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties, Standards for Rehabilitation. Associated costs to bring the structures up to SOI Standards for Rehabilitation would be required including exterior rehabilitation and interior renovation, abatement of lead-based paint (LBP), and ACM in the buildings.

Mothballing

This alternative would consist of mothballing the buildings for a period of 5 years. After the 5-year period, building dispositions would be re-evaluated. Mothballing is the process of temporarily closing up a building temporarily to protect it from the weather as well as to secure it from vandalism. Mothballing a historic building protects it from further deterioration until productive use for the building is found or funds are available to put the deteriorating structure into usable condition. Mothballing would be carried out in accordance with National Park Service Preservation Brief 31.

No Action

No buildings would be demolished under the No Action Alternative. The buildings would be left vacant and in caretaker status. Under the No Action Alternative maintenance costs would still be incurred but major safety upgrades would not occur.

Assessment of Effects on Historic Properties

Project effects were assessed based upon the guidelines specified in the Section 106 Regulations (as amended), as published in the Federal Register under 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 800. An adverse effect is found when an undertaking may alter, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of a historic property that qualify the property for inclusion in the NHRP in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association.

The proposed buildings for demolition are contributing resources to historic districts. As such, the demolition of the existing list of historic buildings will result in an adverse effect to the following historic districts: Assault Amphibian Base Historic District, Montford Point Camp 2/2A Historic District, Naval Hospital Historic District, and the Parachute Training Historic District in which the districts will no longer be eligible for the NRHP. The remaining historic districts, Montford Point Camp 1, Command Services/Regimental Area No. 3; and Stone Bay Rifle Range, will remain intact and their NRHP eligibility will not be impacted at this time.

Proposed Mitigation Actions

The USMC is proposing the following mitigation actions, which are further outlined in Enclosure 2 contained the draft Programmatic Agreement:

1. Documentation and Recordation of all historic buildings proposed for demolition through digital photographs;
2. Re-evaluation of the Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District
3. Digital Story Map of Montford Point Camp 1 and Camp 2/2A
4. Popular History of MCBCL

Proposed Procedures for Future Consultations in draft PA:

The USMC is proposing the following stipulations with regards to future consultations with SHPO:

1. Consultation related to future demolitions of historic buildings
2. Consultation if buildings are not demolished after 9 years of the agreement
3. Reporting

Attachments

Figure 1 – APE Maps

Figure 2 – Representative Photos of Historic Buildings Proposed for Demolition

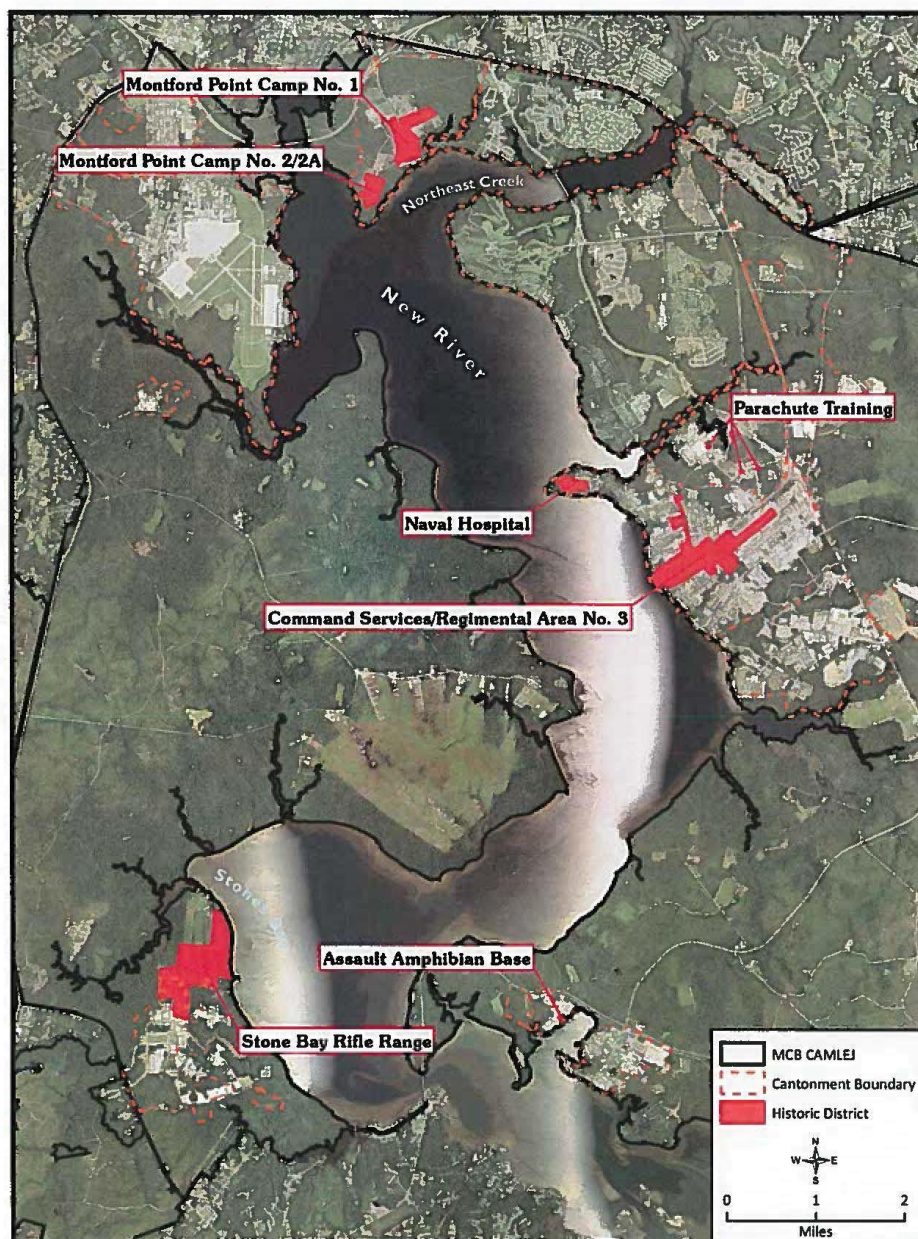


Figure 1. Historic Districts Areas of Potential Effect at MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ.

ENCLOSURE 2
DRAFT PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT

DRAFT PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT

BETWEEN the UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS,
AND THE
NORTH CAROLINA HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER
PURSUANT to 36 CFR PART 800
REGARDING IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INFRASTRUCTURE RESET
STRATEGY AT
MARINE CORPS INSTALLATIONS EAST - MARINE CORPS BASE
CAMP LEJEUNE, NORTH CAROLINA

WHEREAS, the United States Marine Corps (USMC) acting through Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune (MCBCL), North Carolina is proposing to implement a ten year demolition program in accordance with the Commandant of the United States Marine Corps Infrastructure Reset Strategy directive from November 28, 2016 (Undertaking); and

WHEREAS, the Undertaking consists of demolition of non-essential buildings located at MCBCL within a ten year period as identified by the USMC; and

WHEREAS, the USMC has identified approximately 73 historic buildings for demolition; however, the list is subject to change based on operational and funding requirements during the implementation of the Undertaking.

WHEREAS, the USMC has defined the Undertaking's area of potential effects (APE) as the boundaries of the Assault Amphibian Base Historic District, Montford Point Camp 1, Montford Point Camp 2/2A Historic District, Naval Hospital Historic District, the Parachute Training Historic District, Command Services/Regimental Area No. 3; and Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District, as further shown in Attachment A; and

WHEREAS, the USMC has determined that the Undertaking will have an adverse effect on the following historic properties: Assault Amphibian Base Historic District, Montford Point Camp 2/2A Historic District, Naval Hospital Historic District, and the Parachute Training Historic District, which are eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP); and

WHEREAS, the extant contributing resources of the Assault Amphibian Base Historic District, Montford Point Camp 2/2A Historic District, Naval Hospital Historic District, and the Parachute Training Historic District after the implementation of the Undertaking will no longer be considered historic properties as they are not individually eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places and the historic districts will no longer exist;

WHEREAS, the USMC has determined the Undertaking may have an adverse effect on the additional historic properties as follows: Montford Point Camp 1 Historic District,

1 of 13

Command Services/Regimental Area No. 3; and Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District, which are eligible for listing on the NRHP; and

WHEREAS, the USMC has determined the Undertaking will have no effect on archaeological sites, which are eligible for listing on the NRHP; and

WHEREAS, the USMC has consulted with the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) pursuant to 36 CFR Part 800, the regulation implementing Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) (54 USC §470f); and

WHEREAS, no Federally recognized Indian tribes with historic ties to Camp Lejeune have been identified for purposes of consultation on the Undertaking pursuant to 36 CFR 800.2; and

WHEREAS, the USMC solicited comments on the Undertaking from the interested public under 36 CFR § 800.2 (d), and contacted Montford Point Marines, who provided their concurrence on November 30, 2017 as part of the USMC October 16, 2017 letter with no objections of the proposed demolition conditioned on retaining Building M100, M101, M104, M116, M131 and M139; and

WHEREAS, the USMC agreed to retain Buildings M100, M101, M104, M116, M131 and M139 in a letter dated October 16, 2017.

WHEREAS, in accordance with 36 CFR. § 800.6(a)(1), the USMC has notified the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) of its adverse effect determination providing the specified documentation, and the ACHP has **chosen or chosen not** to participate in the consultation pursuant to 36 CFR § 800.6(a)(1)(iii) as indicated in their letter dated **XXXX**; and

WHEREAS, an executed copy of this Agreement will be filed with the ACHP pursuant to 36 CFR § 800.6(b)(1)(iv); and

NOW, THEREFORE, the USMC and the SHPO agree that this Undertaking shall be implemented in accordance with the following stipulations in order to take into account the effect of the Undertaking on historic properties at MCBCL and in order to establish a process for considering effects on the remaining historic districts at USMC that may be adversely affected with the implementation of the Undertaking.

STIPULATIONS:

The USMC will ensure that the following stipulations are carried out:

I. Documentation and Recordation

Prior to the demolition of any historic building, the USMC shall prepare digital photographs of each building or representative building of similar type

buildings in accordance with the *NC SHPO Digital Policy Guidelines* (August 2012).

- A. Photographs of the interior (where applicable), exterior and context view of each building or representative building of similar type buildings will be taken in digital format and keyed to a site plan.
- B. Photographs of the interior of the lobby of Building H1 of the Naval Hospital Historic District will be taken in digital format.
- C. The USMC shall provide the digital photographs to the SHPO to review and accept the content of the photographs. The demolition of the buildings shall not occur until the SHPO accepts the photographs and no additional photographs are required.
- D. The USMC shall provide the SHPO with a copy of the final digital documentation for each building or representative building of similar type buildings.

II. Re-evaluation of the Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District

The USMC shall re-evaluate the Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District to assess changes or effects that may occur to the historic district with the proposed Undertaking including alterations to the district boundary, and changes in its eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places.

- A. The analysis and recommendation of the re-evaluation shall be included in a report and the draft report provided to the SHPO for review and concurrence. The SHPO shall have sixty (60) calendar days from the date on which the draft report is received to respond. No response from the SHPO at the end of the sixty (60) calendar days following confirmed receipt of the draft report may be considered by the USMC that the SHPO has no comment on the report and may proceed with finalizing the report.
- B. Any recommended revisions to the boundary or eligibility of the Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District and its contributing resources contained in the final report will be reflected in the next major update of the MCBCL Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan and the Geographic Information System (GIS) of MCBCL.
- C. The USMC shall provide the SHPO with a copy of the final report.
- D. The re-evaluation of the Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District shall be completed prior to any demolition of contributing resources of the Stone Bay Rifle Historic District.

III. Digital Story Map of Montford Point Camp 1 and Camp 2/2A Historic Districts

- A. The USMC shall develop a digital story map of Montford Point Camp 1 and Camp 2/2A Historic Districts with the objective of telling the significant history of this area of MCBCL through the tangible and intangible character-defining features of the historic districts.
- B. The draft story map shall be provided to the SHPO for review and concurrence. The SHPO shall have sixty (60) calendar days from the date on which the draft story map is received to respond. No response from the SHPO at the end of the sixty (60) calendar days following confirmed receipt of the draft story map may be considered by the USMC that the SHPO has no comment on the story map and may proceed with finalizing the story map.
- C. The story map shall be available to the general public through the MCBCL Cultural Resources and Montford Point Marine Association Museum's website.
- D. The story map shall be completed within two years of the execution of this agreement.

IV. Popular History of MCBCL

- A. The USMC shall prepare a popular history of MCBCL that provides a chronological history of MCBCL for the general public that utilizes existing cultural resources reports and documentation. The timeframe of the popular history shall include prehistoric and historic periods to present-day (2018).
- B. In support of the popular history, the USMC shall prepare a professional, scientific based document that synthesizes the existing cultural resources data and reports for work performed at MCBCL and identified future research needs and requirements to address any data gaps uncovered during the synthesis analysis.
 - i. The draft document shall be provided to the SHPO for review and concurrence. The SHPO shall have sixty (60) calendar days from the date on which the draft document is received to respond. No response from the SHPO at the end of the sixty (60) calendar days following confirmed receipt of the draft document may be considered by the USMC that the SHPO has no comment on the draft document and may proceed with finalizing the report.

- ii. The identified future research needs and requirements contained within the final document will be reflected in the next major update of the MCBCL Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan.
 - iii. USMC shall support and advocate for funding of the identified future research needs and requirements within the cultural resources Program Objective Memorandum (POM) funding cycle.
 - iv. If in the future any of the identified future research needs and requirements is funded, USMC will consult as appropriate with the SHPO in accordance with Section 110 of NHPA.
 - v. The USMC shall provide the SHPO with a copy of the final document.
 - vi. The synthesis document shall be completed within three years of the execution of this agreement.
- C. After completion of the draft synthesis document, the USMC shall develop text for each prehistoric and historic period of MCBCL to be accompanied by two or three images to enhance the reader's understanding of the period being discussed and/or provide website links to associated sections of the existing MCBCL cultural resources program website for further information.
- i. The draft text and images shall be provided to the SHPO for review and concurrence. The SHPO shall have sixty (60) calendar days from the date on which the draft document is received to respond. No response from the SHPO at the end of the sixty (60) calendar days following confirmed receipt of the draft document may be considered by the USMC that the SHPO has no comment on the draft document and may proceed with finalizing the text.
 - ii. The final text and images shall be made available to the public by placement on the MCBCL cultural resources website.
- D. The USMC will develop a standard size booklet of no more than 16 pages that highlights the history and historic properties of MCBCL from the earliest prehistoric site to present day.
- i. The draft booklet shall be provided to the SHPO for review and concurrence. The SHPO shall have sixty (60) calendar days from the date on which the draft booklet is received to respond. No response from the SHPO at the end of the sixty (60) calendar days following confirmed receipt of the draft booklet may be considered

by the USMC that the SHPO has no comment on the draft document and may proceed with finalizing the booklet.

- ii. The final booklet will be distributed to the public through appropriate local and state repositories and copies provided to the SHPO.

V. Consultation with SHPO related to future demolitions of historic buildings

Stipulations V.A. through V.C below apply to all future proposed demolitions of historic buildings as part of the implementation of the Infrastructure Reset Strategy in the next ten (10) years that have not been identified at the time of this agreement.

- A. For any proposed demolitions, of extant contributing resources within the boundaries of the Assault Amphibian Base Historic District, Parachute Training Historic District and Montford Point Camp 2/2A Historic District, the USMC can proceed with demolition or any proposed work without consultation with SHPO as long as Stipulations I and III above have been met. This stipulation is related to any contributing resources that are not currently identified as proposed for demolition at the time of this Agreement. With the implementation of the Undertaking, the four historic districts will no longer be eligible for the NRHP, the extant contributing resources are not individually eligible for the NRHP, and the extant contributing resources will no longer be considered historic properties.
- B. For each proposed demolition of a contributing resource or group of contributing resources of the Montford Point Camp 1 Historic District, and Command Services/Regimental Area No. 3, the USMC shall determine if the proposed demolition(s) will significantly alter the existing boundary or NRHP eligibility of the historic district in consultation with SHPO.
 - i. USMC shall prepare and submit a project documentation to the SHPO. The documentation shall include the proposed contributing resource(s) for demolition, USMC analysis of the effect to the historic district, and the USMC's determination of effect of the additional demolitions. The SHPO shall have thirty (30) calendar days from the date on which the project documentation is received to respond.
 - ii. If the USMC determines there will be no adverse effect to the NRHP eligibility of the historic district and the SHPO does not object with the finding within the thirty (30) calendar days, demolition may proceed. If the SHPO objects to the finding within the thirty (30) calendar days, and USMC and SHPO are not able to

6 of 13

resolve this objection, Administrative Clause I of this agreement shall be followed.

- iii. If the USMC determines there will be an adverse effect to the historic district(s), the USMC shall include in the project documentation its proposal for mitigation. If the SHPO does not object with the finding within the thirty (30) calendar days, demolition may proceed after completion of the proposed mitigation. If the SHPO objects to the finding within the thirty (30) calendar days, and USMC and SHPO are not able to resolve this objection, Administrative Clause I of this agreement shall be followed.

C. Future consultation for proposed demolitions of contributing resources of the Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District will be dependent on the recommendations of the re-evaluation of the district under Stipulation II above.

- i. If the re-evaluation determines the historic district is no longer eligible for the NRHP, the USMC can proceed with demolition of any contributing resources without consultation with SHPO.
- ii. If the re-evaluation determines contributing resources of the historic district have been significantly altered previously that they are recommended as non-contributing resources or if the boundaries of the district are redrawn and contributing resources outside the revised boundary are not individually eligible for the NRHP, the USMC can proceed with demolition of any these resources without consultation with SHPO.
- iii. If the re-evaluation determines the historic district retains its NRHP eligibility including no changes to the boundaries or contributing resources, the USMC shall follow the procedure under Stipulation V.B.i through V.B.iii above.
- iv. If the re-evaluation determines the historic district is no longer eligible for the NRHP but determines resources are individually eligible, the USMC shall follow the procedure under Stipulation V.B.i through V.B.iii above for any proposed demolition of identified individually eligible resources.

VI. Consultation with SHPO if buildings are not demolished after nine (9) years of execution of this agreement

- A. For any proposed historic building(s) not demolished after nine (9) years of execution of this agreement and/or no funding programmed to support

demolition, the USMC shall re-examine if the building(s) can be reused through the development of an Economic Analysis. The economic analysis shall explore potential reuse of the building(s) based on the current USMC mission and operations at MCBCL and provide a preferred recommendation of demolition or reuse for the future disposition of the building(s). The USMC shall submit the economic analysis to the SHPO. The SHPO shall have thirty (30) calendar days from the date on which the economic analysis is received to respond.

- i. If the preferred recommendation is demolition and the SHPO does not object with the finding within the thirty (30) calendar days, demolition may proceed. If the SHPO objects to the finding within the thirty (30) calendar days, and USMC and SHPO are not able to resolve this objection, Administrative Clause I of this agreement shall be followed.
- ii. If the preferred recommendation is reuse of the building, the USMC will consult as appropriate for any proposed renovations to the building in accordance with 36 CFR 800 or any other executed agreements between the USMC and SHPO.

VII. Reporting

Each October until the termination or expiration of this agreement, the USMC will monitor the progress of the Undertaking and provide SHPO with a written, concise report on the status of the Undertaking, and the progress of the implementation of this agreement. This shall be a summary report detailing work undertaken pursuant to the terms of this agreement and shall include any scheduling or other changes proposed, any problems encountered, and any disputes and objections that have arisen during the prior twelve-month period.

VIII. Post Review Discoveries

- A. In the event that a previously unidentified archaeological resource is discovered during ground disturbing activities, all construction work involving subsurface disturbance shall be halted in the area of the resource and in the surrounding area where further subsurface deposits may reasonably be expected to occur. Within two (2) working days the USMC shall have an archaeologist meeting the SOI *Professional Qualifications Standards* inspect the work site and determine the extent and nature of the affected archaeological property. The SHPO and other parties, as deemed appropriate by the archaeologist, shall be consulted in setting the boundaries of the archaeological resource. Construction work may then proceed in the project area outside of the site boundaries.

- B. The USMC shall notify the SHPO and, if appropriate, the ACHP within two (2) working days of the discovery in accordance with 36 CFR § 800.13(b)(3). The notifications shall describe the USMC's assessment of NRHP eligibility of the property and the proposed actions to resolve the adverse effects. In accordance with 36 CFR § 800.13 (b)(3), the SHPO, federally recognized tribes, as appropriate, and the ACHP shall respond within two (2) working days of the notification.
- C. If the resource is determined by the USMC, in consultation with the SHPO, to meet the National Register Criteria (36 CFR § 60.4), the USMC shall ensure compliance with 36 CFR § 800.13. Work in the affected area may not proceed until the development and implementation of appropriate data recovery or other recommended mitigation procedures. The USMC shall provide the SHPO, and make available to consulting parties and the interested public, a report on the mitigation actions when they are completed.
- D. If in consultation with the SHPO, a determination is made that the located resource is not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP, work may resume in the affected area.

VI. Human Remains

- A. Human remains and associated funerary objects of Native American origin (prehistoric or historic) encountered during the course of actions taken as a result of this Agreement shall be treated in a manner consistent with the provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (25 U.S.C. 3001 et seq.) and its implementing regulations, 43 CFR. § 10. Treatment must include consultation with any Federally-recognized tribes with an interest in the project, project area, or region.
- B. The USMC shall treat all burial sites, human remains and funerary objects with dignity and respect. The USMC will follow the applicable federal laws related to the treatment of buried human remains including the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C 470 et seq.), Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (25 U.S.C. 3001 et seq.), and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.), and other guidance including the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's *Policy Statement Regarding Treatment of Burial Sites, Human Remains and Funerary Objects* of February 2007.

ADMINISTRATIVE CLAUSES:

- I. **Dispute Resolution.** Should the SHPO object in writing to any action carried out or proposed by the USMC with respect to the implementation of this Agreement, the USMC shall consult with the SHPO to resolve the objection.
 - A. If the USMC determines that the objection cannot be resolved, the USMC shall forward documentation relevant to the dispute, including the USMC's proposed resolution to the ACHP. The ACHP shall provide USMC with its advice on the resolution of the objective within thirty (30) calendar days of receiving adequate documentation. Prior to reaching a final decision on the dispute, the USMC shall prepare a written response that takes into account any timely advice or comments regarding the dispute from the ACHP, and SHPO, and provide them with a copy of the written response. The USMC will then proceed according to the final decision.
 - B. If the ACHP does not provide the advice regarding the dispute within the thirty (30) calendar day time period, USMC may make a final decision on the dispute and proceed accordingly. Prior to reaching a final decision on the dispute, the USMC shall prepare a written response that takes into account any timely advice or comments regarding the dispute from the SHPO, and provide them and the ACHP with a copy of the written response. The USMC will then proceed according to the final decision.
 - C. USMC's responsibility to carry out all other actions subject to the terms of this agreement that are not subject of the dispute remain unchanged.
- II. **Anti-Deficiency Act.** The Anti-Deficiency Act, 31 U.S.C. sections 1341, 1342 and 1517(a), prohibits federal agencies from incurring an obligation of funds in advance or in excess of available appropriations. All requirements set forth in this Agreement requiring the expenditure of Federal Government funds are expressly subject to the availability of appropriated funds. Nothing in this agreement shall be interpreted to require obligation or expenditure of funds in violation of the Anti-Deficiency Act.
- III. **Unavailability of Funds.** If the USMC cannot perform any obligation set forth in this Agreement due to the unavailability of funds, the USMC and the SHPO intend the remainder of the Agreement to be executed. Any obligation under the Agreement which cannot be performed due to the unavailability of funds must be re-negotiated between the USMC and the SHPO.
- IV. **Amendments.** Any party to this Agreement may request that it be amended, whereupon the parties will consult to consider such amendment in accordance with 36 CFR Part 800. The amendment shall be agreed to in writing by all

signatories and will be effective on the date a copy signed by all of the signatories is filed with the ACHP.

- V. Termination. Any signatory to this Agreement may terminate it by providing thirty (30) calendar days' notice to the other parties, explaining the reason for the termination. The parties shall consult during the 30-day period prior to termination to seek agreement on amendments or other actions that would avoid termination. In the event of termination, the USMC shall comply with 36 CFR. § 800.3 through 800.7 with regard to implementation of the Undertaking.
- VI. Duration. The effective date of this Agreement shall be the date of the last signature. This agreement shall expire if its terms are not carried out within ten (10) years from the date of its execution, unless the responsible parties agree in writing to an extension for carrying out its terms. Six months prior to the expiration date, the parties shall review the PA for possible amendment and renewal in accordance with Administrative Clause IV.

EXECUTION of this Agreement by the USMC and SHPO, and implementation of its terms, is evidence that the USMC has taken into account the effects of this Undertaking on historic properties and afforded SHPO and the ACHP opportunity to comment, satisfied the requirements of Section 106 of the NHPA.

Nothing in this agreement serves to create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable in law or equity by a party against the United States, its officers or any person.

Each of the undersigned certifies that he or she has full authority to bind the party that he or she represents for purposes of entering into this agreement.

The effective date of this Agreement will be the date of the last signature.

COMMANDING GENERAL, MARINE CORPS INSTALLATIONS EAST-
MARINE CORPS BASE, CAMP LEJEUNE, NORTH CAROLINA

BY: _____

DATE _____

J.D. ALFORD
BRIGADIER GENERAL

12 of 13

NORTH CAROLINA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

BY: _____ DATE _____

DR. KEVIN CHERRY

13 of 13

ENCLOSURE 3
CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN MCIEAST-MCBCAMLEJ
AND THE MONTFORD POINT MARINES ASSOCIATION



UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
MARINE CORPS INSTALLATIONS EAST-MARINE CORPS BASE
PSC BOX 20005
CAMP LEJEUNE NC 28542-0005

5090.8
BEMD
OCT 16 2017

Mr. Johnny B. Young, Jr., President
Chapter 10, Montford Point Marines Association
213 Princeton Drive
Jacksonville, NC 28546

Dear Mr. Young:

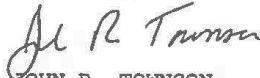
This letter is to request your concurrence regarding the proposed action by the United States Marine Corps (USMC) that involves the demolition of 13 buildings in the Montford Point Camp No. 1 Historic District, and 34 buildings in the Montford Point Camp Nos. 2/2A Historic District located in Camp Johnson, Marine Corps Installations East-Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune (MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ). The two historic districts have been determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

The proposed action is more fully described in the enclosed letter that was provided to your organization's National President, Mr. Forest Spencer, on June 12, 2017. While we received no written response from Mr. Spencer, it is our understanding that he expressed few concerns with our proposed action in an August 24, 2017 conversation with Mr. Lin Walker, Executive Officer, Marine Corps Combat Service Support Schools, Camp Johnson, MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ. However, Mr. Spencer did request that we retain the following buildings in Montford Point Camp No. 1 Historic District: Buildings M100, M101, M104, M116, M131 and M139. You will note in the enclosed letter and description of the proposed action that only Building M100 of these six buildings was proposed for demolition. We agree that this building, along with the other four buildings discussed during Mr. Spencer's conversation with Mr. Walker, can be retained. Building M100 will be removed from our proposed demolition list for this action, and Buildings M101, M104, M116, M131 and M139 will also be retained as originally planned.

We appreciate your cooperation in helping us meet our mission goals, and respectfully request your concurrence with our proposed action by signing this document for our records. A signature line indicating your concurrence is provided below. For any further questions or clarification on this matter, please contact Mr. Rick Richardson, Environmental Conservation

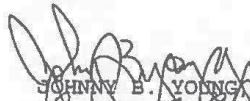
Branch, Environmental Management Division, G-F Department, at
(910)451-7230 or email rick.richardson@usmc.mil.

Sincerely,



JOHN R. TOWNSON
Director, Environmental Management
By direction of the
Commanding General

Concur:



JOHNNY B. YOUNG JR.
President, Chapter 10
Montford Point Marines Association
Jacksonville, NC

Enclosures: 1. June 12, 2017 Letter to Mr. Forest E. Spencer.



UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
MARINE CORPS INSTALLATIONS EAST-MARINE CORPS BASE
PSC BOX 20005
CAMP LEJEUNE NC 28542-0005

5090.8
BEMD

JUN 12 2017

Mr. Forest E. Spencer, Jr., National President
Montford Point Marines Association, Inc.
P.O. Box 711
Quantico, VA 22134

Dear Mr. Spencer:

This letter is to request any concerns or comments your organization may have regarding historic properties that might be affected by a proposed action by the United States Marine Corps (USMC) that involves the demolition of 14 buildings in the Montford Point Camp No. 1 Historic District, and 34 buildings in the Montford Point Camp Nos. 2/2A Historic District located in Camp Johnson, Marine Corps Installations East-Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune (MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ). The two historic districts have been determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

The structures identified for potential demolition in the Montford Point Historic Districts are no longer needed by the installation, are in a deteriorating condition, and alternative uses for the majority of the structures are neither practical nor economically feasible. MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ planners identified more than 200 similar historic and non-historic structures for demolition base-wide and included historic districts beyond those located at Camp Johnson.

The proposed action is more fully described in the attached enclosures. Enclosure (1) contains a summary of the information related to the proposed action and a table of buildings currently proposed for demolition. Enclosure (2) contains figures showing the location of the proposed actions and details those buildings considered for demolition.

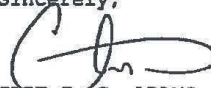
We are currently in the beginning stages of developing an Environmental Assessment and consulting with interested parties and the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), interested parties such as your organization, as well as notifying the public regarding this action that may adversely affect seven historic districts aboard MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ.

The regulations implementing Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act require federal agencies to consider the effects of proposed actions on historic properties. As part of the Section 106 process, federal agencies are required to solicit input from the public and interested parties with regards to identification of historic properties and ways to avoid, minimize or mitigate effects to

historic properties. Please indicate if your organization wishes to participate in the Section 106 consultation as a consulting party and receive additional correspondence related to this proposed action.

We appreciate your cooperation in helping us meet our mission goals and request any initial comments or concerns by 10 July 2017. For any further questions or clarification on this matter, please contact Mr. Rick Richardson, Environmental Conservation Branch, Environmental Management Division, G-F Department, at (910)451-7230 or email rick.richardson@usmc.mil.

Sincerely,



CAPT C. G. ADAMS
Assistant Chief of Staff, G-F
By direction of the
Commanding General

- Enclosures: 1. Information Relative to the Proposed Demolition of Buildings and Structures in Various Historic Districts at MCIEAST-CAMLEJ
2. Figures Detailing Buildings and Structures Proposed for Demolition At Camp Johnson and Additional Historic Districts at MCIEAST-CAMLEJ

**Enclosure (1): Information Relative to the Proposed Demolition
of Buildings and Structures in Various Historic
Districts at MCIEAST-CAMLEJ.**



PURPOSE AND NEED FOR ACTION

HISTORIC BUILDING DEMOLITION AT MCIEAST-MCB CAMP LEJEUNE IN COMPLIANCE WITH USMC INFRASTRUCTURE RESET STRATEGY AND CAMPAIGN PLAN

INTRODUCTION

In early 2017, the Commandant of the Marine Corps directed development of an Infrastructure Reset (IR) Strategy in an effort to reduce infrastructure footprint by optimizing space utilization and eliminating excess and failing facilities. The IR Strategy includes the following basic tenets:

- Existing Marine Corps infrastructure exceeds mission requirements and diverts resources from higher priorities
- Recapitalizing and reducing building footprint to support mission and nothing more
- Maintaining critical capabilities of retained facilities at the lowest possible total lifecycle cost
- IR Strategy and the associated Campaign Plan initiate a long-term effort to define ways and means to optimize installation capability within constrained resource availability

As part of this effort, Marine Corps Installations East-Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune (MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ) proposes reductions in building inventory, resulting in lower maintenance and operational costs by demolishing excess, unnecessary and/or failing facilities. The structures proposed for demolition are no longer considered mission-essential by the installation, are in deteriorated condition, and alternatives for reuse are neither practical, nor economically feasible.

Both historic and non-historic structures were evaluated for demolition, with the majority of recommended demolition resulting from non-historic assets, as illustrated in Table 1-1.

Table 1-1 Fiscal Years 17-28 Proposed Demolition: Historic and Non-Historic Assets

Fiscal Year	Non-Historic Square Footage Demolition Goal	Total Historic Square Footage Proposed Demolition	Percent Historic
FY17-28	5,937,988	650,828	11%

The Proposed Action will demonstrate compliance with the IR footprint reduction mandates. This action will also eliminate future building operation and maintenance costs for non-mission critical facilities, and that have no practical current or future use.

PURPOSE AND NEED

The purpose of the Proposed Action is to comply with the Commandant of the Marine Corps directive to reduce excess and failing facilities across all Marine Corps installations, in order to reduce maintenance and operation costs for facilities that no longer serve a mission essential purpose, or are in critical disrepair.

Buildings were considered for demolition based upon condition, age, location, and ability to adapt the existing building configuration to fulfil current requirements. MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ deployed field teams to conduct on-site inspections of each facility proposed for demolition based on existing condition index reports. Only non-adequate, impaired or degraded facilities with a Facility Condition Index (FCI) of 79 or below were evaluated as detailed in Table 2-1 below:

Table 2-1 FCI Index Matrix

Facility Condition Index	Definition
100	Entire component-section or sample free of observable defects
99-93	No component-section or sample serviceability or reliability reduction
92-86	Slight or no serviceability or reliability reduction overall to component-section
85-75	Component-section serviceability or reliability is degraded but adequate
74-65	Component-section serviceability or reliability is definitely impaired
64-56	Component-section has significant serviceability or reliability loss
55-37	Significant serviceability or reliability reduction in component-section
36-11	Severe serviceability or reliability reduction, such that it is barely able to perform
0-0	Entire component-section or sample is beyond repair

Facility inspections, historical use evaluations, organizational command coordination, along with the condition index above were factored in the proposed demolition analysis and final recommendation(s). Briefings to higher commands and affected outside agencies were conducted to provide data summaries and garner approval for demolition plans. The resultant footprint reductions were achieved only after extensive research and analysis; the vast majority of which (89%) coming from non-historic assets. Table 2-2 provides a summary of all historic buildings recommended for demolition by area:

Table 2-2 IR Proposed Historic Asset Demolition

REGIMENTAL AREA NUMBER THREE/COMMAND SERVICES DISTRICT	
BUILDING	PROPOSED DEMOLITION (SF)
300	12,402
302	3,439
307	23,064
311	3,270
315	5,181
319	3,802
334	3,885
339	3,366
340	3,365
342	3,249
343	3,240
344	3,279
DEMOLISH SUBTOTALS	71,542

NAVAL HOSPITAL/SURGEONS ROW	
BUILDING	PROPOSED DEMOLITION (SF)
H1	376,988

ASSAULT AMPHIBIAN BASE	
BUILDING	PROPOSED DEMOLITION (SF)
A1	13,600

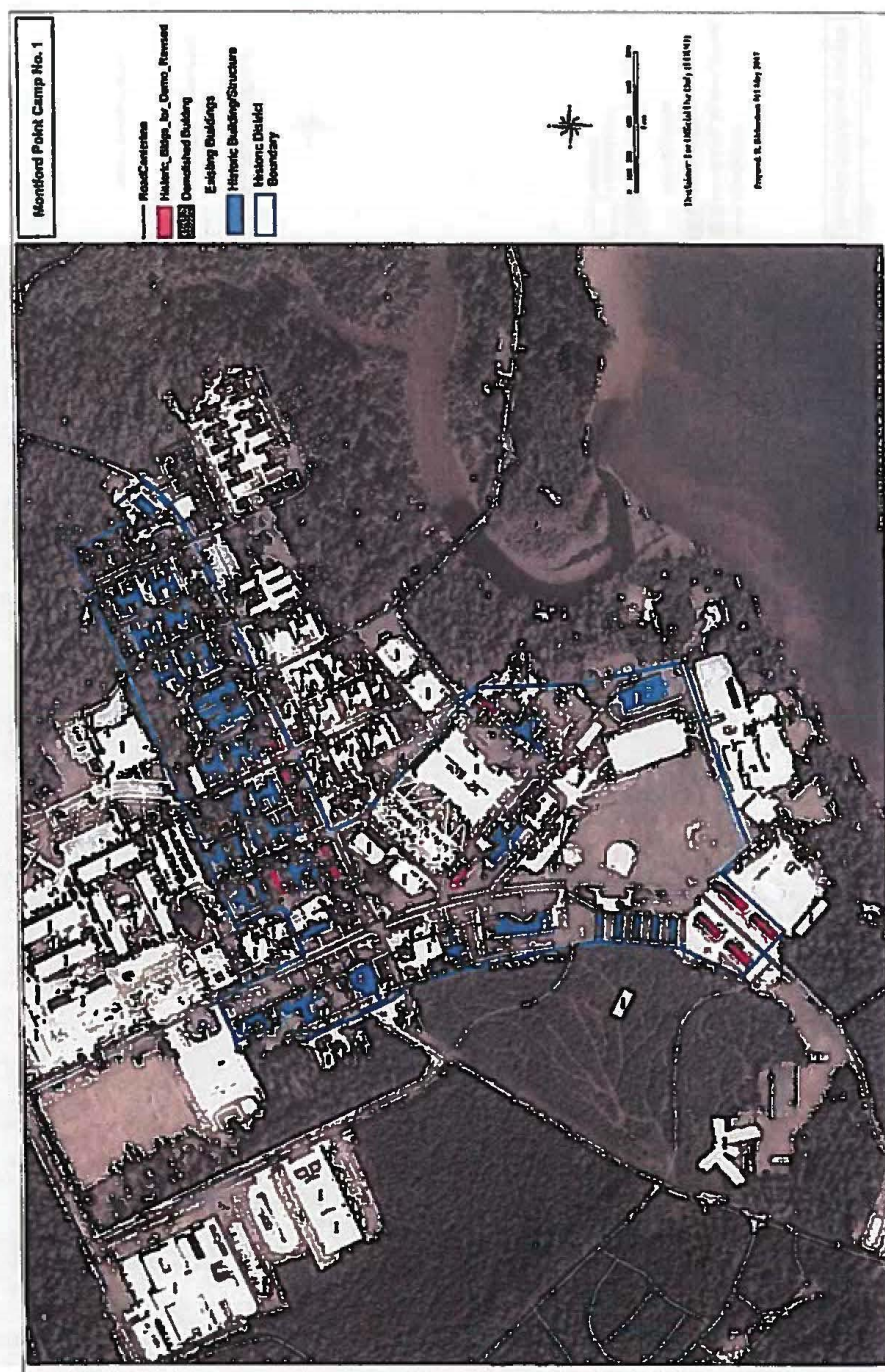
PARACHUTE TRAINING	
BUILDING	PROPOSED DEMOLITION (SF)
PT6	2,496

STONE BAY RIFLE RANGE	
BUILDING	PROPOSED DEMOLITION (SF)
RR3	23,329
RR7	3,689
RR14	4,095
RR16	450
RR17	1,800
RR19	450
RR50	3,240
RR51	3,240
DEMOLISH SUBTOTALS	38,819

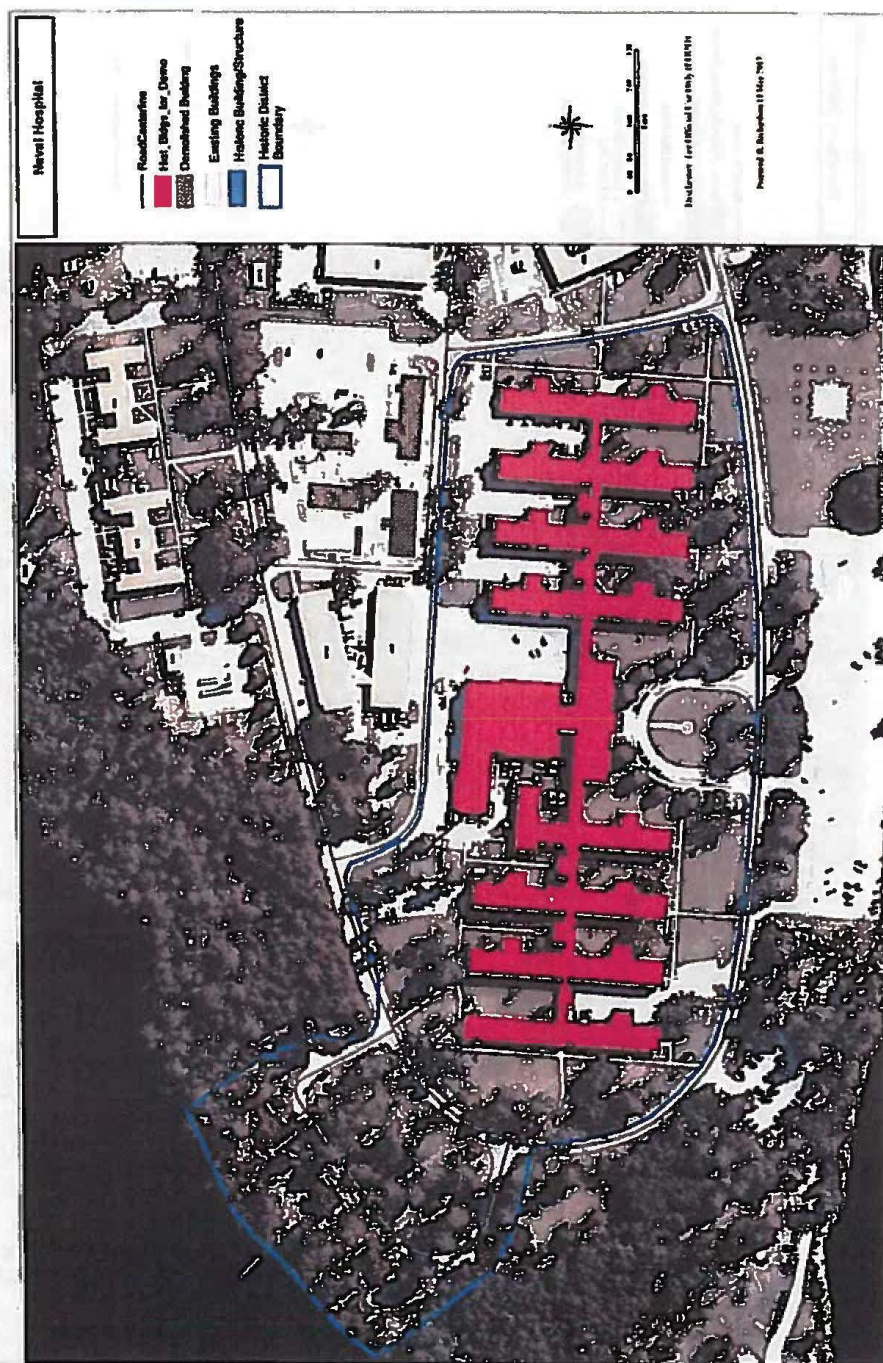
MONTFORD POINT DISTRICT ONE	
BUILDING	PROPOSED DEMOLITION (SF)
M100	2,890
M120	6,118
M121	6,118
M122	6,118
M103	2,480
M105	3,200
M119	6,118
M401	2,000
M402	2,000
M405	3,240
M408	2,000
M414	2,000
M415	2,000
M419	2,000
DEMOLISH SUBTOTALS:	48,282

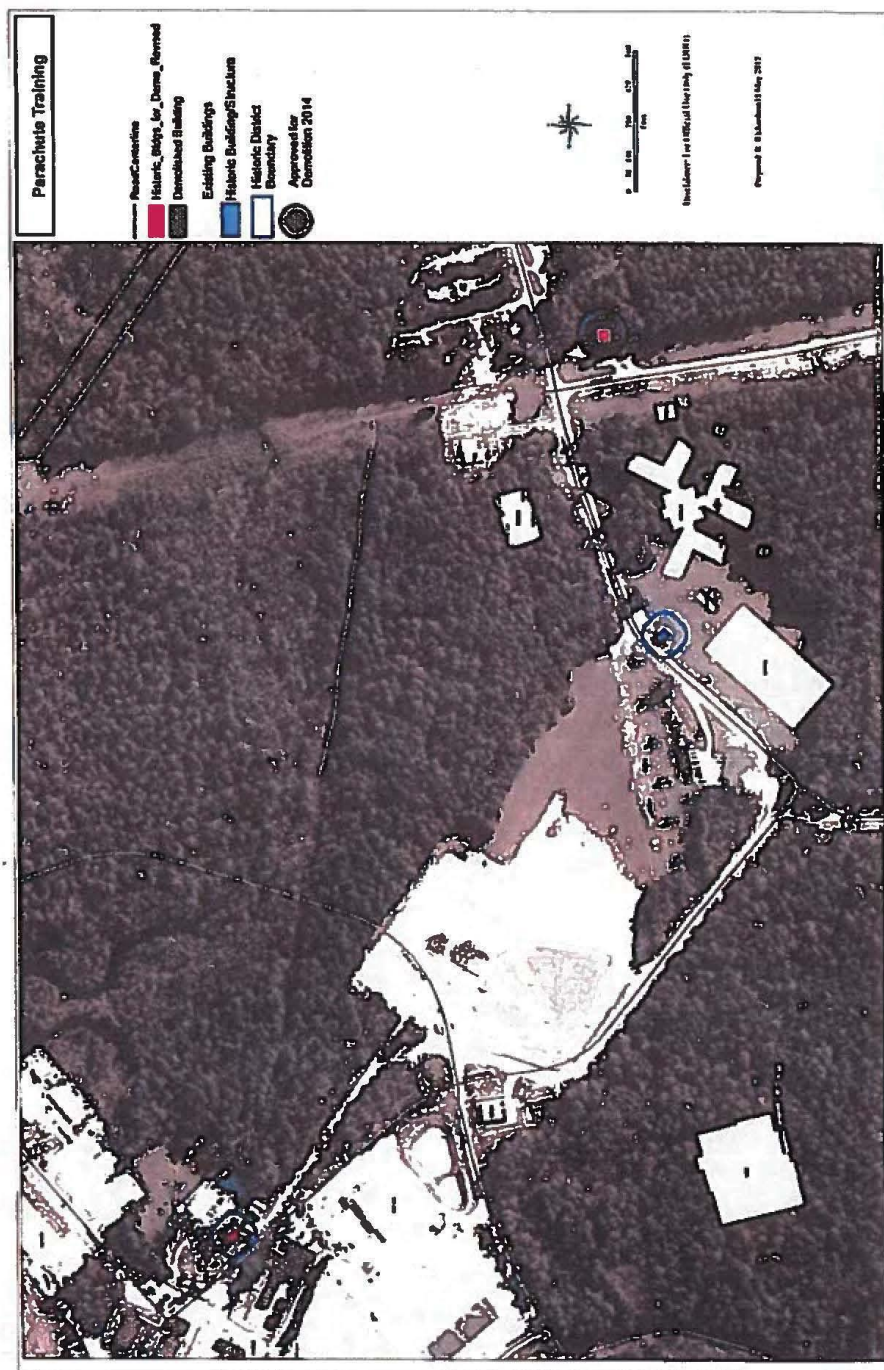
MONTFORD POINT CAMPS TWO AND TWO ALPHA	
BUILDING	PROPOSED DEMOLITION (SF)
M200	2,052
M201	4,440
M205	2,000
M206	2,000
M207	2,000
M208	2,000
M209	2,000
M210	2,000
M211	3,240
M212	3,240
M213	3,240
M214	3,240
M215	3,240
M216	3,240
M217	3,240
M218	3,240
M219	3,392
M220	3,240
M221	3,240
M222	3,240
M223	3,267
M224	3,240
M225	3,240
M226	3,240
M227	3,240
M228	3,240
M229	3,240
M230	1,550
M232	3,240
M233	3,240
M234	3,240
M235	3,240
M236	3,240
M237	1,120
DEMOLISH SUBTOTALS	99,101

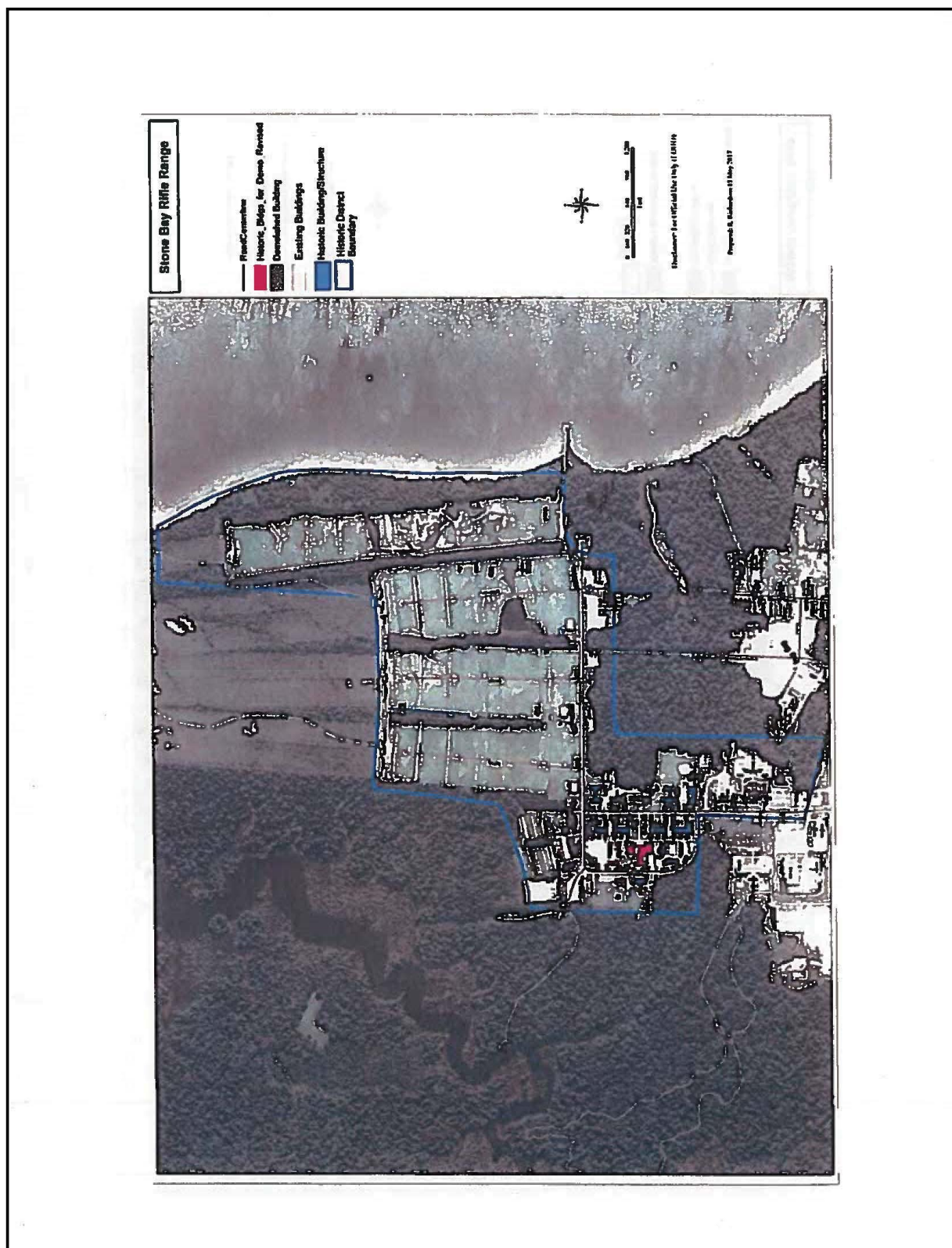
Enclosure (2): Figures Detailing Buildings and Structures
Proposed for Demolition at Camp Johnson and Additional
Historic Districts at MCIEAST-CAMLEJ.

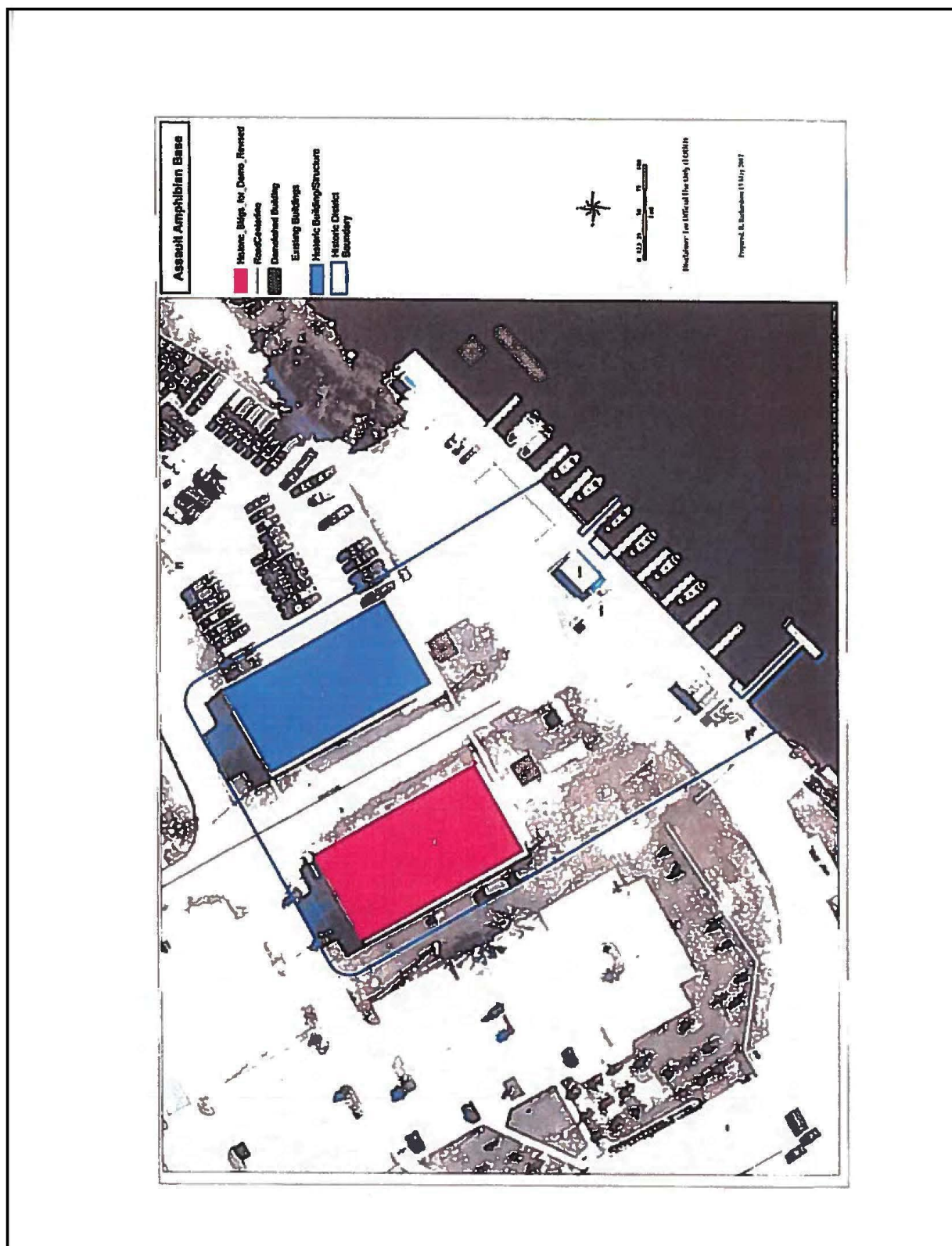














**June 21, 2018 Section 106 Consultation Package Submittal to Advisory Council
on Historic Preservation**

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
Electronic Section 106 Documentation Submittal System (e106) Form
MS Word format

Send to: e106@achp.gov

I. Basic information

1. **Name of federal agency.** (If multiple agencies, state them all and indicate whether one is the lead agency):
 - U.S. Marine Corps (USMC)
2. **Name of undertaking/project.** (Include project/permit/application number if applicable):
 - Implementation of the Infrastructure Reset Strategy at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune, North Carolina
3. **Location of undertaking.** (Indicate city(s), county(s), state(s), land ownership, and whether it would occur on or affect historic properties located on tribal lands):
 - Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune
 - Onslow County, North Carolina
 - Land owned by US Marine Corps/no tribal lands affected
4. **Name and title of federal agency official and contact person for this undertaking,** including email address and phone number:
 - Agency Official: Captain C.G. Adams, USN
Assistant Chief of Staff, G-F
(by direction of the Commanding General, MCB Camp Lejeune, North Carolina)
Phone Number: (910) 451-3034 Email: christopher.g.adams@navy.mil
 - Contact Person: Rick Richardson, Cultural Resources Manager
(910) 451-7230 Email: rick.richardson@usmc.mil
5. **Purpose of notification.** Indicate whether this documentation is to:
 - Notify the ACHP of a finding that an undertaking may adversely affect historic properties.

II. Information on the undertaking*

6. **Describe the undertaking and nature of federal involvement** (if multiple federal agencies are involved, specify involvement of each):

The undertaking consists of the implementation of a ten year demolition program in accordance with the Commandant of the United States Marine Corps' Infrastructure Reset Strategy directive from November 2016. The demolition program will consist of the demolition of approximately 73 historic buildings at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune, North Carolina (MCBCL). However, the list of proposed demolitions is subject to change based on operational and funding requirements during the implementation of the demolition program.

The USMC performed evaluations of buildings at MCBCL based on condition, age, location, and ability to adapt the existing building configuration to fulfill current requirements. The evaluation identified 73 historic buildings for demolition to support the Infrastructure Reset Strategy. The proposed demolition of historic buildings will constitute an adverse effect in accordance with 36 CFR 800.5. The proposed action is a Marine Corps undertaking utilizing federal funding.

7. Describe the area of potential effects:

The Area of Potential Effect (APE) for this undertaking is defined by the boundaries of the following historic districts of which the proposed buildings are contributing resources to: Assault Amphibian Base Historic District, Montford Point Camp 1 Historic District, Montford Point Camp 2/2A Historic District, Naval Hospital Historic District, the Parachute Training Historic District, Command Services/Regimental Area No. 3 Historic District; and Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District. Attachment 1 provides figures depicting the APE.

8. Describe steps taken to identify historic properties:

Several architectural surveys have been completed at MCBCL to identify historic properties. The historic districts affected by the Undertaking were identified in 2002 in report titled *Historical Architectural Evaluations (HAE), Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, Onslow County, North Carolina* prepared by the Louis Berger and Associates. North Carolina (NC) SHPO concurred with the results of the report that identified seven historic districts and their contributing resources. Additional surveys were conducted in 2008 by Louis Berger and Associates at the request of NC SHPO resulting in additional contributing buildings and structures added to the historic districts previously identified. The original 2002 report was revised in 2008 to reflect the addition of contributing properties to the existing NRHP eligible districts.

9. Describe the historic property (or properties) and any National Historic Landmarks within the APE (or attach documentation or provide specific link to this information):

There are no National Historic Landmarks within the APE. Please see Attachment 2 that contains information related to each of the seven historic districts affected by the Undertaking. The attachment is an excerpt from the 2012 Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan for MCBCL. Further information can be found at this link: <http://www.lejeune.marines.mil/Offices-Staff/Environmental-Mgmt/Cultural-Resources/Historic-Architecture/Districts-Buildings/>

10. Describe the undertaking's effects on historic properties:

The proposed buildings for demolition are contributing resources to historic districts. As such, the demolition of the existing list of historic buildings will result in an adverse effect to the following historic districts: Assault Amphibian Base Historic District, Montford Point Camp 2/2A Historic District, Naval Hospital Historic District, and the Parachute Training Historic District in which the districts will no longer be eligible for the NRHP. The remaining historic districts, Montford Point Camp 1, Command Services/Regimental Area No. 3; and Stone Bay Rifle Range, will remain intact and their NRHP eligibility will not be impacted at this time. Since the list is subject to change within the ten year period, USMC is proposing to develop a programmatic agreement to outline a process in the event additional demolitions may cause an adverse effect to Montford Point Camp 1, Command Services/Regimental Area No. 3; and Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic Districts.

There is no proposed effect on archaeological resources as there are no identified NRHP eligible archaeological sites within the APE.

11. Explain how this undertaking would adversely affect historic properties (include information on any conditions or future actions known to date to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects):

USMC considered rehabilitation/adaptive reuse, mothballing, transfer and/or leasing of the historic buildings identified. There are no existing or future mission requirements for the buildings and demolition will promote efficient and economical use of real property assets as required by federal regulations, and will support the permanent reduction of non-essential buildings in accordance with the Infrastructure Reset Strategy. Pursuant to 36 CFR 800.5 (2) (i) an adverse effect occurs when “physical destruction of or damage to all or part of the property” is planned. See below how it relates to the specific historic properties.

Assault Amphibian Base Historic District

The district includes two contributing resources, Building A-1 and A-2. With the proposed demolition of Building A-2, the district will no longer retain sufficient integrity to be eligible for the NRHP. In addition, Building A-1 does not have sufficient significance or integrity to be individually eligible for the NRHP.

Montfort Point Camp 1 Historic District

The district includes 48 contributing resources and the proposed demolitions will not adversely affect the integrity of the district and its ability to portray its NRHP significance. There will be no adverse effect to the Montfort Point Camp 1 Historic District.

Montford Point Camp 2/2A Historic District

The district includes 35 contributing resources. With the proposed demolitions of 33 contributing resources, the district will no longer retain sufficient integrity to be eligible for the NRHP. In addition, the remaining contributing resources of the district do not have sufficient significance or integrity to be individually eligible for the NRHP.

Naval Hospital Historic District

The district consisted of the hospital (Building H-1) and the associated quarters. The quarters were previously demolished in 2017 under the terms of an existing MOA and in consultation with NC SHPO. Only Building H-1 is remaining. With the proposed demolition of Building H-1, no contributing resources will be extant in this district and it will no longer be eligible for the NRHP.

Parachute Training Historic District

The district consisted of three (3) contributing resources consisting of just the original buildings (PT-4, PT-5, and PT-6) constructed during World War II, while the parachute towers were removed many years prior to the original 2002 survey and evaluation. One of the buildings was demolished through consultation with NC SHPO and under the terms of a 2014 Memorandum of Agreement, leaving two buildings remaining. With the proposed demolition of PT-6, the district will no longer retain sufficient integrity to be eligible for the NRHP. In addition, the remaining building, PT-5) does not retain sufficient integrity to be individually eligible for the NRHP.

Command Services/Regimental Area No. 3 Historic District

The district includes 44 contributing resources and the proposed demolitions will not adversely affect the integrity of the district and its ability to portray its NRHP significance. There will be no adverse effect to the Command Services/Regimental Area No. 3 Historic District.

Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District

The district consists of 35 contributing resources. The USMC is proposing to perform a re-evaluation of the historic district to assess cumulative effects with the proposed demolitions. At this time, the USMC believes the district will remain intact; however, the boundaries of the district may be altered. The most significant contributing resources of the district including the training ranges which will not be impacted from the proposed demolitions. To address the unknown effect at this time to the Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District, the USMC proposed a procedure to be utilized based on the results of the re-evaluation in a draft Programmatic Agreement (PA) currently under review by NC SHPO.

In order to mitigate the adverse effect USMC is proposing the following:

1. Documentation and Recordation of all historic buildings proposed for demolition through digital photographs;
2. Re-evaluation of the Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District
3. Digital Story Map of Montford Point Camp 1 and Camp 2/2A
4. Popular History of MCBCL
5. A technical synthesis regarding current knowledge of the prehistory and history of USMC Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune lands up to present day to identify data gaps in our records.

More detailed information can be found in the draft PA outlining our proposed mitigation for the project (Attachment 3).

12. Provide copies or summaries of the views provided to date by any consulting parties, Indian tribes or Native Hawai'ian organizations, or the public, including any correspondence from the SHPO and/or THPO.

Section 106 consultations are summarized below and copies of all correspondence with NC SHPO and interested parties are included as enclosures to the draft PA (Attachment 4).

- Section 106 Notice of Adverse Effect and a draft PA sent to NC SHPO by letter dated May 23, 2018, and comments are pending. Meetings with NC SHPO and staff to discuss the proposed action were held in January and March of 2017, and numerous conference calls between USMC staff and NC SHPO staff have also occurred.
- USMC provided a notification letter to the Montford Point Marines Association (MPMA) on June 12, 2017 of the proposed demolitions to the Montford Point Camp 1 and Camp 2/2A Historic Districts. No written response was received. Discussions occurred between the National President of MPMA, Mr. Forest Spencer, and Mr. Lin Walker, Executive Officer, Marine Corps Combat Service Support Schools, Camp Johnson, on August 24, 2017 in which Mr. Spencer expressed concerns. Mr. Spencer requested that Buildings M100, M101, M104, M116, M131 and M139 of Camp 1 be retained. Only M100 was on the proposed demolition list and the USMC agreed to retain building M100 along with the other five remaining buildings as originally planned for retention. USMC sent a follow-up letter to the President of the local chapter (Chapter 10) of the MPMA on October 16, 2017 seeking concurrence with the USMC proposed demolitions and

retention of Building M100. Chapter 10 of the MPMA concurred with the USMC proposal by signing the concurrence line at the bottom of the USMC's October 16, 2017 letter.

- The USMC notified the Onslow County Museum and the Jacksonville-Onslow Chamber of Commerce of the proposed action by letters of May 30, 2018. Both of these interested parties worked with the USMC in recognizing the contributions and importance of the Montford Point Marines, and assisted in designating Building M101, the Montford Point Marines Museum, as a significant location on the Onslow County African-American Heritage Trail. Comments are pending.

In compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act, an Environmental Assessment (EA) is currently under development. Prior to completion of the EA and prior to issuance of a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI), should one be warranted, the USMC will place notices in local newspapers and other media to inform the public of the planned action and to make the EA and PA (which will be appended to the EA) available for public review and comment. This public notification will also be conducted to assist the USMC in providing the public an opportunity to comment on the proposed action as required by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA).

III. Optional Information

13. Please indicate the status of any consultation that has occurred to date. Are there any consulting parties involved other than the SHPO/THPO? Are there any outstanding or unresolved concerns or issues that the ACHP should know about in deciding whether to participate in consultation?

- Please see item 12 above. At this time, there are no outstanding or unresolved concerns to date.

14. Does your agency have a website or website link where the interested public can find out about this project and/or provide comments? Please provide relevant links:

- No

15. Is this undertaking considered a "major" or "covered" project listed on the Federal Infrastructure Projects Permitting Dashboard or other federal interagency project tracking system? If so, please provide the link or reference number:

- NO

The following are attached to this form (check all that apply):

- ☒ Section 106 consultation correspondence (Attachment 4)
- ☒ Maps, photographs, drawings, and/or plans (Attachment 1)
- ☒ Additional historic property information (Attachment 2)
- ☒ Other: Draft Programmatic Agreement (Attachment 3)

ATTACHMENT 1

Layouts detailing Areas of Potential Effect

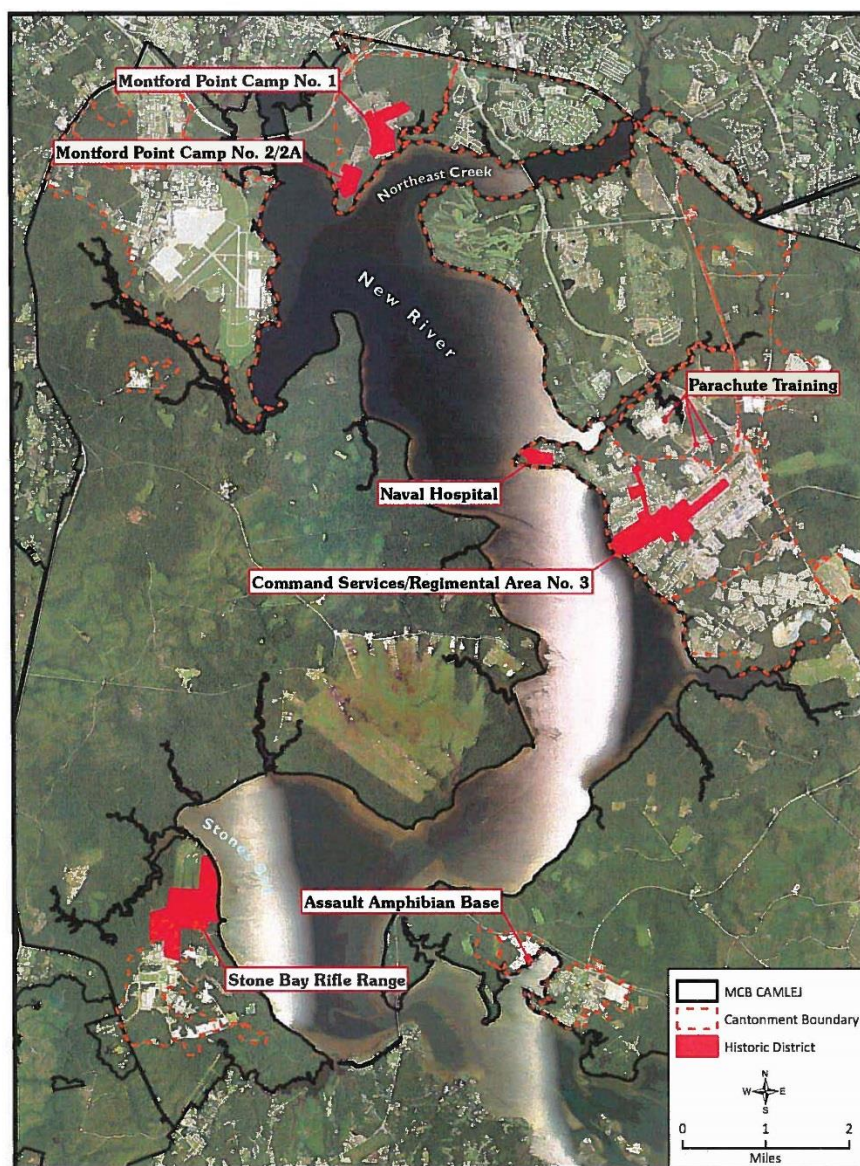


Figure 1. Historic Districts Areas of Potential Effect at MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ.

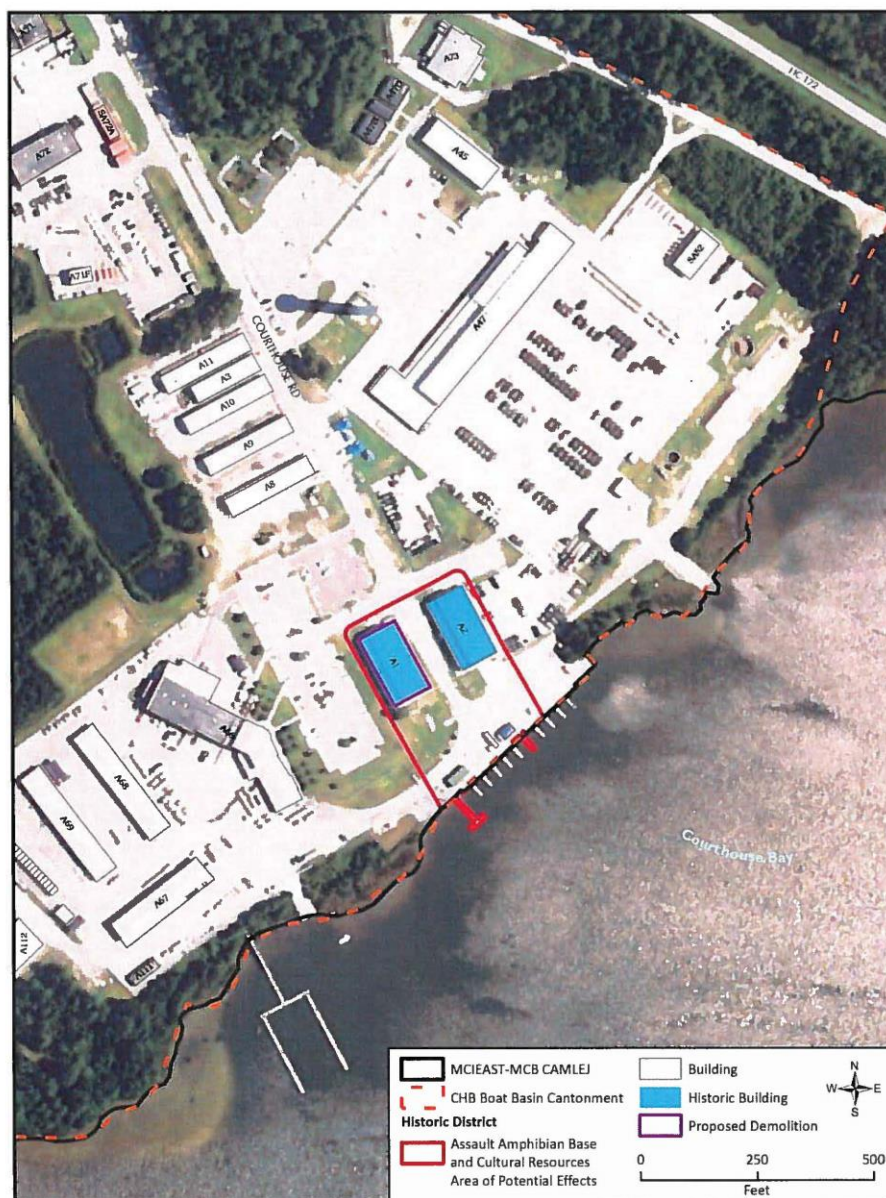




Figure 1-2. Command Services/Regimental Area No. 3 Historic District



Figure 1-3. Montford Point Camp No. 1 Historic District.



Figure 1-4. Montford Point Camp No. 2/2A Historic District.



Figure 1-5. Naval Hospital Historic District.



Figure 1-6. Parachute Training Historic District

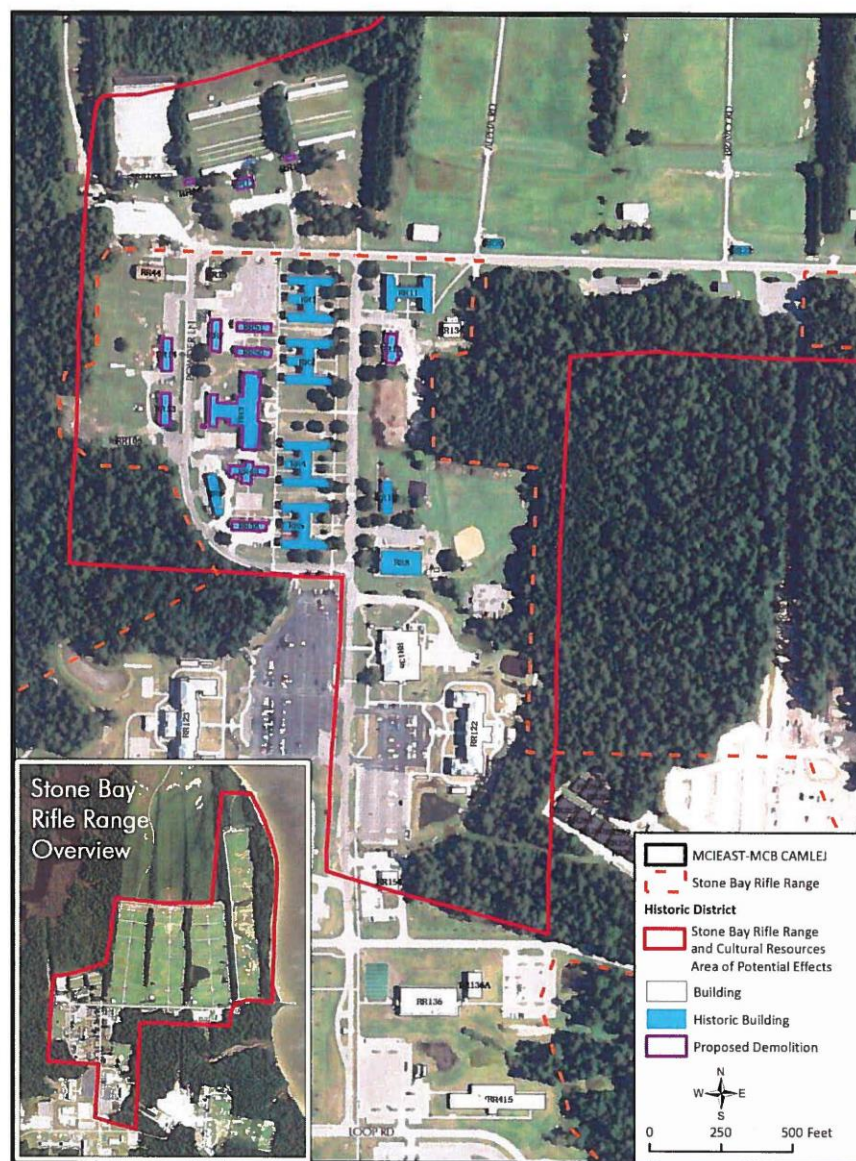


Figure 1-7. Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District.

ATTACHMENT 2

Additional Historic Property Information

Attachment 2

PROPOSED IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INFRASTRUCTURE RESET STRATEGY AT
MARINE CORPS BASE CAMP LEJEUNE, NORTH CAROLINA

Proposed Undertaking

The undertaking consists of the implementation of a ten year demolition program in accordance with the Commandant of the United States Marine Corps' Infrastructure Reset Strategy directive from November 2016. The demolition program will consist of the demolition of approximately 73 historic buildings at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune, North Carolina (MCBCL). However, the list of proposed demolitions is subject to change based on operational and funding requirements during the implementation of the demolition program.

The USMC performed evaluations of buildings at MCBCL based on condition, age, location, and ability to adapt the existing building configuration to fulfill current requirements. The evaluation identified 73 historic buildings for demolition to support the Infrastructure Reset Strategy.

Area of Potential Effect (APE)

In determining the APE for the proposed project, possible visual, audible, atmospheric, and/or physical impacts were considered that could diminish characteristics qualifying historic properties for listing in the National Register. The APE is defined by the boundaries of the following historic districts of which the proposed buildings are contributing resources to: Assault Amphibian Base Historic District, Montford Point Camp 1 Historic District, Montford Point Camp 2/2A Historic District, Naval Hospital Historic District, the Parachute Training Historic District, Command Services/Regimental Area No. 3 Historic District; and Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District.

Historic Properties within the Area of Potential Effect

The proposed buildings for demolition are contributing resources to historic districts. As such, the demolition of the existing list of historic buildings will result in an adverse effect to the following historic districts: Assault Amphibian Base Historic District, Montford Point Camp 2/2A Historic District, Naval Hospital Historic District, and the Parachute Training Historic District. With the implementation of the demolitions, the districts will no longer be eligible for the NRHP. The

remaining historic districts, Montfort Point Camp 1, Command Services/Regimental Area No. 3; and Stone Bay Rifle Range, will remain intact and their NRHP eligibility will not be impacted at this time.

Since the list is subject to change within the ten year period, USMC is proposing to develop a programmatic agreement to outline a process in the event additional demolitions may cause an adverse effect to Montfort Point Camp 1, Command Services/Regimental Area No. 3; and Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic Districts.

There is no proposed effect on archaeological resources as there are no identified NRHP eligible archaeological sites within the APE.

Assault Amphibian Base Historic District

The district includes two contributing resources, Building A-1 and A-2. With the proposed demolition of Building A-2, the district will no longer retain sufficient integrity to be eligible for the NRHP. In addition, Building A-1 does not have sufficient significance or integrity to be individually eligible for the NRHP.

Montfort Point Camp 1 Historic District

The district includes 53 contributing resources and the proposed demolitions will not adversely affect the integrity of the district and its ability to portray its NRHP significance. There will be no adverse effect to the Montfort Point Camp 1 Historic District.

Montford Point Camp 2/2A Historic District

The district includes 39 contributing resources. With the proposed demolitions of contributing resources, the district will no longer retain sufficient integrity to be eligible for the NRHP. In addition, the remaining contributing resources of the district do not have sufficient significance or integrity to be individually eligible for the NRHP.

Naval Hospital Historic District

The district consisted of the hospital (Building H-1) and the associated quarters. The quarters were previously demolished in 2017 and only Building H-1 is remaining. With the proposed demolition of Building H-1, no contributing resources will be extant in this district and it will no longer be eligible for the NRHP.

Parachute Training Historic District

The district consisted of three (3) contributing resources. One of the steel towers was demolished in 2014 with two training towers remaining. With the proposed demolition of training tower PT-5, the district will no longer retain sufficient integrity to be eligible for the NRHP. In addition, the remaining training tower does not retain sufficient integrity to be individually eligible for the NRHP.

Command Services/Regimental Area No. 3 Historic District

The district includes 109 contributing resources and the proposed demolitions will not adversely affect the integrity of the district and its ability to portray its NRHP significance. There will be no adverse effect to the Command Services/Regimental Area No. 3 Historic District.

Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District

The district consists of 37 contributing resources. The USMC is proposing to perform a re-evaluation of the historic district to assess cumulative effects with the proposed demolitions. At this time, the USMC believes the district will remain intact; however, the boundaries of the district may be altered. The most significant contributing resources of the district including the training ranges which will not be impacted from the proposed demolitions. To address the unknown effect at this time to the Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District, the USMC proposed a procedure to be utilized based on the results of the re-evaluation in the draft Programmatic Agreement (PA) in Attachment 3.

Alternatives Considered

Demolition

This alternative would consist of demolishing the proposed historic buildings.

Renovation/Adaptive Reuse

This action alternative would rehabilitate the buildings based on the SOI Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties, Standards for Rehabilitation. Associated costs to bring the structures up to SOI Standards for Rehabilitation would be required including exterior rehabilitation and interior renovation, abatement of lead-based paint (LBP), and ACM in the buildings.

Mothballing

This alternative would consist of mothballing the buildings for a period of 5 years. After the 5-year period, building dispositions would be re-evaluated. Mothballing is the process of temporarily closing up a building temporarily to protect it from the weather as well as to secure it from vandalism. Mothballing a historic building protects it from further deterioration until productive use for the building is found or funds are available to put the deteriorating structure into usable condition. Mothballing would be carried out in accordance with National Park Service Preservation Brief 31.

No Action

No buildings would be demolished under the No Action Alternative. The buildings would be left vacant and in caretaker status. Under the No Action Alternative maintenance costs would still be incurred but major safety upgrades would not occur.

Assessment of Effects on Historic Properties

Project effects were assessed based upon the guidelines specified in the Section 106 Regulations (as amended), as published in the Federal Register under 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 800. An adverse effect is found when an undertaking may alter, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of a historic property that qualify the property for inclusion in the NHRP in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association.

The proposed buildings for demolition are contributing resources to historic districts. As such, the demolition of the existing list of historic buildings will result in an adverse effect to the following historic districts: Assault Amphibian Base Historic District, Montford Point Camp 2/2A Historic District, Naval Hospital Historic District, and the Parachute Training Historic District in which the districts will no longer be eligible for the NRHP. The remaining historic districts, Montford Point Camp 1, Command Services/Regimental Area No. 3; and Stone Bay Rifle Range, will remain intact and their NRHP eligibility will not be impacted at this time.

Proposed Mitigation Actions

The USMC is proposing the following mitigation actions, which are further outlined in Enclosure 2 contained the draft Programmatic Agreement:

1. Documentation and Recordation of all historic buildings proposed for demolition through digital photographs;
2. Re-evaluation of the Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District
3. Digital Story Map of Montford Point Camp 1 and Camp 2/2A
4. Popular History of MCBCL

Proposed Procedures for Future Consultations in draft PA:

The USMC is proposing the following stipulations with regards to future consultations with SHPO:

1. Consultation related to future demolitions of historic buildings
2. Consultation if buildings are not demolished after 9 years of the agreement
3. Reporting

ATTACHMENT 3

Draft Programmatic Agreement

DRAFT PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT

BETWEEN the UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS,
AND THE
NORTH CAROLINA HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER
PURSUANT to 36 CFR PART 800
REGARDING IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INFRASTRUCTURE RESET
STRATEGY AT
MARINE CORPS INSTALLATIONS EAST - MARINE CORPS BASE
CAMP LEJEUNE, NORTH CAROLINA

WHEREAS, the United States Marine Corps (USMC) acting through Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune (MCBCL), North Carolina is proposing to implement a ten year demolition program in accordance with the Commandant of the United States Marine Corps Infrastructure Reset Strategy directive from November 28, 2016 (Undertaking); and

WHEREAS, the Undertaking consists of demolition of non-essential buildings located at MCBCL within a ten year period as identified by the USMC; and

WHEREAS, the USMC has identified approximately 73 historic buildings for demolition; however, the list is subject to change based on operational and funding requirements during the implementation of the Undertaking.

WHEREAS, the USMC has defined the Undertaking's area of potential effects (APE) as the boundaries of the Assault Amphibian Base Historic District, Montford Point Camp 1, Montford Point Camp 2/2A Historic District, Naval Hospital Historic District, the Parachute Training Historic District, Command Services/Regimental Area No. 3; and Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District, as further shown in Attachment A; and

WHEREAS, the USMC has determined that the Undertaking will have an adverse effect on the following historic properties: Assault Amphibian Base Historic District, Montford Point Camp 2/2A Historic District, Naval Hospital Historic District, and the Parachute Training Historic District, which are eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP); and

WHEREAS, the extant contributing resources of the Assault Amphibian Base Historic District, Montford Point Camp 2/2A Historic District, Naval Hospital Historic District, and the Parachute Training Historic District after the implementation of the Undertaking will no longer be considered historic properties as they are not individually eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places and the historic districts will no longer exist;

WHEREAS, the USMC has determined the Undertaking may have an adverse effect on the additional historic properties as follows: Montford Point Camp 1 Historic District,

1 of 13

Command Services/Regimental Area No. 3; and Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District, which are eligible for listing on the NRHP; and

WHEREAS, the USMC has determined the Undertaking will have no effect on archaeological sites, which are eligible for listing on the NRHP; and

WHEREAS, the USMC has consulted with the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) pursuant to 36 CFR Part 800, the regulation implementing Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) (54 USC §470f); and

WHEREAS, no Federally recognized Indian tribes with historic ties to Camp Lejeune have been identified for purposes of consultation on the Undertaking pursuant to 36 CFR 800.2; and

WHEREAS, the USMC solicited comments on the Undertaking from the interested public under 36 CFR § 800.2 (d), and contacted Montford Point Marines, who provided their concurrence on November 30, 2017 as part of the USMC October 16, 2017 letter with no objections of the proposed demolition conditioned on retaining Building M100, M101, M104, M116, M131 and M139; upon the USMC's agreement to these conditions in the letter dated October 16, 2017; and

WHEREAS, the USMC contacted and solicited comments from The Onslow County Museum and the Jacksonville-Onslow Chamber of Commerce whose combined efforts recognized the importance of the Montford Point Marines by designating the Montford Point Marines Museum, Building M101, as a point of interest along the Jacksonville-Onslow African-American Heritage Trail by letters dated May 30, 2018; and

WHEREAS, in accordance with 36 CFR. § 800.6(a)(1), the USMC has notified the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) of its adverse effect determination providing the specified documentation, and the ACHP has chosen or chosen not to participate in the consultation pursuant to 36 CFR § 800.6(a)(1)(iii) as indicated in their letter dated XXXX; and

WHEREAS, an executed copy of this Agreement will be filed with the ACHP pursuant to 36 CFR § 800.6(b)(1)(iv); and

NOW, THEREFORE, the USMC and the SHPO agree that this Undertaking shall be implemented in accordance with the following stipulations in order to take into account the effect of the Undertaking on historic properties at MCBCL and in order to establish a process for considering effects on the remaining historic districts at USMC that may be adversely affected with the implementation of the Undertaking.

STIPULATIONS:

The USMC will ensure that the following stipulations are carried out:

I. Documentation and Recordation

Prior to the demolition of any historic building, the USMC shall prepare digital photographs of each building or representative building of similar type buildings in accordance with the *NC SHPO Digital Policy Guidelines* (August 2012).

- A. Photographs of the interior (where applicable), exterior and context view of each building or representative building of similar type buildings will be taken in digital format and keyed to a site plan.
- B. Photographs of the interior of the lobby of Building H1 of the Naval Hospital Historic District will be taken in digital format.
- C. The USMC shall provide the digital photographs to the SHPO to review and accept the content of the photographs. The demolition of the buildings shall not occur until the SHPO accepts the photographs and no additional photographs are required.
- D. The USMC shall provide the SHPO with a copy of the final digital documentation for each building or representative building of similar type buildings.

II. Re-evaluation of the Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District

The USMC shall re-evaluate the Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District to assess changes or effects that may occur to the historic district with the proposed Undertaking including alterations to the district boundary, and changes in its eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places.

- A. The analysis and recommendation of the re-evaluation shall be included in a report and the draft report provided to the SHPO for review and concurrence. The SHPO shall have sixty (60) calendar days from the date on which the draft report is received to respond. No response from the SHPO at the end of the sixty (60) calendar days following confirmed receipt of the draft report may be considered by the USMC that the SHPO has no comment on the report and may proceed with finalizing the report.
- B. Any recommended revisions to the boundary or eligibility of the Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District and its contributing resources contained in the final report will be reflected in the next major update of the MCBCL Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan and the Geographic Information System (GIS) of MCBCL.
- C. The USMC shall provide the SHPO with a copy of the final report.

- D. The re-evaluation of the Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District shall be completed prior to any demolition of contributing resources of the Stone Bay Rifle Historic District.

III. Digital Story Map of Montford Point Camp 1 and Camp 2/2A Historic Districts

- A. The USMC shall develop a digital story map of Montford Point Camp 1 and Camp 2/2A Historic Districts with the objective of telling the significant history of this area of MCBCL through the tangible and intangible character-defining features of the historic districts.
- B. The draft story map shall be provided to the SHPO for review and concurrence. The SHPO shall have sixty (60) calendar days from the date on which the draft story map is received to respond. No response from the SHPO at the end of the sixty (60) calendar days following confirmed receipt of the draft story map may be considered by the USMC that the SHPO has no comment on the story map and may proceed with finalizing the story map.
- C. The story map shall be available to the general public through the MCBCL Cultural Resources and Montford Point Marine Association Museum's website.
- D. The story map shall be completed within two years of the execution of this agreement.

IV. Popular History of MCBCL

- A. The USMC shall prepare a popular history of MCBCL that provides a chronological history of MCBCL for the general public that utilizes existing cultural resources reports and documentation. The timeframe of the popular history shall include prehistoric and historic periods to present-day (2018).
- B. In support of the popular history, the USMC shall prepare a professional, scientific based document that synthesizes the existing cultural resources data and reports for work performed at MCBCL and identified future research needs and requirements to address any data gaps uncovered during the synthesis analysis.
 - i. The draft document shall be provided to the SHPO for review and concurrence. The SHPO shall have sixty (60) calendar days from the date on which the draft document is received to respond. No

response from the SHPO at the end of the sixty (60) calendar days following confirmed receipt of the draft document may be considered by the USMC that the SHPO has no comment on the draft document and may proceed with finalizing the report.

- ii. The identified future research needs and requirements contained within the final document will be reflected in the next major update of the MCBCL Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan.
 - iii. USMC shall support and advocate for funding of the identified future research needs and requirements within the cultural resources Program Objective Memorandum (POM) funding cycle.
 - iv. If in the future any of the identified future research needs and requirements is funded, USMC will consult as appropriate with the SHPO in accordance with Section 110 of NHPA.
 - v. The USMC shall provide the SHPO with a copy of the final document.
 - vi. The synthesis document shall be completed within three years of the execution of this agreement.
- C. After completion of the draft synthesis document, the USMC shall develop text for each prehistoric and historic period of MCBCL to be accompanied by two or three images to enhance the reader's understanding of the period being discussed and/or provide website links to associated sections of the existing MCBCL cultural resources program website for further information.
- i. The draft text and images shall be provided to the SHPO for review and concurrence. The SHPO shall have sixty (60) calendar days from the date on which the draft document is received to respond. No response from the SHPO at the end of the sixty (60) calendar days following confirmed receipt of the draft document may be considered by the USMC that the SHPO has no comment on the draft document and may proceed with finalizing the text.
 - ii. The final text and images shall be made available to the public by placement on the MCBCL cultural resources website.
- D. The USMC will develop a standard size booklet of no more than 16 pages that highlights the history and historic properties of MCBCL from the earliest prehistoric site to present day.

- i. The draft booklet shall be provided to the SHPO for review and concurrence. The SHPO shall have sixty (60) calendar days from the date on which the draft booklet is received to respond. No response from the SHPO at the end of the sixty (60) calendar days following confirmed receipt of the draft booklet may be considered by the USMC that the SHPO has no comment on the draft document and may proceed with finalizing the booklet.
- ii. The final booklet will be distributed to the public through appropriate local and state repositories and copies provided to the SHPO.

V. Consultation with SHPO related to future demolitions of historic buildings

Stipulations V.A. through V.C below apply to all future proposed demolitions of historic buildings as part of the implementation of the Infrastructure Reset Strategy in the next ten (10) years that have not been identified at the time of this agreement.

- A. For any proposed demolitions, of extant contributing resources within the boundaries of the Assault Amphibian Base Historic District, Parachute Training Historic District and Montford Point Camp 2/2A Historic District, the USMC can proceed with demolition or any proposed work without consultation with SHPO as long as Stipulations I and III above have been met. This stipulation is related to any contributing resources that are not currently identified as proposed for demolition at the time of this Agreement. With the implementation of the Undertaking, the four historic districts will no longer be eligible for the NRHP, the extant contributing resources are not individually eligible for the NRHP, and the extant contributing resources will no longer be considered historic properties.
- B. For each proposed demolition of a contributing resource or group of contributing resources of the Montford Point Camp 1 Historic District, and Command Services/Regimental Area No. 3, the USMC shall determine if the proposed demolition(s) will significantly alter the existing boundary or NRHP eligibility of the historic district in consultation with SHPO.
 - i. USMC shall prepare and submit a project documentation to the SHPO. The documentation shall include the proposed contributing resource(s) for demolition, USMC analysis of the effect to the historic district, and the USMC's determination of effect of the additional demolitions. The SHPO shall have thirty (30) calendar days from the date on which the project documentation is received to respond.

- ii. If the USMC determines there will be no adverse effect to the NRHP eligibility of the historic district and the SHPO does not object with the finding within the thirty (30) calendar days, demolition may proceed. If the SHPO objects to the finding within the thirty (30) calendar days, and USMC and SHPO are not able to resolve this objection, Administrative Clause I of this agreement shall be followed.
 - iii. If the USMC determines there will be an adverse effect to the historic district(s), the USMC shall include in the project documentation its proposal for mitigation. If the SHPO does not object with the finding within the thirty (30) calendar days, demolition may proceed after completion of the proposed mitigation. If the SHPO objects to the finding within the thirty (30) calendar days, and USMC and SHPO are not able to resolve this objection, Administrative Clause I of this agreement shall be followed.
- C. Future consultation for proposed demolitions of contributing resources of the Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District will be dependent on the recommendations of the re-evaluation of the district under Stipulation II above.
- i. If the re-evaluation determines the historic district is no longer eligible for the NRHP, the USMC can proceed with demolition of any contributing resources without consultation with SHPO.
 - ii. If the re-evaluation determines contributing resources of the historic district have been significantly altered previously that they are recommended as non-contributing resources or if the boundaries of the district are redrawn and contributing resources outside the revised boundary are not individually eligible for the NRHP, the USMC can proceed with demolition of any these resources without consultation with SHPO.
 - iii. If the re-evaluation determines the historic district retains its NRHP eligibility including no changes to the boundaries or contributing resources, the USMC shall follow the procedure under Stipulation V.B.i through V.B.iii above.
 - iv. If the re-evaluation determines the historic district is no longer eligible for the NRHP but determines resources are individually eligible, the USMC shall follow the procedure under Stipulation V.B.i through V.B.iii above for any proposed demolition of identified individually eligible resources.

VI. Consultation with SHPO if buildings are not demolished after nine (9) years of execution of this agreement

A. For any proposed historic building(s) not demolished after nine (9) years of execution of this agreement and/or no funding programmed to support demolition, the USMC shall re-examine if the building(s) can be reused through the development of an Economic Analysis. The economic analysis shall explore potential reuse of the building(s) based on the current USMC mission and operations at MCBCL and provide a preferred recommendation of demolition or reuse for the future disposition of the building(s). The USMC shall submit the economic analysis to the SHPO. The SHPO shall have thirty (30) calendar days from the date on which the economic analysis is received to respond.

- i. If the preferred recommendation is demolition and the SHPO does not object with the finding within the thirty (30) calendar days, demolition may proceed. If the SHPO objects to the finding within the thirty (30) calendar days, and USMC and SHPO are not able to resolve this objection, Administrative Clause I of this agreement shall be followed.
- ii. If the preferred recommendation is reuse of the building, the USMC will consult as appropriate for any proposed renovations to the building in accordance with 36 CFR 800 or any other executed agreements between the USMC and SHPO.

VII. Reporting

Each October until the termination or expiration of this agreement, the USMC will monitor the progress of the Undertaking and provide SHPO with a written, concise report on the status of the Undertaking, and the progress of the implementation of this agreement. This shall be a summary report detailing work undertaken pursuant to the terms of this agreement and shall include any scheduling or other changes proposed, any problems encountered, and any disputes and objections that have arisen during the prior twelve-month period.

VIII. Post Review Discoveries

A. In the event that a previously unidentified archaeological resource is discovered during ground disturbing activities, all construction work involving subsurface disturbance shall be halted in the area of the resource and in the surrounding area where further subsurface deposits may reasonably be expected to occur. Within two (2) working days the USMC shall have an archaeologist meeting the SOI *Professional Qualifications Standards* inspect the work site and determine the extent and nature of the

affected archaeological property. The SHPO and other parties, as deemed appropriate by the archaeologist, shall be consulted in setting the boundaries of the archaeological resource. Construction work may then proceed in the project area outside of the site boundaries.

- B. The USMC shall notify the SHPO and, if appropriate, the ACHP within two (2) working days of the discovery in accordance with 36 CFR § 800.13(b)(3). The notifications shall describe the USMC's assessment of NRHP eligibility of the property and the proposed actions to resolve the adverse effects. In accordance with 36 CFR § 800.13 (b)(3), the SHPO, federally recognized tribes, as appropriate, and the ACHP shall respond within two (2) working days of the notification.
- C. If the resource is determined by the USMC, in consultation with the SHPO, to meet the National Register Criteria (36 CFR § 60.4), the USMC shall ensure compliance with 36 CFR § 800.13. Work in the affected area may not proceed until the development and implementation of appropriate data recovery or other recommended mitigation procedures. The USMC shall provide the SHPO, and make available to consulting parties and the interested public, a report on the mitigation actions when they are completed.
- D. If in consultation with the SHPO, a determination is made that the located resource is not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP, work may resume in the affected area.

VI. Human Remains

- A. Human remains and associated funerary objects of Native American origin (prehistoric or historic) encountered during the course of actions taken as a result of this Agreement shall be treated in a manner consistent with the provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (25 U.S.C. 3001 et seq.) and its implementing regulations, 43 CFR. § 10. Treatment must include consultation with any Federally-recognized tribes with an interest in the project, project area, or region.
- B. The USMC shall treat all burial sites, human remains and funerary objects with dignity and respect. The USMC will follow the applicable federal laws related to the treatment of buried human remains including the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C 470 et seq.), Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (25 U.S.C. 3001 et seq.), and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.), and other guidance including the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's *Policy Statement Regarding Treatment of Burial Sites, Human Remains and Funerary Objects* of February 2007.

ADMINISTRATIVE CLAUSES:

- I. Dispute Resolution. Should the SHPO object in writing to any action carried out or proposed by the USMC with respect to the implementation of this Agreement, the USMC shall consult with the SHPO to resolve the objection.
 - A. If the USMC determines that the objection cannot be resolved, the USMC shall forward documentation relevant to the dispute, including the USMC's proposed resolution to the ACHP. The ACHP shall provide USMC with its advice on the resolution of the objective within thirty (30) calendar days of receiving adequate documentation. Prior to reaching a final decision on the dispute, the USMC shall prepare a written response that takes into account any timely advice or comments regarding the dispute from the ACHP, and SHPO, and provide them with a copy of the written response. The USMC will then proceed according to the final decision.
 - B. If the ACHP does not provide the advice regarding the dispute within the thirty (30) calendar day time period, USMC may make a final decision on the dispute and proceed accordingly. Prior to reaching a final decision on the dispute, the USMC shall prepare a written response that takes into account any timely advice or comments regarding the dispute from the SHPO, and provide them and the ACHP with a copy of the written response. The USMC will then proceed according to the final decision.
 - C. USMC's responsibility to carry out all other actions subject to the terms of this agreement that are not subject of the dispute remain unchanged.
- II. Anti-Deficiency Act. The Anti-Deficiency Act, 31 U.S.C. sections 1341, 1342 and 1517(a), prohibits federal agencies from incurring an obligation of funds in advance or in excess of available appropriations. All requirements set forth in this Agreement requiring the expenditure of Federal Government funds are expressly subject to the availability of appropriated funds. Nothing in this agreement shall be interpreted to require obligation or expenditure of funds in violation of the Anti-Deficiency Act.
- III. Unavailability of Funds. If the USMC cannot perform any obligation set forth in this Agreement due to the unavailability of funds, the USMC and the SHPO intend the remainder of the Agreement to be executed. Any obligation under the Agreement which cannot be performed due to the unavailability of funds must be re-negotiated between the USMC and the SHPO.
- IV. Amendments. Any party to this Agreement may request that it be amended, whereupon the parties will consult to consider such amendment in accordance with 36 CFR Part 800. The amendment shall be agreed to in writing by all

signatories and will be effective on the date a copy signed by all of the signatories is filed with the ACHP.

- V. Termination. Any signatory to this Agreement may terminate it by providing thirty (30) calendar days' notice to the other parties, explaining the reason for the termination. The parties shall consult during the 30-day period prior to termination to seek agreement on amendments or other actions that would avoid termination. In the event of termination, the USMC shall comply with 36 CFR. § 800.3 through 800.7 with regard to implementation of the Undertaking.
- VI. Duration. The effective date of this Agreement shall be the date of the last signature. This agreement shall expire if its terms are not carried out within ten (10) years from the date of its execution, unless the responsible parties agree in writing to an extension for carrying out its terms. Six months prior to the expiration date, the parties shall review the PA for possible amendment and renewal in accordance with Administrative Clause IV.

EXECUTION of this Agreement by the USMC and SHPO, and implementation of its terms, is evidence that the USMC has taken into account the effects of this Undertaking on historic properties and afforded SHPO and the ACHP opportunity to comment, satisfied the requirements of Section 106 of the NHPA.

Nothing in this agreement serves to create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable in law or equity by a party against the United States, its officers or any person.

Each of the undersigned certifies that he or she has full authority to bind the party that he or she represents for purposes of entering into this agreement.

The effective date of this Agreement will be the date of the last signature.

COMMANDING GENERAL, MARINE CORPS INSTALLATIONS EAST-
MARINE CORPS BASE, CAMP LEJEUNE, NORTH CAROLINA

BY: _____ DATE _____

J.D. ALFORD
BRIGADIER GENERAL

NORTH CAROLINA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

BY: _____ DATE _____

DR. KEVIN CHERRY

13 of 13

ATTACHMENT 4

Correspondence between USMC, NC SHPO and Interested Parties



UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
MARINE CORPS INSTALLATIONS EAST-MARINE CORPS BASE
PSC BOX 20005
CAMP LEJEUNE NC 28542-0005

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BEMD
MAY 30 2018

Mrs. Lisa R. Whitman-Grice, Director
Onslow County Museum
301 S. Wilmington Street
Richlands, NC 28574

Dear Mrs. Whitman-Grice:

The regulations implementing Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act require federal agencies to consider the effects of proposed actions on historic properties. As part of the Section 106 process, federal agencies are required to solicit input from the public and interested parties with regards to identification of historic properties and ways to avoid, minimize or mitigate effects to historic properties.

I am writing to notify your organization, the Onslow County Museum, of a proposed action by the United States Marine Corps (USMC) that involves the demolition of 14 buildings in the Montford Point Camp No. 1 Historic District, and 34 buildings in the Montford Point Camp Nos. 2/2A Historic District located in Camp Johnson, Marine Corps Installations East-Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune (MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ). The two historic districts have been determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). In addition, through the combined efforts of your organization and the Onslow County Tourism Division of the Jacksonville-Onslow Chamber of Commerce, the important history of the Montford Point Marines has been recognized as a point of interest along the Jacksonville-Onslow African-American Heritage Trail. Furthermore, a number of historic buildings in five additional historic districts aboard the installation are proposed for demolition.

The proposed action is more fully described in the attached enclosures. Enclosure (1) contains a summary of the information related to the proposed action and a table of buildings currently proposed for demolition. Enclosure (2) contains figures showing the location of the proposed actions and details those buildings considered for demolition.

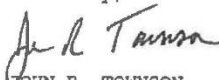
The structures identified for potential demolition in the Montford Point Historic Districts are no longer needed by the installation, are in a deteriorating condition, and alternative uses for the majority of the structures are neither practical nor economically feasible. We are currently in the beginning stages of developing an Environmental Assessment and consulting with the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), the National Montford Point Marines Association

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MAY 30 2018

and the local chapter of the Montford Point Marines Association, and interested parties such as your organization, as well as notifying the public regarding this action that may adversely affect seven historic districts aboard MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ. Both the National and the local chapter of the Montford Point Marines Association have concurred with our proposed action. It should be noted that MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ planners identified both historic and non-historic structures for demolition base-wide and included historic districts beyond those located at Camp Johnson. We believe the final decision will still result in an adverse effect to most or all of the historic districts to varying degrees, including the two located in the Camp Johnson area. At Camp Johnson, it is our belief that Montford Point Camp No. 1 Historic District would still retain enough integrity to remain as a NRHP eligible historic district. However, the demolition of all but two of the contributing buildings to Montford Point Camp Nos. 2/2A Historic District, if implemented, would result in the total loss of this NRHP eligible historic district. As such, we are requesting any comments you may have or concurrence with our proposed action.

We appreciate your cooperation in helping us meet our mission goals. For any further questions or clarification on this matter, please contact Mr. Rick Richardson, Environmental Conservation Branch, Environmental Management Division, G-F Department, at (910)451-7230 or email rick.richardson@usmc.mil.

Sincerely,



JOHN R. TOWNSON
Director, Environmental Management
By direction of the
Commander

- Enclosures: 1. Historic Building Demolition at MCIEAST-CAMLEJ in Compliance iwth USMC Infrastructure Reset Strategy and Campaign Plan
2. Figures Detailing Buildings and Structures Proposed for Demolition At Camp Johnson and Additional Historic Districts at MCIEAST-CAMLEJ



UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
MARINE CORPS INSTALLATIONS EAST-MARINE CORPS BASE
PSC BOX 20005
CAMP LEJEUNE NC 28542-0005

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BEMD
MAY 30 2018

Mrs. Laurette Leagon, President
Jacksonville-Onslow Chamber of Commerce
1099 Gum Branch Road
Jacksonville, NC 28540

Dear Mrs. Leagon:

The regulations implementing Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act require federal agencies to consider the effects of proposed actions on historic properties. As part of the Section 106 process, federal agencies are required to solicit input from the public and interested parties with regards to identification of historic properties and ways to avoid, minimize or mitigate effects to historic properties.

I am writing to notify your organization, the Jacksonville-Onslow Chamber of Commerce, of a proposed action by the United States Marine Corps (USMC) that involves the demolition of 14 buildings in the Montford Point Camp No. 1 Historic District, and 34 buildings in the Montford Point Camp Nos. 2/2A Historic District located in Camp Johnson, Marine Corps Installations East-Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune (MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ). The two historic districts have been determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). In addition, through the combined efforts of your organization and the Onslow County Museum, the important history of the Montford Point Marines has been recognized as a point of interest along the Jacksonville-Onslow African-American Heritage Trail. Furthermore, a number of historic buildings in five additional historic districts aboard the installation are proposed for demolition.

The proposed action is more fully described in the attached enclosures. Enclosure (1) contains a summary of the information related to the proposed action and a table of buildings currently proposed for demolition. Enclosure (2) contains figures showing the location of the proposed actions and details those buildings considered for demolition.

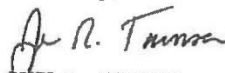
The structures identified for potential demolition in the Montford Point Historic Districts are no longer needed by the installation, are in a deteriorating condition, and alternative uses for the majority of the structures are neither practical nor economically feasible. We are currently in the beginning stages of developing an Environmental Assessment and consulting with the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), the National and local chapter of the Montford

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MAY 30 2018

Point Marines Association, the Onslow County Museum, and other interested parties such as your organization, as well as notifying the public regarding this action that may adversely affect seven historic districts aboard MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ. Both the National and the local chapter of the Montford Point Marines Association have concurred with our proposed action. It should be noted that MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ planners identified both historic and non-historic structures for demolition base-wide and included historic districts beyond those located at Camp Johnson. We believe the final decision will still result in an adverse effect to most or all of the historic districts to varying degrees, including the two located in the Camp Johnson area. At Camp Johnson, it is our belief that Montford Point Camp No. 1 Historic District would still retain enough integrity to remain as a NRHP eligible historic district. However, the demolition of all but two of the contributing buildings to Montford Point Camp Nos. 2/2A Historic District, if implemented, would result in the total loss of this NRHP eligible historic district. As such, we are requesting any comments you may have or concurrence with our proposed action.

We appreciate your cooperation in helping us meet our mission goals. For any further questions or clarification on this matter, please contact Mr. Rick Richardson, Environmental Conservation Branch, Environmental Management Division, G-F Department, at (910)451-7230 or email rick.richardson@usmc.mil.

Sincerely,



JOHN R. TOWNSON
Director, Environmental Management
By direction of the
Commander

- Enclosures: 1. Historic Building Demolition at MCIEAST-CAMLEJ in Compliance iwth USMC Infrastructure Reset Strategy and Campaign Plan
2. Figures Detailing Buildings and Structures Proposed for Demolition At Camp Johnson and Additional Historic Districts at MCIEAST-CAMLEJ



UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
MARINE CORPS INSTALLATIONS EAST-MARINE CORPS BASE
PSC BOX 20005
CAMP LEJEUNE NC 28542-0005

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MAY 23 2018

Ms. Ramona M. Bartos
Administrator and Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
North Carolina Division of Archives and History
109 East Jones Street - Room 258
Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-4617

Dear Ms. Bartos:

The purpose of this letter is to formally initiate Section 106 consultation regarding the implementation of the Infrastructure Reset Strategy at Marine Corps Installations East-Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune (MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ), North Carolina and provide supporting documentation. The United States Marine Corps (USMC) has discussed the proposed undertaking with your staff in meetings and conference calls on January 25, 2017, February 13, 2017 and March 22, 2017 with regards to potential effects to historic properties and mitigation of adverse effects, and to request your review and comments or concurrence with the enclosed draft Programmatic Agreement (PA).

To summarize the previous discussions, the Commandant of the Marine Corps issued a directive on November 28, 2016 for the USMC to permanently reduce its non-essential buildings through demolition. The directive included the issuing of an Infrastructure Reset Strategy that each USMC base shall implement. MCB CAMLEJ performed evaluations of its buildings based on condition, age, location and ability to adapt the existing building configuration to fulfill current requirements. Based on the evaluations, MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ developed a list of proposed demolitions that included non-historic and historic buildings. MCB CAMLEJ identified 73 historic buildings, which are contributing resources to the National Register of Historic Places eligible historic districts, that are proposed for demolition over the next ten years. The list of proposed demolitions is subject to change based on operational and funding requirements during implementation of the program.

MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ considered alternatives for demolition such as rehabilitation/adaptive reuse, mothballing, transfer and/or leasing of the historic buildings identified. There are

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MAY 23 2018

any comments you may have on the proposed action and attached draft PA, we will be notifying the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) of our adverse effect finding in order to determine if they wish to participate in the consultation.

Enclosure 1 provides additional information on the proposed undertaking. Enclosure 2 contains the draft PA for your review and comment. Enclosure 3 provides the MCB CAMLEJ's correspondence with the Montford Point Marines Association.

We appreciate your cooperation in helping us meet our mission goals, and provide this information for your comment. If you have any questions, please contact the MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ Cultural Resources Manager, Mr. Rick Richardson, Environmental Conservation Branch, Environmental Management Division, G-F Department at (910)451-7230, or email at rick.richardson@usmc.mil.

Sincerely,



JOHN R. TOWNSON
Director, Environmental Management
By direction of the
Commanding General

- Enclosures: 1. Project Information
2. Draft Programmatic Agreement
3. Correspondence, MPMA



UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
MARINE CORPS INSTALLATIONS EAST-MARINE CORPS BASE
PSC BOX 20005
CAMP LEJEUNE NC 28542-0005

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OCT 16 2017

Mr. Johnny B. Young, Jr., President
Chapter 10, Montford Point Marines Association
213 Princeton Drive
Jacksonville, NC 28546

Dear Mr. Young:

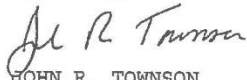
This letter is to request your concurrence regarding the proposed action by the United States Marine Corps (USMC) that involves the demolition of 13 buildings in the Montford Point Camp No. 1 Historic District, and 34 buildings in the Montford Point Camp Nos. 2/2A Historic District located in Camp Johnson, Marine Corps Installations East-Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune (MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ). The two historic districts have been determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

The proposed action is more fully described in the enclosed letter that was provided to your organization's National President, Mr. Forest Spencer, on June 12, 2017. While we received no written response from Mr. Spencer, it is our understanding that he expressed few concerns with our proposed action in an August 24, 2017 conversation with Mr. Lin Walker, Executive Officer, Marine Corps Combat Service Support Schools, Camp Johnson, MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ. However, Mr. Spencer did request that we retain the following buildings in Montford Point Camp No. 1 Historic District: Buildings M100, M101, M104, M116, M131 and M139. You will note in the enclosed letter and description of the proposed action that only Building M100 of these six buildings was proposed for demolition. We agree that this building, along with the other four buildings discussed during Mr. Spencer's conversation with Mr. Walker, can be retained. Building M100 will be removed from our proposed demolition list for this action, and Buildings M101, M104, M116, M131 and M139 will also be retained as originally planned.

We appreciate your cooperation in helping us meet our mission goals, and respectfully request your concurrence with our proposed action by signing this document for our records. A signature line indicating your concurrence is provided below. For any further questions or clarification on this matter, please contact Mr. Rick Richardson, Environmental Conservation

Branch, Environmental Management Division, G-F Department, at
(910) 451-7230 or email rick.richardson@usmc.mil.

Sincerely,



JOHN R. TOWNSON
Director, Environmental Management
By direction of the
Commanding General

Concur:



JOHNNY E. YOUNG JR.
President, Chapter 10
Montford Point Marines Association
Jacksonville, NC

Enclosures: 1. June 12, 2017 Letter to Mr. Forest E. Spencer.



UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
MARINE CORPS INSTALLATIONS EAST-MARINE CORPS BASE
PSC BOX 20005
CAMP LEJEUNE NC 28542-0005

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JUN 12 2017

Mr. Forest E. Spencer, Jr., National President
Montford Point Marines Association, Inc.
P.O. Box 711
Quantico, VA 22134

Dear Mr. Spencer:

This letter is to request any concerns or comments your organization may have regarding historic properties that might be affected by a proposed action by the United States Marine Corps (USMC) that involves the demolition of 14 buildings in the Montford Point Camp No. 1 Historic District, and 34 buildings in the Montford Point Camp Nos. 2/2A Historic District located in Camp Johnson, Marine Corps Installations East-Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune (MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ). The two historic districts have been determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

The structures identified for potential demolition in the Montford Point Historic Districts are no longer needed by the installation, are in a deteriorating condition, and alternative uses for the majority of the structures are neither practical nor economically feasible. MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ planners identified more than 200 similar historic and non-historic structures for demolition base-wide and included historic districts beyond those located at Camp Johnson.

The proposed action is more fully described in the attached enclosures. Enclosure (1) contains a summary of the information related to the proposed action and a table of buildings currently proposed for demolition. Enclosure (2) contains figures showing the location of the proposed actions and details those buildings considered for demolition.

We are currently in the beginning stages of developing an Environmental Assessment and consulting with interested parties and the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), interested parties such as your organization, as well as notifying the public regarding this action that may adversely affect seven historic districts aboard MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ.

The regulations implementing Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act require federal agencies to consider the effects of proposed actions on historic properties. As part of the Section 106 process, federal agencies are required to solicit input from the public and interested parties with regards to identification of historic properties and ways to avoid, minimize or mitigate effects to

historic properties. Please indicate if your organization wishes to participate in the Section 106 consultation as a consulting party and receive additional correspondence related to this proposed action.

We appreciate your cooperation in helping us meet our mission goals and request any initial comments or concerns by 10 July 2017. For any further questions or clarification on this matter, please contact Mr. Rick Richardson, Environmental Conservation Branch, Environmental Management Division, G-F Department, at (910)451-7230 or email rick.richardson@usmc.mil.

Sincerely,



CAPT C. G. ADAMS
Assistant Chief of Staff, G-F
By direction of the
Commanding General

- Enclosures: 1. Information Relative to the Proposed Demolition of Buildings and Structures in Various Historic Districts at MCIEAST-CAMLEJ
2. Figures Detailing Buildings and Structures Proposed for Demolition At Camp Johnson and Additional Historic Districts at MCIEAST-CAMLEJ

**July 6, 2018 ACHP Response to MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ Section 106
Consultation Submittal**

Milford Wayne Donaldson FAIA
Chairman

Leonard A. Forsman
Vice Chairman

John M. Fowler
Executive Director



Preserving America's Heritage

July 6, 2018

General Robert B. Neller
Commandant of the United States Marine Corps
Headquarters, US Marine Corps
3000 Marine Corps, Pentagon
Washington, DC 20350-3000

Ref: *Implementation of the Infrastructure Reset Strategy*
Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune
Onslow County, North Carolina
ACHPConnect Log Number: 012958

Dear Gen. Neller:

In response to the recent notification by Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) will participate in consultation to develop a Section 106 agreement document for the referenced undertaking. Our decision to participate in this consultation is based on the *Criteria for Council Involvement in Reviewing Individual Section 106 Cases*, contained within the regulations, "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR Part 800) implementing Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The criteria are met for this proposed undertaking because the ACHP can provide recommendations on procedure and implementation of the regulations.

Section 800.6(a)(1)(iii) of these regulations requires that we notify you as the head of the agency of our decision to participate in consultation. By copy of this letter, we are also notifying Captain C.G. Adams, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-F, of this decision.

Our participation in this consultation will be handled by Ms. Katharine R. Kerr, who can be reached at (202) 517-0216 or via email at kkerr@achp.gov. We look forward to working with your agency and other consulting parties to reach agreement on alternatives or modifications to the undertaking that could avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects on historic properties.

Sincerely,

John M. Fowler
Executive Director

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION
401 F Street NW, Suite 308 • Washington, DC 20001-2637
Phone: 202-517-0200 • Fax: 202-517-6381 • achp@achp.gov • www.achp.gov

**May 30, 2018 Letter from MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ to Jacksonville-Onslow
Chamber of Commerce, with enclosures**



UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
MARINE CORPS INSTALLATIONS EAST-MARINE CORPS BASE
PSC BOX 20005
CAMP LEJEUNE NC 28542-0005

5090.8
BEMD
MAY 30 2018

Mrs. Laurette Leagon, President
Jacksonville-Onslow Chamber of Commerce
1099 Gum Branch Road
Jacksonville, NC 28540

Dear Mrs. Leagon:

The regulations implementing Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act require federal agencies to consider the effects of proposed actions on historic properties. As part of the Section 106 process, federal agencies are required to solicit input from the public and interested parties with regards to identification of historic properties and ways to avoid, minimize or mitigate effects to historic properties.

I am writing to notify your organization, the Jacksonville-Onslow Chamber of Commerce, of a proposed action by the United States Marine Corps (USMC) that involves the demolition of 14 buildings in the Montford Point Camp No. 1 Historic District, and 34 buildings in the Montford Point Camp Nos. 2/2A Historic District located in Camp Johnson, Marine Corps Installations East-Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune (MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ). The two historic districts have been determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). In addition, through the combined efforts of your organization and the Onslow County Museum, the important history of the Montford Point Marines has been recognized as a point of interest along the Jacksonville-Onslow African-American Heritage Trail. Furthermore, a number of historic buildings in five additional historic districts aboard the installation are proposed for demolition.

The proposed action is more fully described in the attached enclosures. Enclosure (1) contains a summary of the information related to the proposed action and a table of buildings currently proposed for demolition. Enclosure (2) contains figures showing the location of the proposed actions and details those buildings considered for demolition.

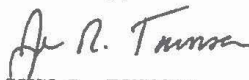
The structures identified for potential demolition in the Montford Point Historic Districts are no longer needed by the installation, are in a deteriorating condition, and alternative uses for the majority of the structures are neither practical nor economically feasible. We are currently in the beginning stages of developing an Environmental Assessment and consulting with the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), the National and local chapter of the Montford

5090.8
BEMD
MAY 30 2018

Point Marines Association, the Onslow County Museum, and other interested parties such as your organization, as well as notifying the public regarding this action that may adversely affect seven historic districts aboard MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ. Both the National and the local chapter of the Montford Point Marines Association have concurred with our proposed action. It should be noted that MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ planners identified both historic and non-historic structures for demolition base-wide and included historic districts beyond those located at Camp Johnson. We believe the final decision will still result in an adverse effect to most or all of the historic districts to varying degrees, including the two located in the Camp Johnson area. At Camp Johnson, it is our belief that Montford Point Camp No. 1 Historic District would still retain enough integrity to remain as a NRHP eligible historic district. However, the demolition of all but two of the contributing buildings to Montford Point Camp Nos. 2/2A Historic District, if implemented, would result in the total loss of this NRHP eligible historic district. As such, we are requesting any comments you may have or concurrence with our proposed action.

We appreciate your cooperation in helping us meet our mission goals. For any further questions or clarification on this matter, please contact Mr. Rick Richardson, Environmental Conservation Branch, Environmental Management Division, G-F Department, at (910)451-7230 or email rick.richardson@usmc.mil.

Sincerely,



JOHN R. TOWNSON
Director, Environmental Management
By direction of the
Commander

- Enclosures: 1. Historic Building Demolition at MCIEAST-CAMLEJ in Compliance iwth USMC Infrastructure Reset Strategy and Campaign Plan
2. Figures Detailing Buildings and Structures Proposed for Demolition At Camp Johnson and Additional Historic Districts at MCIEAST-CAMLEJ

PURPOSE AND NEED FOR ACTION

HISTORIC BUILDING DEMOLITION AT MCIEAST-MCB CAMP LEJEUNE IN COMPLIANCE WITH USMC INFRASTRUCTURE RESET STRATEGY AND CAMPAIGN PLAN

INTRODUCTION

In early 2017, the Commandant of the Marine Corps directed development of an Infrastructure Reset (IR) Strategy in an effort to reduce infrastructure footprint by optimizing space utilization and eliminating excess and failing facilities. The IR Strategy includes the following basic tenets:

- Existing Marine Corps infrastructure exceeds mission requirements and diverts resources from higher priorities
- Recapitalizing and reducing building footprint to support mission and nothing more
- Maintaining critical capabilities of retained facilities at the lowest possible total lifecycle cost
- IR Strategy and the associated Campaign Plan initiate a long-term effort to define ways and means to optimize installation capability within constrained resource availability

As part of this effort, Marine Corps Installations East-Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune (MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ) proposes reductions in building inventory, resulting in lower maintenance and operational costs by demolishing excess, unnecessary and/or failing facilities. The structures proposed for demolition are no longer considered mission-essential by the installation, are in deteriorated condition, and alternatives for reuse are neither practical, nor economically feasible.

Both historic and non-historic structures were evaluated for demolition, with the majority of recommended demolition resulting from non-historic assets, as illustrated in Table I-1.

Table I-1 Fiscal Years 17-28 Proposed Demolition: Historic and Non-Historic Assets

Fiscal Year	Non-Historic Square Footage Demolition Goal	Total Historic Square Footage Proposed Demolition	Percent Historic
FY17-28	5,937,988	650,828	11%

The Proposed Action will demonstrate compliance with the IR footprint reduction mandates. This action will also eliminate future building operation and maintenance costs for non-mission critical facilities, and that have no practical current or future use.

PURPOSE AND NEED

The purpose of the Proposed Action is to comply with the Commandant of the Marine Corps directive to reduce excess and failing facilities across all Marine Corps installations, in order to reduce maintenance and operation costs for facilities that no longer serve a mission essential purpose, or are in critical disrepair.

Buildings were considered for demolition based upon condition, age, location, and ability to adapt the existing building configuration to fulfil current requirements. MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ deployed field teams to conduct on-site inspections of each facility proposed for demolition based on existing condition index reports. Only non-adequate, impaired or degraded facilities with a Facility Condition Index (FCI) of 79 or below were evaluated as detailed in Table 2-1 below:

Table 2-1 FCI Index Matrix

Facility Condition Index	Definition
100	Entire component-section or sample free of observable defects
99-93	No component-section or sample serviceability or reliability reduction
92-86	Slight or no serviceability or reliability reduction overall to component-section
85-75	Component-section serviceability or reliability is degraded but adequate
74-65	Component-section serviceability or reliability is definitely impaired
64-56	Component-section has significant serviceability or reliability loss
55-37	Significant serviceability or reliability reduction in component-section
36-11	Severe serviceability or reliability reduction, such that it is barely able to perform

Facility inspections, historical use evaluations, organizational command coordination, along with the condition index above were factored in the proposed demolition analysis and final recommendation(s). Briefings to higher commands and affected outside agencies were conducted to provide data summaries and garner approval for demolition plans. The resultant footprint reductions were achieved only after extensive research and analysis; the vast majority of which (89%) coming from non-historic assets. Table 2-2 provides a summary of all historic buildings recommended for demolition by area:

Table 2-2 IR Proposed Historic Asset Demolition

REGIMENTAL AREA NUMBER THREE/COMMAND SERVICES DISTRICT	
BUILDING	PROPOSED DEMOLITION (SF)
300	12,402
302	3,439
307	23,064
311	3,270
315	5,181
319	3,802
334	3,885
339	3,366
340	3,365
342	3,249
343	3,240
344	3,279
DEMOLISH SUBTOTALS	71,542

NAVAL HOSPITAL/SURGEONS ROW

BUILDING	PROPOSED DEMOLITION (SF)
H1	376,988

ASSAULT AMPHIBIAN BASE

BUILDING	PROPOSED DEMOLITION (SF)
A1	13,600

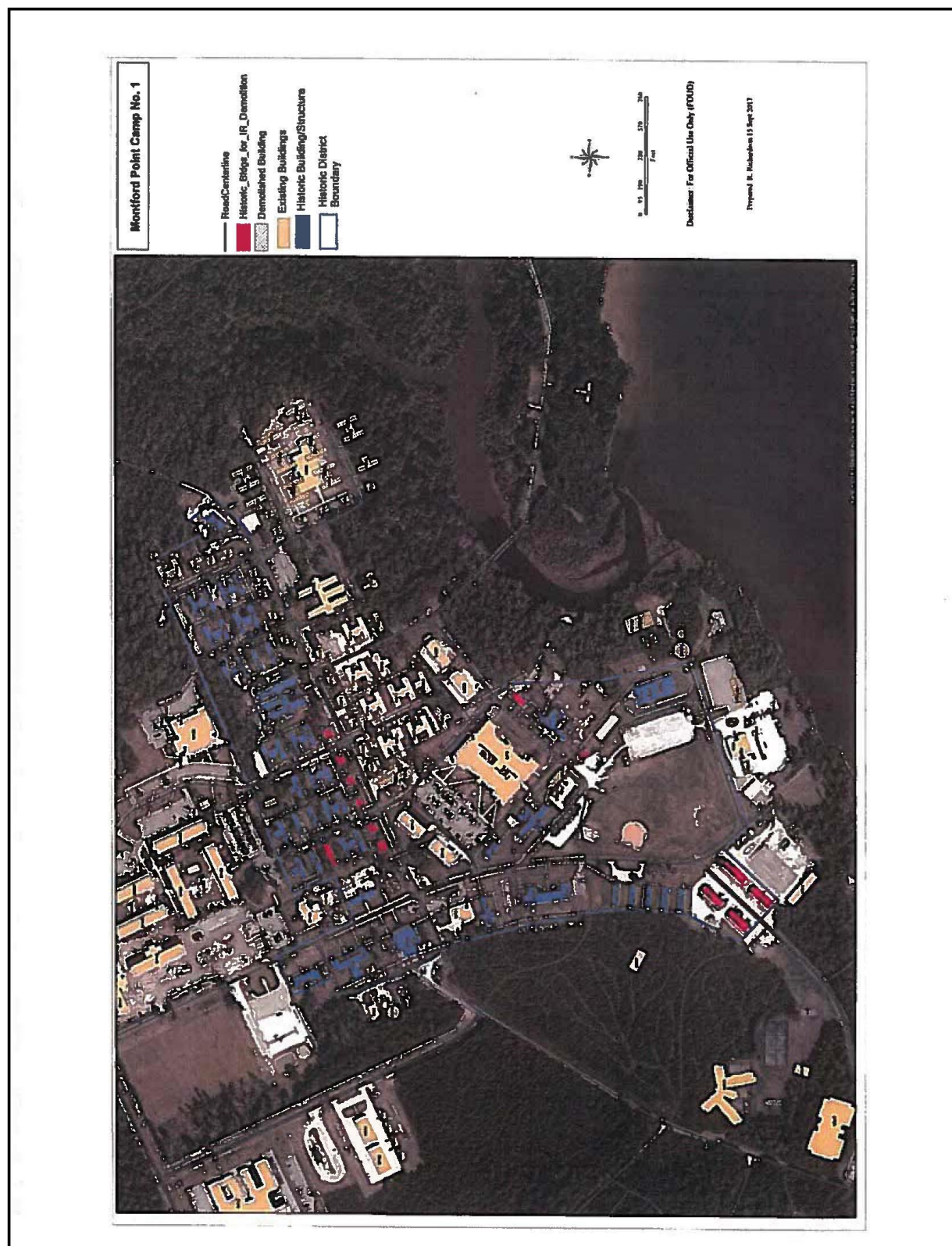
PARACHUTE TRAINING

BUILDING	PROPOSED DEMOLITION (SF)
PT6	2,496

STONE BAY RIFLE RANGE	
BUILDING	PROPOSED DEMOLITION (SF)
RR3	23,329
RR7	3,689
RR14	4,095
RR16	450
RR17	1,800
RR19	450
RR50	3,240
RR51	3,240
DEMOLISH SUBTOTALS	38,819

MONTFORD POINT DISTRICT ONE	
BUILDING	PROPOSED DEMOLITION (SF)
M100	2,890
M120	6,118
M121	6,118
M122	6,118
M103	2,480
M105	3,200
M119	6,118
M401	2,000
M402	2,000
M405	3,240
M408	2,000
M414	2,000
M415	2,000
M419	2,000
DEMOLISH SUBTOTALS:	48,282

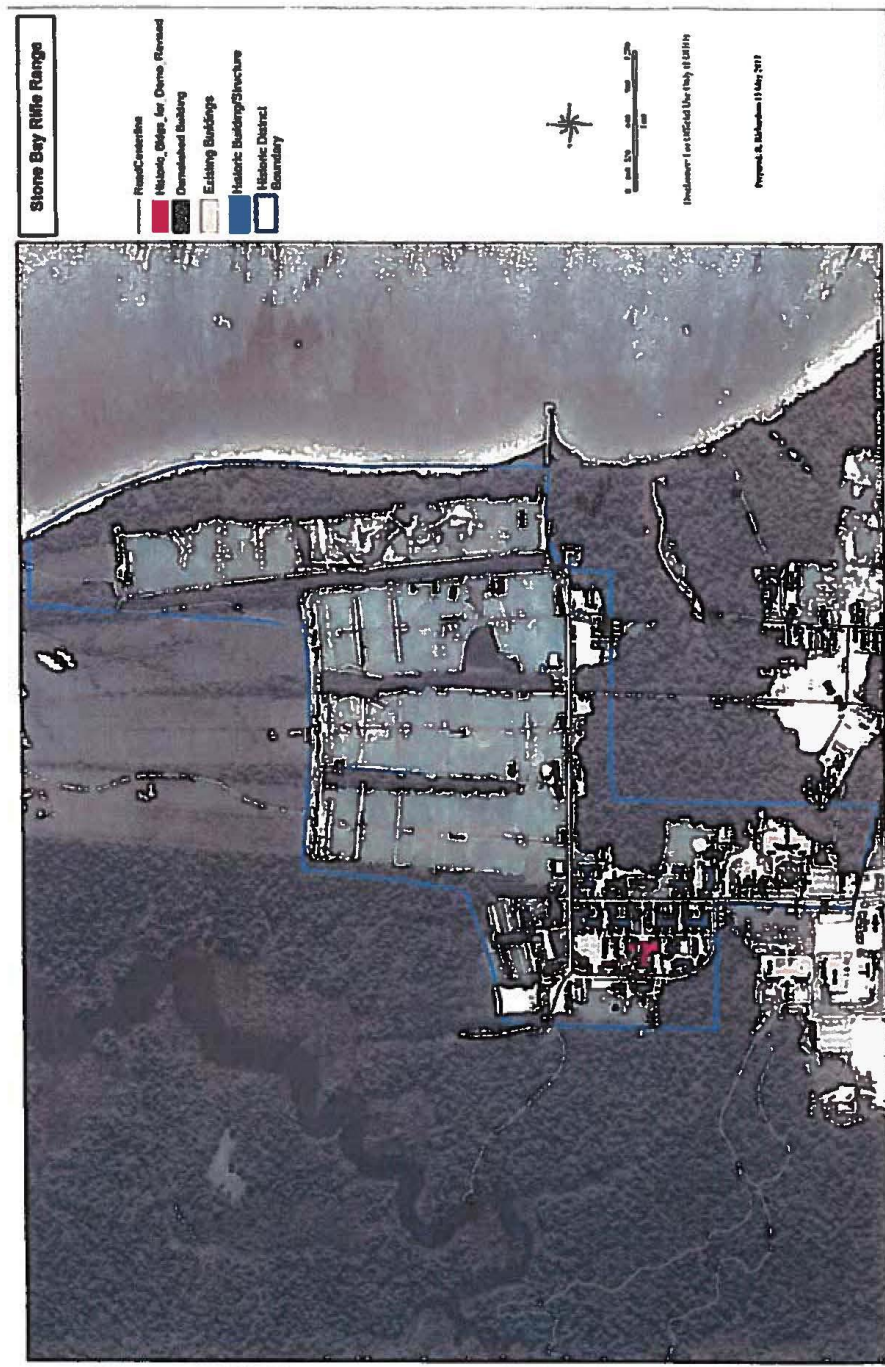
<i>MONTFORD POINT CAMPS TWO AND TWO ALPHA</i>	
BUILDING	PROPOSED DEMOLITION (SF)
M200	2,052
M201	4,440
M205	2,000
M206	2,000
M207	2,000
M208	2,000
M209	2,000
M210	2,000
M211	3,240
M212	3,240
M213	3,240
M214	3,240
M215	3,240
M216	3,240
M217	3,240
M218	3,240
M219	3,392
M220	3,240
M221	3,240
M222	3,240
M223	3,267
M224	3,240
M225	3,240
M226	3,240
M227	3,240
M228	3,240
M229	3,240
M230	1,550
M232	3,240
M233	3,240
M234	3,240
M235	3,240
M236	3,240
M237	1,120
DEMOLISH SUBTOTALS	99,101

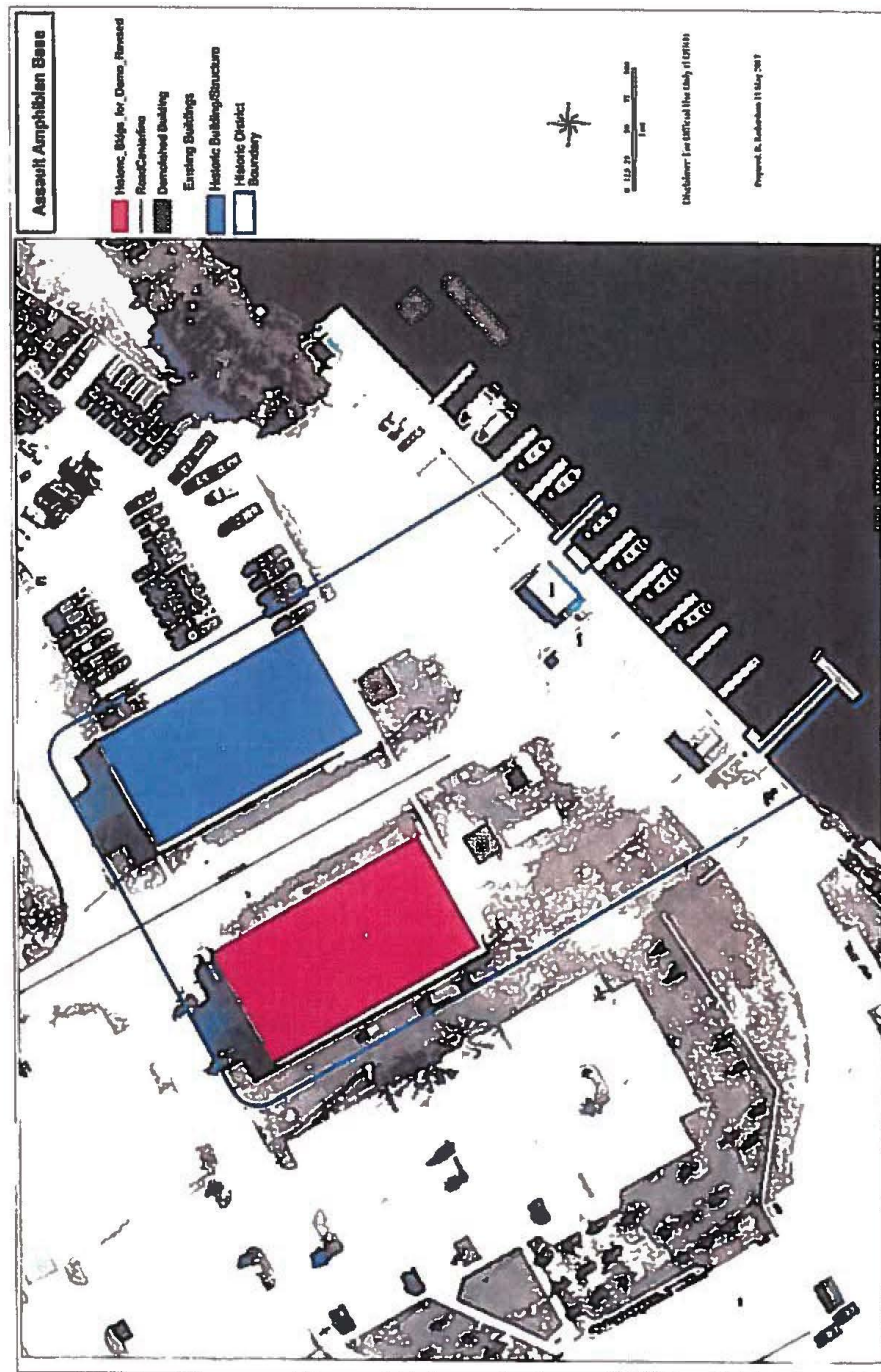


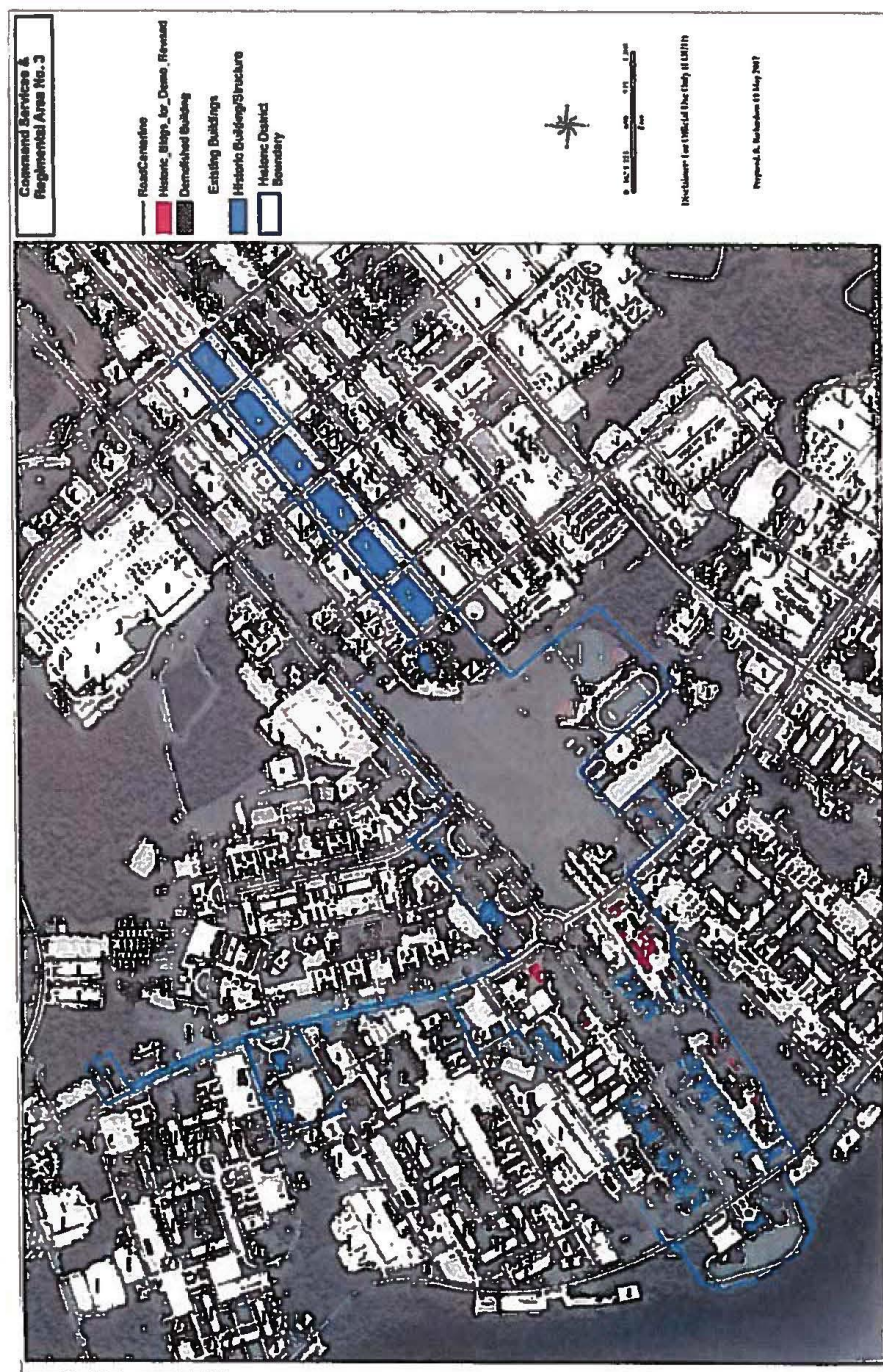












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**May 30, 2018 Letter from MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ to Onslow County Museum,
with enclosures**



UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
MARINE CORPS INSTALLATIONS EAST-MARINE CORPS BASE
PSC BOX 20005
CAMP LEJEUNE NC 28542-0005

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BEMD
MAY 30 2018

Mrs. Lisa R. Whitman-Grice, Director
Onslow County Museum
301 S. Wilmington Street
Richlands, NC 28574

Dear Mrs. Whitman-Grice:

The regulations implementing Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act require federal agencies to consider the effects of proposed actions on historic properties. As part of the Section 106 process, federal agencies are required to solicit input from the public and interested parties with regards to identification of historic properties and ways to avoid, minimize or mitigate effects to historic properties.

I am writing to notify your organization, the Onslow County Museum, of a proposed action by the United States Marine Corps (USMC) that involves the demolition of 14 buildings in the Montford Point Camp No. 1 Historic District, and 34 buildings in the Montford Point Camp Nos. 2/2A Historic District located in Camp Johnson, Marine Corps Installations East-Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune (MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ). The two historic districts have been determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). In addition, through the combined efforts of your organization and the Onslow County Tourism Division of the Jacksonville-Onslow Chamber of Commerce, the important history of the Montford Point Marines has been recognized as a point of interest along the Jacksonville-Onslow African-American Heritage Trail. Furthermore, a number of historic buildings in five additional historic districts aboard the installation are proposed for demolition.

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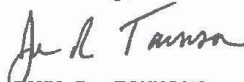
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JOHN R. TOWNSON
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By direction of the
Commander

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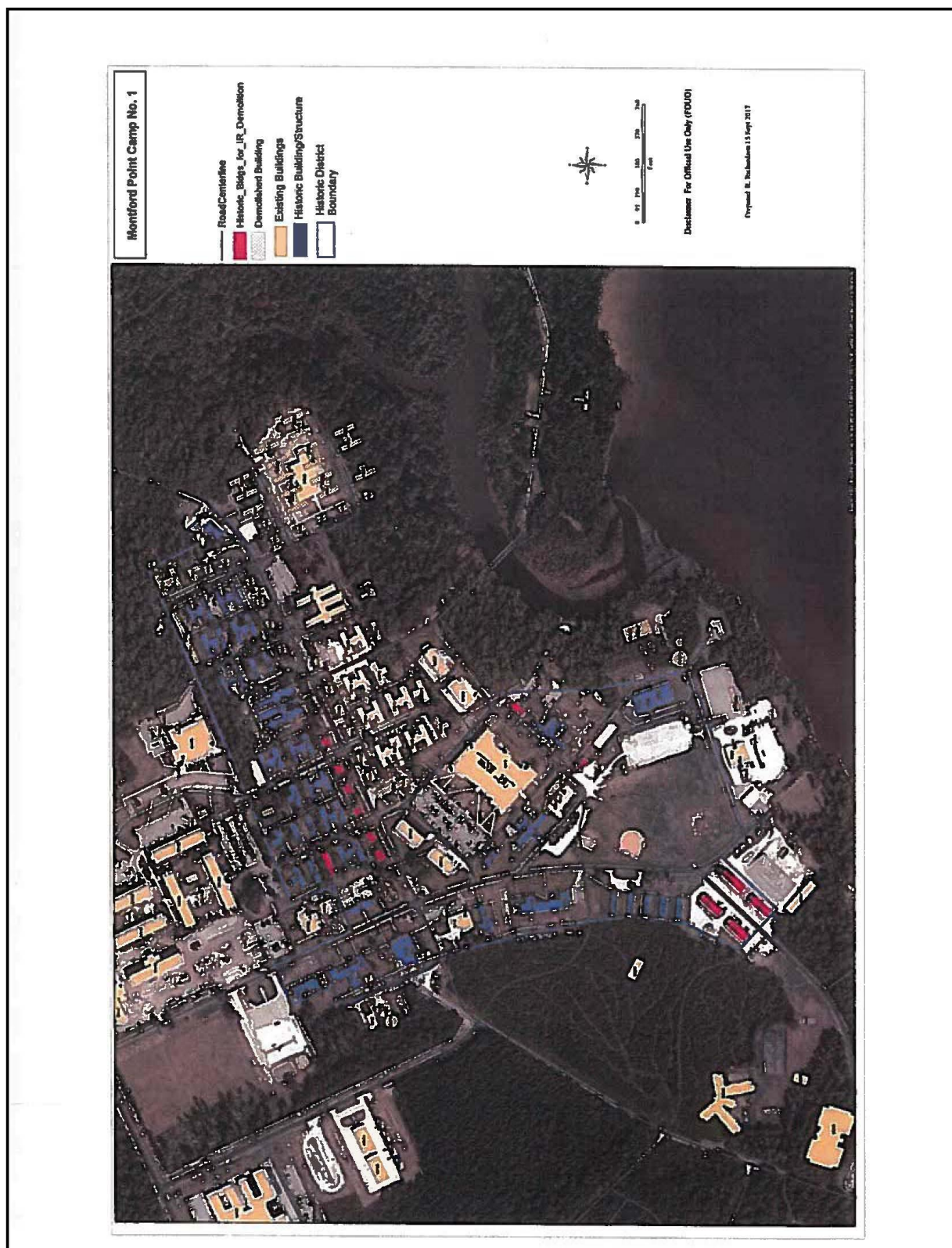
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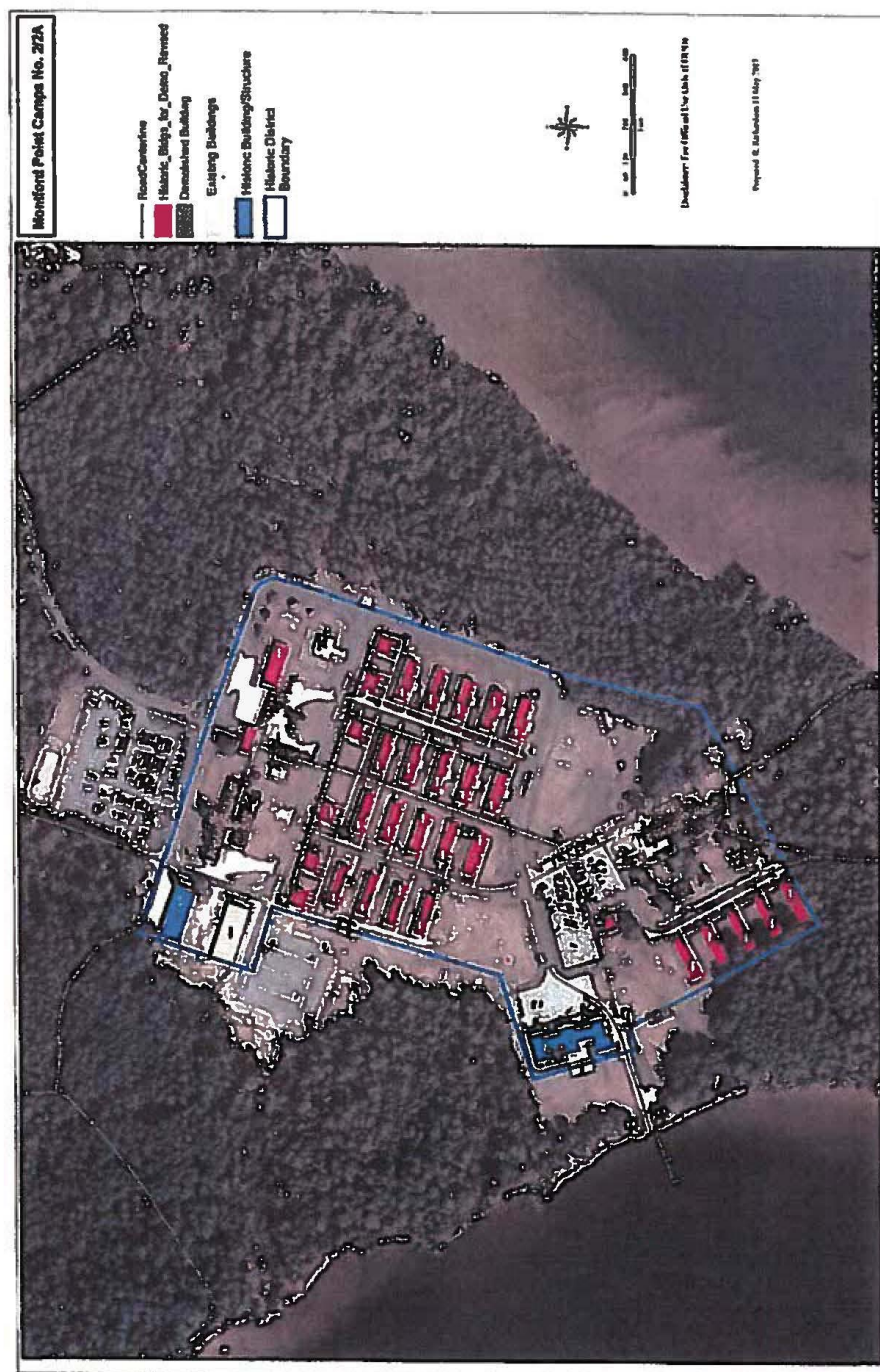
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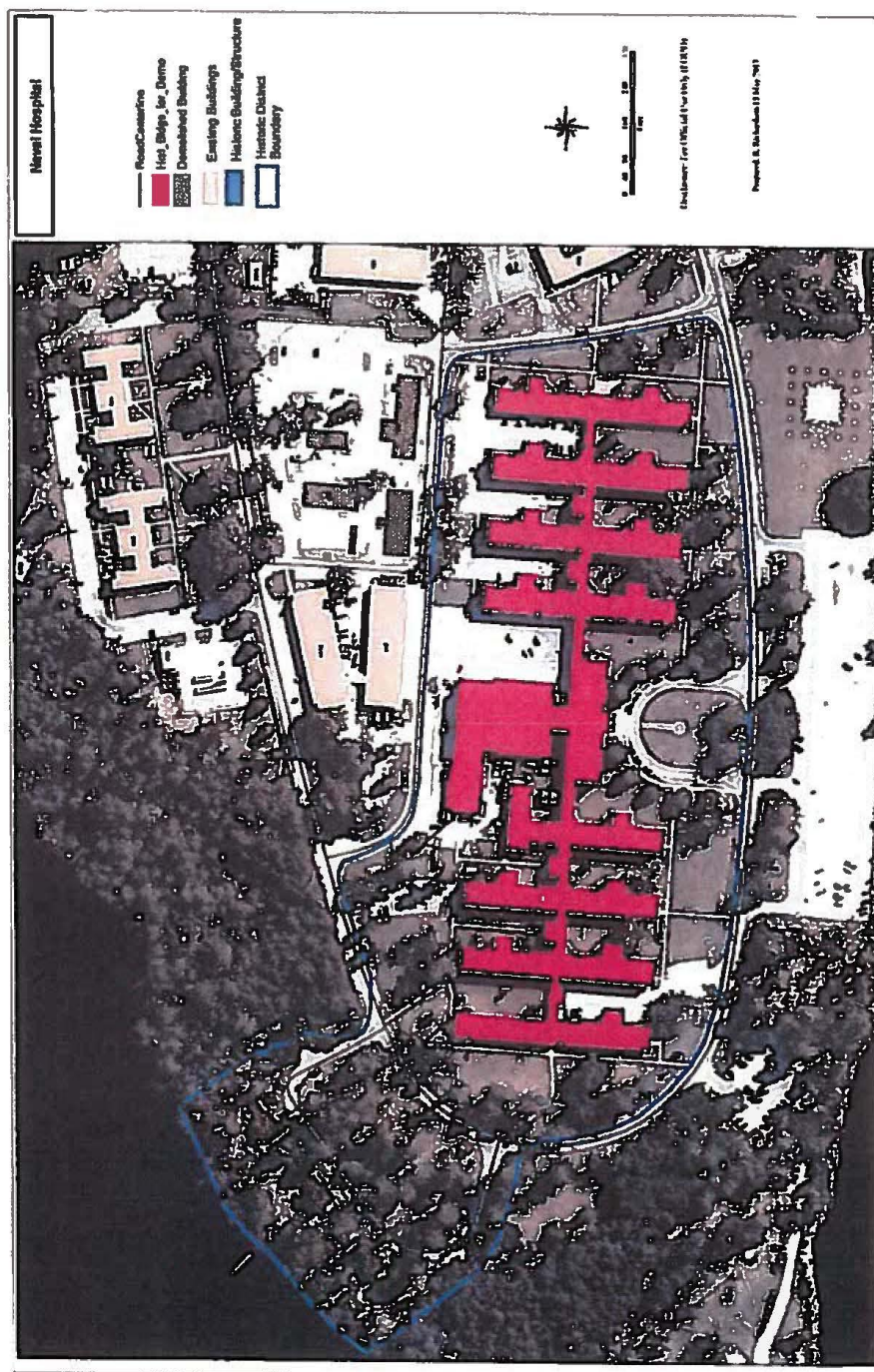
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DEMOLISH SUBTOTALS:	48,282

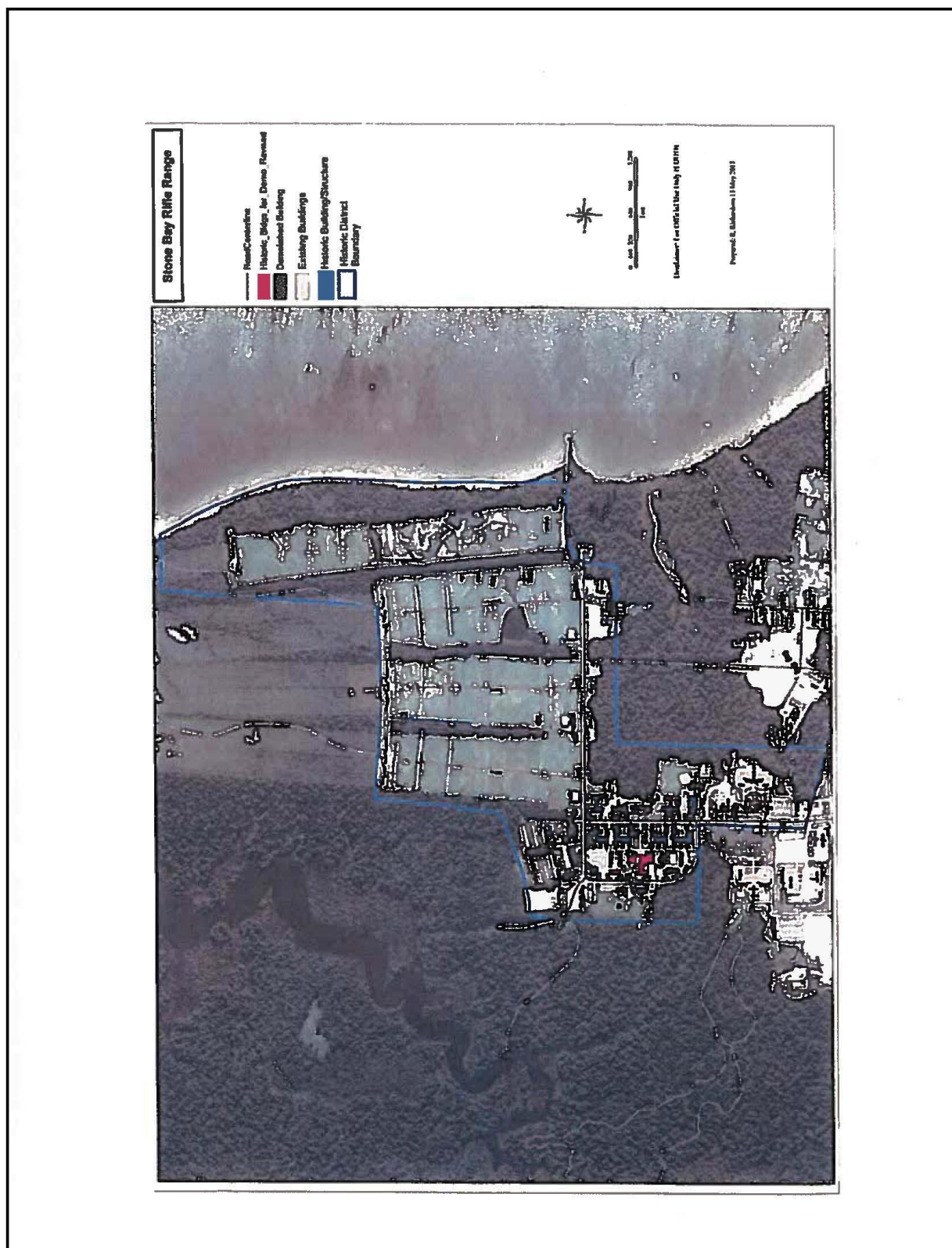
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M213	3,240
M214	3,240
M215	3,240
M216	3,240
M217	3,240
M218	3,240
M219	3,392
M220	3,240
M221	3,240
M222	3,240
M223	3,267
M224	3,240
M225	3,240
M226	3,240
M227	3,240
M228	3,240
M229	3,240
M230	1,550
M232	3,240
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M234	3,240
M235	3,240
M236	3,240
M237	1,120
DEMOLISH SUBTOTALS	99,101

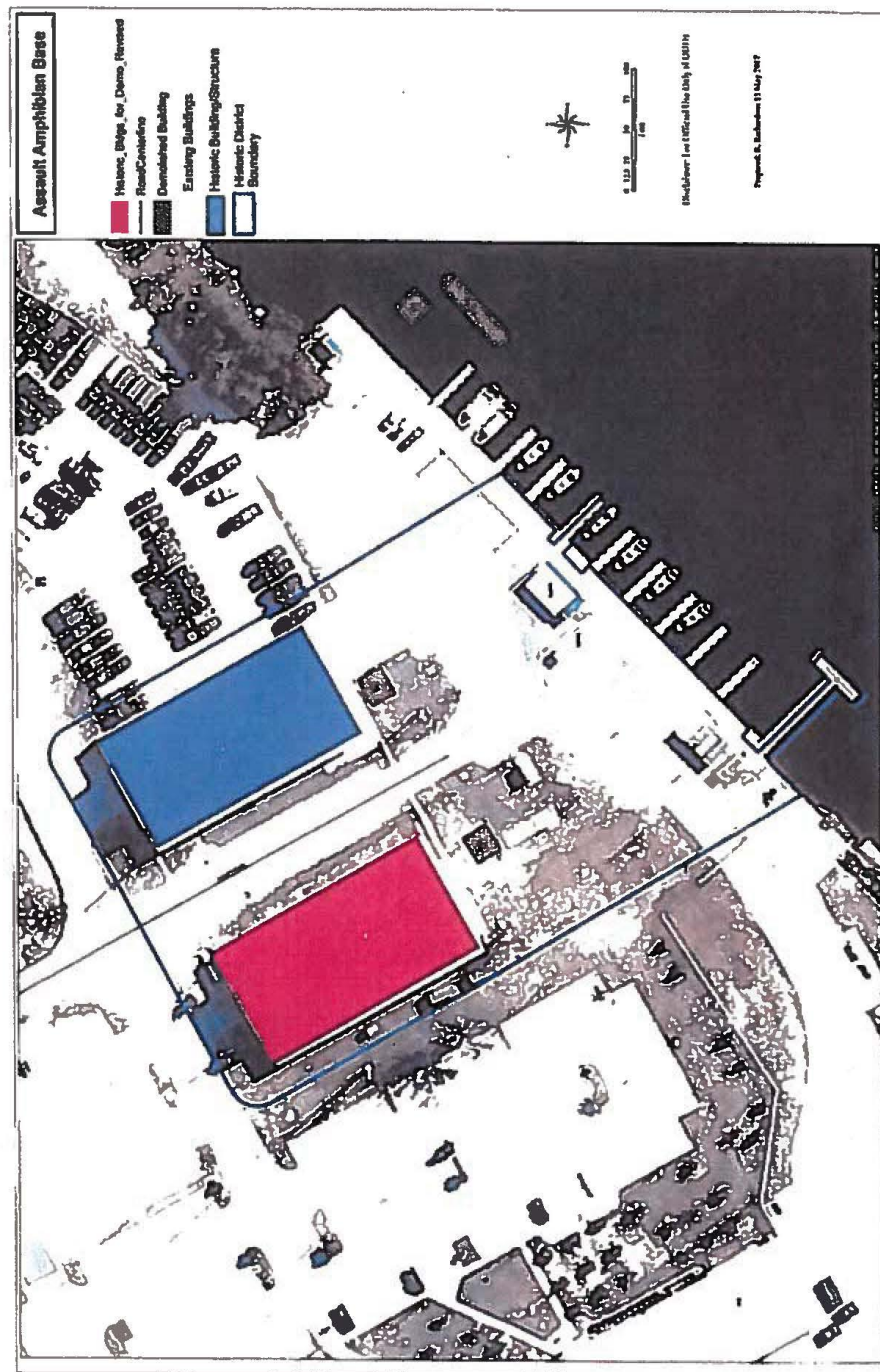


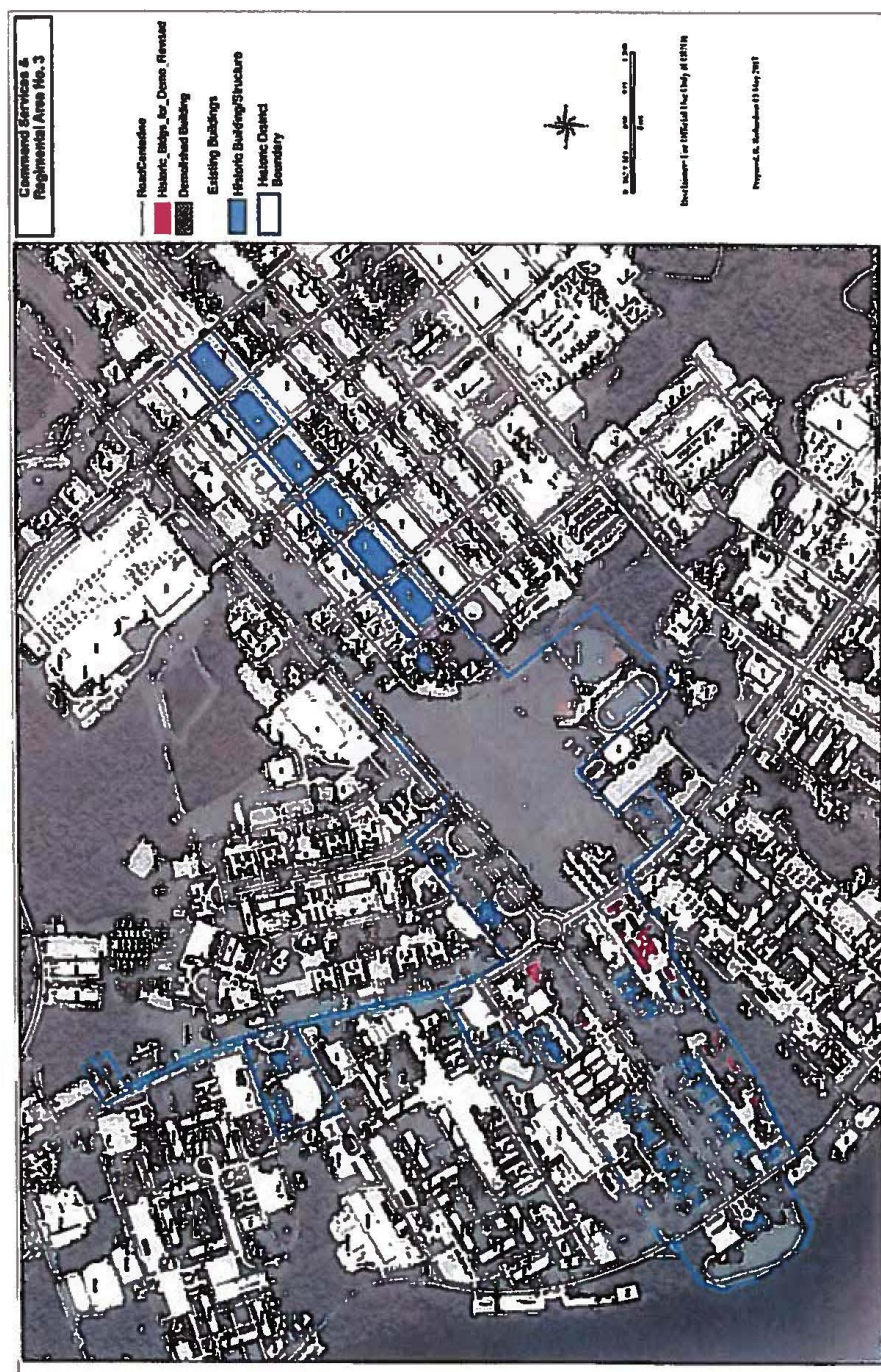












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**June 22, 2018 Response from Onslow County Museum to MCIEAST-MCB
CAMLEJ**

From: Lisa Whitman-Grice <Lisa_Whitman-Grice@onslowcountync.gov>
Sent: Friday, June 22, 2018 1:20 PM
To: Richardson CIV Rick R
Cc: Sharon Russell
Subject: [Non-DoD Source] RE: Point of Contact for Onslow County African-American Heritage Trail

Rick:

Nice to hear from you. Yes, this has been a very busy summer. Lots of tour groups and special programming. I have reviewed the letter and the information you provided below. As we discussed, the one item that came to me was documenting everything photographically - but you have taken care of that and gone well above and beyond. I am excited to see the new popular culture of the base and have that for researchers in our reference room. The GIS piece will be a great resource as well.

Thank you again for keeping us informed about the project. The history of the Montford Point Marines is one that we have been privileged to help preserve and share.

If you have any questions, please let me know.
Thank you,
Lisa

Lisa Whitman-Grice, Director
Onslow County Museum
301 S. Wilmington Street
Richlands, NC 28574
910-324-5008 or 910-389-5477 cell

-----Original Message-----

From: Richardson CIV Rick R [mailto:rick.richardson@usmc.mil]
Sent: Monday, June 18, 2018 11:56 AM
To: Lisa Whitman-Grice <Lisa_Whitman-Grice@onslowcountync.gov>
Subject: FW: Point of Contact for Onslow County African-American Heritage Trail

Hello Lisa,
Hope this finds you well and enjoying summer. No doubt this is a busy time for you.

Things are slowly progressing on the Commandant's Infrastructure Reset Strategy and consultations with NC SHPO, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the Montford Point Marines Association. We do have a signed concurrence letter from the MPMA with our plans in the Camp Johnson area. The Association expressed concerns and requested we retain and maintain certain buildings. We agreed to that, and actually are retaining many more than their concerns addressed. We have had no plans to demolish the MPM Museum, which is a point of interest along the African American Heritage Trail.

We sent an information letter addressed to you at the OC History Museum, as well as the Jacksonville/Onslow Chamber of Commerce on or around May 30th, 2018. This is to informally request if you have any questions or concerns with the

proposed action. I will be contacting again our POC at the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation this afternoon by phone, and plan on providing information on the interested parties that we have contacted and/or consulted with on our proposed action. I realize this may be a bit too soon for a formal response, but if you do have or are aware of any potential concerns, I would appreciate knowing what they may be so that we can address them appropriately.

Thank you in advance,

R/S
Rick

Rick R. Richardson, M.A., RPA
Base Archaeologist/Cultural Resources Program Manager MCIEast-MCB Camp Lejeune G-F Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune, NC 28542-0005 (910)451-7230/DSN 751-7230
mobile: (910)376-7515
FAX: (910)451-1787
mailto:rick.richardson@usmc.mil

-----Original Message-----

From: Richardson CIV Rick R
Sent: Wednesday, May 24, 2017 1:59 PM
To: 'Lisa_Whitman-Grice@onslowcountync.gov'
<Lisa_Whitman-Grice@onslowcountync.gov>
Cc: Baker CIV Jessi O <jessi.baker@usmc.mil>; Korenek CIV Martin G <martin.korenek@usmc.mil>
Subject: Point of Contact for Onslow County African-American Heritage Trail

Hi Lisa,

It's been some time since we've last spoken. I hope this finds you well.

I am trying to find the best point-of-contact for the Jacksonville-Onslow African-American Heritage Trail. I understand that this is a joint project of Onslow County Tourism, the Onslow County Museum, and the Minority Business Services Division of the Jacksonville-Onslow Chamber of Commerce.

We have a project currently in the planning stage that would involve the two Montford Point Marines historic districts in the Camp Johnson area of Camp Lejeune. We have begun consultation with the NC State Historic Preservation Office and will be consulting with the National Montford Point Marines organization regarding potential effects to the historic districts. We would also like to solicit comments from the African-American Heritage Trail partners since Montford Point is one of the Heritage Trail points of interest. We will also be soliciting comments from the general public as the project moves further along in the environmental assessment stage.

Who would you suggest that I address a letter to as a point-of-contact representative for the Heritage Trail with information about the project and a request for comments or any potential concerns? I have looked at the Jacksonville-Onslow County Chamber of Commerce website and can't seem to find a specific POC for the Heritage Trail.

Additionally, we may also send a similar letter to the Onslow County Historical Society. Is Mr. Potts still the President of the Society?

Sorry to bombard you with requests for info, but you are the only individual that I know personally who might have the information needed. Any assistance you could provide would be greatly appreciated.

R/S
Rick

Respectfully,

Rick R. Richardson, M.A., RPA
Base Archaeologist/Cultural Resources Program Manager MCI East-MCB Camp Lejeune G-F Marine Corps Base Camp
Lejeune, NC 28542-0005 (910)451-7230/DSN 751-7230
mobile: (910)376-7515
FAX: (910)451-1787
mailto:rick.richardson@usmc.mil

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September 24, 2018 Response from SHPO to MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ



North Carolina Department of Natural and Cultural Resources
State Historic Preservation Office

Ramona M. Bartos, Administrator

Governor Roy Cooper
Secretary Susi H. Hamilton

Office of Archives and History
Deputy Secretary Kevin Cherry

September 24, 2018

Rick Richardson
Cultural Resources Program, USMC Camp Lejeune
12 Post Lane
MCIEast-MCB Camp Lejeune
Camp Lejeune, NC 28547
Raleigh, NC 27607

rick.richardson@usmc.mil

Re: Historic Resource Re-evaluation Report - FINAL, Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District,
Camp Lejeune, Onslow County, ER 07-2777

Dear Mr. Richardson:

Thank you for your September 6, 2018, transmittal of the revised re-evaluation report for the Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District (ON1030). We have reviewed the materials submitted and concur with the boundary decrease as proposed. We also concur that the Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District remains eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for military history, and under Criterion C for architecture.

The above comments are made pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's Regulations for Compliance with Section 106 codified at 36 CFR Part 800.

Thank you for your cooperation and consideration. If you have questions concerning the above comment, contact Renee Gledhill-Farley, environmental review coordinator, at 919-807-6579 or environmental.review@ncdcr.gov. In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above referenced tracking number.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Renee Gledhill-Farley".

for Ramona M. Bartos

cc: Katharine Kerr, ACHP, kkerr@achp.gov

Appendix B

Buildings Evaluated to Date as Part of the Infrastructure Reset Strategy

MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ conducted extensive research and analysis to determine the best course of action to comply with the Infrastructure Reset Strategy. Buildings were evaluated based on condition and ability to cost-effectively renovate and contribute to mission function. A total reduction of 6.6 million square feet has been proposed, with 90 percent representing non-historic assets and 664,213 square feet, or 10 percent, consisting of historic properties. To date, MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ has evaluated the buildings listed in Table B-1. The proposed demolition projects would occur based on funding availability and could extend until 2027.

Table B-1 Buildings Evaluated to Date as Part of the Infrastructure Reset Strategy

<i>Building Number</i>	<i>Historic Building</i>	<i>Area (SF)</i>
3	N	20,104
11	N	3,856
20	N	3,663
26	N	3,747
39	N	1,868
42	N	27,250
100	N	3,663
102	N	27,250
107	N	19,763
113	N	3,663
116	N	3,663
117	N	3,418
117A	N	229
126	N	3,687
133	N	3765
134	N	3,729
216	N	5,555
222	N	3,649
229	N	3,729
300	Y	12,402
302	Y	3,439
307	Y	23,064
311	Y	3,720
315	Y	5,488
319	Y	3,802
334	Y	3,885
339	Y	3,366
340	Y	3,240
342	Y	3,249

<i>Building Number</i>	<i>Historic Building</i>	<i>Area (SF)</i>
343	Y	3,240
344	Y	3,240
412	N	26,602
414	N	3,663
424	N	576
429	N	3,729
430	N	3,729
432	N	3,729
433	N	3,729
435	N	3,257
436	N	3,281
508	N	23,073
512	N	3,643
521	N	24,156
526	N	5,181
529	N	3,732
531	N	3,879
535	N	3,240
538	N	4,191
601	N	2,000
670	N	26,637
678	N	0534
679	N	0534
680	N	0534
738	N	3,742
795	N	2,336
807	N	0820
810	N	4,953
811	N	1,240

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Building Number	Historic Building	Area (SF)
812	N	979
812A	N	1,200
823	N	0216
824	N	4,582
903	N	68,801
909	N	16,400
911	N	273
919	N	0198
1010	N	1,032
1042	N	34,985
1072	N	990
1409	N	4,396
1410	N	4,396
1728	N	227
1742	N	1,935
1804	N	8,000
1808	N	8,000
1909	N	610
2043	N	2,752
102A	N	334
117A	N	229
3B	N	1,600
43C	N	2,344
799B	N	4,260
812A	N	979
A1	Y	13,615
A47B	N	1,200
A47C	N	1,200
A47D	N	2,350
AS117	N	392
AS132	N	80
AS215	N	22,190
AS2004	N	600
AS2851	N	440
AS2866	N	2,424
AS314	N	360
AS3504	N	2,442
AS3506	N	0151
AS3509	N	627
AS3515	N	01370

Building Number	Historic Building	Area (SF)
AS3538	N	0106
AS3627	N	25
AS3628	N	25
AS3906	N	1,280
AS3911	N	25
AS3912	N	25
AS3913	N	25
AS3914	N	25
AS3915	N	25
AS3916	N	25
AS3917	N	25
AS3917	N	32
AS4020	N	76,866
AS4025	N	68,523
AS403	N	300
AS4102	N	240
AS4103	N	100
AS4105	N	255
AS4112	N	558
AS4113	N	1,163
AS4114	N	558
AS4126	N	3,419
AS4133	N	2,304
AS4134	N	2,475
AS4137	N	100
AS4151	N	10,079
AS4168	N	300
AS4170	N	523
SAS169	N	20,000
SAS425	N	6,037
AS430	N	1,240
AS431	N	558
AS437	N	25
AS438	N	25
AS4386	N	400
AS439	N	25
AS440	N	25
AS441	N	25

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Building Number	Historic Building	Area (SF)
AS4805B	N	2,424
AS4805C	N	2,424
AS4805D	N	2,424
AS4848	N	2,424
AS4870	N	67
AS4873	N	71
AS4873B	N	12,829
AS4873C	N	12,829
AS499	N	1,020
AS5005	N	24
AS505	N	240
AS521	N	100
AS528	N	558
AS530	N	100
AS553	N	5,850
AS568	N	1,440
AS572	N	100
AS574	N	558
AS576	N	1,152
AS592	N	100
AS600	N	100
AS604	N	03255
AS608	N	19840
AS804	N	2,513
AS813	N	4,000
AS841	N	0208
AS844	N	144
AS848	N	144
AS865	N	0100
AS912	N	4,519
AS913	N	7,460
BA138	N	1,448
BA194	N	2,460
BA195	N	1,847
BA199	N	396
BB231	N	288
BB246	N	960
BB271	N	191

Building Number	Historic Building	Area (SF)
BB54	N	9,768
BB69	N	1,024
BB86	N	1,281
BB87	N	527
BB88	N	400
BB9	N	2,244
CR143	N	18,390
CR144	N	18,390
D45	N	320
DD29	N	2,520
FC127	N	7,973
FC130	N	7,973
FC141	N	2,368
FC260	N	11,144
FC301	N	6,982
FC304	N	34,039
FC305	N	34,307
FC309	N	34,044
FC310	N	34,044
FC311	N	34,044
FC312	N	10,036
FC318	N	3,311
FC364A	N	2,414
FC364B	N	2,414
FC364C	N	2,414
FC364D	N	2,414
FC364E	N	2,414
FC364F	N	1,224
FC411	N	42,876
FC412	N	41,910
FC413	N	42,876
FC414	N	42,876
FC312	N	10,036
FC416	N	42,876
G650	N	5,202
G699	N	512
H1	Y	376,992
H14	N	33,958

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<i>Building Number</i>	<i>Historic Building</i>	<i>Area (SF)</i>
H48	N	348
HP135	N	45,586
HP185	N	45,695
HP306	N	50,247
HP307	N	50,247
HP308	N	50,247
HP405	N	46,890
HP415	N	46,905
HP425	N	46,905
HP455	N	46,905
HP495	N	48,435
HP505	N	48,930
HP507	N	48,888
HP514	N	49,593
LCH4011	N	8,750
LCH4012	N	2,258
LCH4012A	N	5,350
LCH4012B	N	5,889
LCH4030	N	2,258
LCH4038	N	808
M103	Y	2,408
M105	Y	3,200
M119	Y	6,118
M120	Y	6,199
M121	Y	6,188
M122	Y	6,211
M151A	N	1,462
M151B	N	1,458
M151C	N	1,458
M151D	N	1,458
M200	Y	2,052
M201	Y	4,440
M205	Y	2,000
M206	Y	2,000
M207	Y	2,000
M208	Y	3,240
M209	Y	3,240
M210	Y	2,000
M211	Y	3,240

<i>Building Number</i>	<i>Historic Building</i>	<i>Area (SF)</i>
M212	Y	3,240
M213	Y	3,240
M214	Y	3,240
M215	Y	3,240
M216	Y	3,240
M217	Y	3,240
M218	Y	3,240
M219	Y	3,240
M220	Y	3,240
M221	Y	3,240
M222	Y	3,240
M223	Y	3,240
M224	Y	3,240
M225	Y	3,240
M226	Y	3,240
M227	Y	3,240
M228	Y	3,240
M229	Y	3,240
M232	Y	3,240
M233	Y	3,240
M234	Y	3,240
M235	Y	3,240
M236	Y	3,240
M237	Y	1,120
M305	N	8,592
M307	N	4,449
M309	N	8,764
M316	N	8,764
M318	N	4,449
M321	N	4,294
M323	N	3,240
M401	Y	2,000
M402	Y	2,048
M405	Y	3,261
M408	Y	2,058
M414	Y	2,065
M415	Y	2,058
M419	Y	2,053
PT33	N	330
PT6	Y	2,462

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Building Number	Historic Building	Area (SF)
RR10	Y	3,369
RR13	Y	3,820
RR14	Y	4,095
RR16	Y	450
RR17	Y	1,800
RR19	Y	450
RR192	N	1,950
RR193	N	1,950
RR194	N	1,750
RR195	N	1,950
RR196	N	1,950
RR202	N	3,240
RR203	N	3,240
RR204	N	3,240
RR205	N	3,240
RR206	N	3,240
RR207	N	3,240
RR209	N	3,240
RR210	N	1,485
RR234	N	2,100
RR235	N	2,100
RR236	N	2,100
RR238	N	4,000
RR239	N	4,040
RR29	N	300
RR3	Y	24,090
RR30	N	2,700
RR31	N	168
RR32	N	168
RR33	N	2,310
RR34	N	300
RR35	N	255
RR36	N	2,310
RR37	N	300
RR48	Y	3,240
RR481	N	2,940
RR49	Y	4,173
RR50	Y	3,240
RR51	Y	3,240
RR7	Y	3,689

Building Number	Historic Building	Area (SF)
RR95	N	144
S108	N	512
S1918	N	69
S815	N	5,120
S827	N	8,000
S828	N	8,000
S944	N	108
SAS160	N	970
SAS2783	N	700
SAS2849	N	600
SAS3533	N	615
SAS3903	N	352
SAS4131	N	924
SAS592	N	12,574
SAS593	N	880
SAS868	N	1,125
SAW A	N	1,200
SAW B	N	1,200
SAW C	N	1,200
SAW D	N	1,200
SAW J	N	1,200
SAW K	N	1,200
SBB108	N	2,722
SFC422	N	67
SFC600	N	5,400
SM146	N	1,080
SPT16	N	1,650
SPT17	N	180
SPT32	N	1,210
SRR188	N	5,184
SRR249D	N	1,200
STC1071	N	1,200
STC768	N	964
STC911	N	1,234
STMHTDA	N	114,815
STMHTDA	N	26,930
SVL328	N	1,154
T15	N	50

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Building Number	Historic Building	Area (SF)
T16	N	1,728
T18	N	1,128
T19	N	506
TC1004	N	4,269
TC1006	N	4,970
TC1019	N	4,793
TC1026	N	4,699
TC1027	N	5,030
TC1060	N	4,321
TC1061	N	4,321
TC1062	N	4,321
TC1063	N	4,321
TC1143	N	4,264
TC572	N	8,043
TC608	N	8,000
TC611	N	8,030
TC760	N	9,120
TC761	N	9,191
TC762	N	9,059
TC774	N	8,000
TC775	N	8,000
TC804	N	5,086
TC806	N	5,090
TC807	N	6,265
TC808	N	5,080
TC809	N	5,076
TC817	N	4,577
TC829	N	5,055
TC836	N	5,133
TC838	N	5,049
TC839	N	4,284
TC846	N	10,188
TC860	N	10,732
TC864	N	8,070
TC942	N	9,155
TCB07	N	4,321
VL331	N	960

1

Building Number	Historic Building	Area (SF)
Total		3.2 Million

Appendix C

Coastal Consistency Determination

COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT ACT FEDERAL CONSISTENCY REVIEW

DEMOLITION OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS INFRASTRUCTURE RESET STRATEGY

MARINE CORPS BASE CAMP LEJEUNE, NORTH CAROLINA

Pursuant to the Coastal Zone Management Act (16 U.S.C. §1451 et seq.), as amended:

The United States Marine Corps (USMC) prepared this Consistency Determination in compliance with the Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA), 16 U.S. Code (USC) section 1456 (c) and 15 Code of Federal Regulations 930.35. The USMC provided the North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality, Division of Coastal Management, with an evaluation of relevant enforceable policies of North Carolina's coastal management program. The proposed action would be consistent, to the maximum extent practicable, with the enforceable policies of North Carolina's federally approved coastal management program (CMP). The Division of Coastal Management concurred with the USMC's determination in a letter dated September 24, 2018.

1. INTRODUCTION

The Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA; 16 United States Code [U.S.C.] §1451 et seq.), enacted on 27 October 1972, establishes a national policy for the protection and use of the coastal zone and encourages coastal states to prepare and implement a CMP to manage and protect critical coastal resources, and to provide for public and governmental participation in decision-making processes that may affect such resources. Under Section 307 of the CZMA, federal agencies are required to determine whether their proposed activities would have a reasonably foreseeable, direct or indirect, effect on the coastal uses or natural resources of a state-defined, federally approved coastal zone. Accordingly, federal agencies must demonstrate that their proposed actions are consistent, to the maximum extent practicable, with the enforceable policies of a state's CMP.

Marine Corps Installations East-Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune (MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ) is located in Onslow County, North Carolina, approximately 45 miles southwest of New Bern, 43 miles west of Morehead City, and 47 miles northeast of Wilmington. The installation is approximately 143,000 acres encompassing the Mainside and Verona Loop area (85,280 acres), Marine Corps Air Station New River (16,340 acres), and the Greater Sandy Run Area (GSRA) (41,230 acres). The Mainside area includes all MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ property from the eastern shore of the New River to North Carolina Highway (NC Highway) 172, and south of NC Highway 24. **Attachment 1** depicts the location of MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ.

2. FEDERAL AGENCY PURPOSE AND ACTION

MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ proposes to reduce its inventory of non-essential buildings in accordance with the United States Marine Corps (USMC) Infrastructure Reset Strategy (November 28, 2016). In addition, the USMC must also comply with Marine Corps Order (MCO) 11000.5, Facilities Sustainment, Restoration and Modernization Program (FSRM) (June 3, 2016); Presidential Memorandum – Disposing of Unneeded

Federal Real Estate (June 10, 2010); and Executive Order (EO) 13327, Federal Real Property Asset Management (February 4, 2004).

MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ proposes reductions in building inventory, resulting in lower operational and maintenance costs by demolishing excess, unnecessary, and/or failing facilities. A reduction goal of nearly 6.6 million square feet has been proposed, with 664,213 square feet consisting of historic properties. The buildings proposed for reduction as a part of this action are no longer considered mission essential by the installation, are in deteriorated condition, and alternatives for reuse are neither practical (e.g., building design is obsolete) or economically feasible (e.g., costs to bring up to current building codes).

The buildings selected for demolition were built in the 1940s to support USMC World War II efforts. Seventy-three historic buildings are proposed for demolition (Table 1 below). The buildings are located within seven historic districts that are eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Each building that is a part of this action is a contributing element to its respective historic district. Building H1, the former Naval Hospital is also individually eligible for listing on the NRHP. Affected historic districts at MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ include the Assault Amphibian Base, Command Services/Regimental Area No. 3, Naval Hospital, Parachute Training, Montford Point Camp No. 1, Montford Point Camp No. 2/2A, and Stone Bay Rifle Range. **Attachment 2** depicts the location of the historic districts on MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ. **Attachments 3 through 9** show the buildings selected for demolition.

Table 1: Buildings Proposed for Demolition

Building	Construction Date	Current Function/Mission	Area (Square Feet)
A1	1942	Storage	13,615
300	1943	Gymnasium	12,402
302	1942	Administration	3,439
307	1942	Storage	23,064
311	1942	Storage	3,720
315	1943	Administration	5,488
319	1942	Storage	3,802
334	1942	Administration	3,885
339	1943	Storage	3,366
340	1943	Storage	3,240
342	1943	Storage	3,249
343	1943	Instruction	3,240
344	1943	Dental Administration	3,279
M103	1942	Maintenance	2,408
M105	1943	Administration	3,200
M119	1943	Storage	6,207
M120	1943	Instruction	6,199
M121	1943	Storage	6,188
M122	1943	Storage	6,211

Table 1: Buildings Proposed for Demolition

Building	Construction Date	Current Function/Mission	Area (Square Feet)
M401	1943	Administration	2,000
M402	1943	Distance Learning	2,048
M405	1943	Storage	3,261
M408	1943	Storage	2,058
M414	1943	Administration	2,065
M415	1943	Administration	2,058
M419	1943	Administration	2,053
M200	1943	Administration	2,052
M201	1943	Administration	4,474
M205	1943	Latrine	2,027
M206	1943	Latrine/Shower	1,795
M207	1943	Latrine	2,044
M208	1943	Latrine	2,044
M209	1943	Latrine	2,043
M210	1943	Latrine	2,041
M211	1943	Storage	3,276
M212	1943	Storage	3,276
M213	1943	Administration	3,276
M214	1943	Storage	3,276
M215	1943	Administration	3,240
M216	1943	Storage	3,274
M217	1943	Instruction	3,276
M218	1943	Instruction	3,274
M219	1943	Instruction	3,351
M220	1943	Instruction	3,274
M221	1943	Instruction	3,276
M222	1943	Instruction	3,276
M223	1943	Instruction	3,267
M224	1943	Instruction	3,276
M225	1943	Instruction	3,267
M226	1943	Instruction	3,264

Table 1: Buildings Proposed for Demolition

Building	Construction Date	Current Function/Mission	Area (Square Feet)
M227	1943	Instruction	3,274
M228	1943	Instruction	3,274
M229	1943	Instruction	3,274
M232	1942	Visitor's Quarters	3,268
M233	1942	Visitor's Quarters	3,266
M234	1942	Visitor's Quarters	3,276
M235	1942	Visitor's Quarters	3,266
M236	1942	Visitor's Quarters	3,276
M237	1943	Steam Heat	1,120
H1	1943	Headquarters II Marine Expeditionary Force	376,992
PT6	1942	Administration	2,450
RR3	1942	Mess Hall/Vacant	23,227
RR7	1942	Maintenance Shop	3,689
RR10	1942	Exchange	3,369
RR13	1942	Woodworking Shop	3,820
RR14	1942	Storage	4,095
RR16	1942	Storage	450
RR17	1942	Administration	1,800
RR19	1942	Storage	450
RR48	1944	Storage	3,240
RR49	1944	All Ranks Club	4,173
RR50	1944	Classroom	3,240
RR51	1944	Administration	3,240
TOTAL			664,213

2.1.COMPONENTS OF THE PROPOSED ACTION

The proposed action would demolish the buildings listed in Table 1-1. A contractor would be responsible for determining the preferred methods for demolition. However, the following represents a conceptual approach to the pre-demolition, demolition, and post-demolition activities, including best management practices and requirements for demolishing these buildings.

Pre-Demolition

The USMC and North Carolina State Historic Preservation Officer will develop, sign, and implement a Programmatic Agreement (PA) that includes mitigation measures. The USMC will execute all mitigation measures that are stipulated in the PA. The demolition contractor would adhere to installation requirements, including but not limited to submitting excavation permit requests, permit for outages, stormwater pollution prevention plans, and a contractor hazardous material inventory form.

The contractor would prepare and submit a demolition plan, as well as obtain permits and approvals such as stormwater permits as required. The demolition plan would include an accident prevention plan, traffic control plan, solid waste management plan, and a hazardous materials abatement plan that contains asbestos and lead-based paint abatement plans, per U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) EM 385-1-1, Safety and Health Requirements Manual. The contractor would conduct a hazard assessment to determine required personal protective measures. Signs would be posted in work areas to notify workers of safety equipment requirements. The contractor's demolition plan would describe the strategy for handling and disposing of demolition debris. Part of this strategy would be to divert the demolition waste from landfills, as practicable, using deconstruction techniques that reduce, reuse, or recycle the various types of waste.

Demolition

Demolition would include the total removal of all foundations and floor slabs, exterior and interior structural walls, roofing, siding, decking, and concrete pedestals and spread footings. In addition, all utility hookups would be rerouted or disconnected and capped near the closest junction.

The contractor would characterize construction and demolition debris prior to disposal. Hazardous substances, such as asbestos-containing materials, lead-based paint, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), chlorofluorocarbons (if present in equipment), and mercury-containing equipment (e.g., thermostats, light ballasts, and light tubes), would be abated or removed from work areas. Abatement procedures would adhere to all applicable federal, state, and local regulations. Due to their age, the buildings are assumed to have asbestos and lead-based paint.

Hazardous waste would be handled, stored, and disposed of in accordance with applicable federal and state requirements, including the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, the Toxic Substances Control Act, and North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services regulations. During demolition, any contaminated soil encountered would be removed and disposed of at a licensed facility. Friable and non-friable asbestos-containing material would be handled, stored, and disposed of in accordance with 40 CFR sections 61.140 through 61.15 and North Carolina General Statute sections 130A-444 through 452, Asbestos Hazard Management.

Stormwater permit requirements would be adhered to. Temporary sites for stockpiling and handling of recyclable wastes would be established. During windy or rainy weather conditions, stockpiled materials would be covered with tarps or other suitable materials, and the piles would be enclosed with a sediment fence or other suitable measures to minimize wind- or rain-induced runoff and dispersion.

The demolition contractor would dispose of materials that could not be reused or recycled at a permitted landfill. The contractor would determine specific locations for temporary storage of recycling or disposing of demolition debris. Similarly, the number of truck trips required for transporting the demolition debris to recycling and disposal facilities would be determined by the contractor. Truck access routes to the building sites would be determined by the contractor and specified in the contractor's traffic control plan.

Post-Demolition

Erosion control measures (e.g., sediment fences, hay dikes, and wattles) would be used, as needed, until permanent vegetative or other cover has been established. The building sites would be returned to conditions compatible with the surrounding area.

3. NORTH CAROLINA COASTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

The North Carolina Coastal Management Program, approved by NOAA in 1978, is administered by the Division of Coastal Management (DCM) within the North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources. The primary authority for the coastal management program is the Coastal Area Management Act (CAMA; §113A-100 et seq.) of 1974. North Carolina's coastal zone covers approximately 3,380 miles of shoreline and encompasses 20 coastal counties, including Onslow County where MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ is located. The basic premise of CAMA is to establish a comprehensive resource management program to coordinate the protection and equitable use of the state's coastal resources. Other key elements of North Carolina's Coastal Management Program applicable to the proposed action include Chapter 7 of Title 15 of North Carolina's Administrative Code and North Carolina Coastal Resources Commission (CRC) certified Onslow County Land Use Plan.

There are two tiers of regulatory review for projects within the coastal zone. The first tier includes projects that are located in Areas of Environmental Concern (AECs), which are designated by the CRC. The second tier includes projects located outside of an AEC but with the potential to affect coastal resources.

For coastal areas that are not specifically designated an AEC, the CAMA establishes eleven general policy guidelines to regulate the development or use of other coastal land and water resources. The CAMA defines development broadly as "any construction or activity that disturbs land or water." For the purposes of this Federal Coastal Consistency Determination the proposed action is evaluated here for consistency with the state guidelines for AECs, the state general policy guidelines, and the Onslow County Land Use Plan.

4. CURRENT RULES GOVERNING COASTAL MANAGEMENT

This section evaluates the proposed action for consistency with Title 15A NCAC Subchapter 7H, "State Guidelines for Areas of Environmental Concern", Subchapter 7B, "General Policy Guidelines for the Coastal Area," and the Onslow County Land Use Plan.

4.1 STATE GUIDELINES FOR AREAS OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN

As defined by the CRC, AECs represent sensitive and valuable natural or cultural areas of statewide importance that require protection from uncontrolled or irresponsible development or use. The DCM administers the CAMA permit program to regulate development in AECs. As such, development proposed to occur within an AEC, or that has the potential to indirectly affect an AEC, is subject to the provisions of a CAMA permit issued by the DCM. More specifically, projects that require a CAMA permit must comply with the development guidelines established by the CRC. The AEC development guidelines range from specific, quantitative standards to general design goals that can be either specific to a singular AEC or applicable to all AECs. Pursuant to 15A North Carolina Administrative Code (NCAC) 07K.0402, federal agency development proposals are exempt from CAMA permit requirements.

Projects occurring within designated AECs are subject to more thorough regulatory controls than are other portions of the North Carolina Coastal Zone. AECs comprise less than three percent of the land area subject to the state CMP. The DCM administers the CAMA permit program to regulate development in AECs as shown in Table 2.

Table 2: AECs and Regulatory Controls

AEC	Regulatory Controls
Estuarine and Ocean Systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <i>Coastal Wetlands (15A NCAC 07H.0205)</i>: salt marshes or other marshes subject to tidal flooding and normal wind tides – <i>Estuarine Waters and Public Trust Areas (15A NCAC 07H.0206-.0207)</i>: all waters of the sounds, estuaries, and oceans under North Carolina jurisdiction and all waters from the inland freshwater-saltwater boundary to three miles offshore. Public Trust Areas include all navigable natural bodies of water and lands thereunder to the normal high water or normal water level as the case may be – <i>Estuarine Shorelines (15A NCAC 07H.0209)</i>: a band of shoreline 75 feet in width (from mean high water) along estuarine waters, excluding oceanfront beaches, and expanding to 575 feet in width when adjacent to waters classified as Outstanding Resource Waters (ORW)
Ocean Hazard Areas	– <i>Ocean Erodible, High Hazard Flood, Inlet Hazard, and Non-vegetated Beach Areas (15A NCAC 07H.0304)</i>
Public Water Supplies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <i>Small Surface Water Supply Watersheds (15A NCAC 07H.0405)</i> – <i>Public Water Supply Well Fields (15A NCAC 07H.0406)</i>
Natural and Cultural Resource Areas	Designated by the CRC on a case-by-case basis, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <i>Coastal Areas that Sustain Remnant Species (15A NCAC 07H.0505)</i> – <i>Coastal Complex Natural Areas (15A NCAC 07H.0506)</i> – <i>Unique Coastal Geologic Formations (15A NCAC 07H.0507)</i> – <i>Significant Coastal Archaeological Resources (15A NCAC 07H.0509)</i> – <i>Significant Coastal Historic Architectural Resources (15A NCAC 07H.0510)</i>

NCAC=North Carolina Administrative Code

The proposed action does not occur within any AEC; however, stormwater runoff from the demolition sites could enter Estuarine Waters and Public Trust Areas (the New River and area tributaries).

A General Permit for Discharges of Storm Water Associated with Construction Activity (North Carolina General Permit No. NCG010000) would be obtained for demolitions that would disturb more than one acre, e.g., Building H1 and other areas where proposed action buildings are close and would, therefore, be considered part of a larger plan of development, such as Montford Point Camp No. 2/2A.

Because these demolitions would also occur in a North Carolina Coastal County, a State Stormwater Management Permit, issued in accordance with 15A NCAC 02H.1000, would also be obtained for these sites. Smaller demolitions would adhere to the base's Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan, which requires that construction areas will be inspected regularly and that sedimentation and erosion control devices will be installed and maintained. No new industrial activities are a part of the proposed action. The proposed action would not result in the discharge of industrial stormwater.

Because the proposed action sites are flat, and are on previously developed land, the potential for erosion and sedimentation impacting area waters would be minimal. Best management practices (BMPs) and design considerations developed to comply with stormwater requirements would minimize direct and cumulative erosion and sedimentation.

On completion of the proposed action, the resulting reduction of impervious surfaces (approximately 12 acres) would result in minor long-term beneficial impacts to surface waters by reducing the volume and velocity of stormwater runoff.

4.1.1. ESTUARINE AND OCEAN SYSTEMS (15A NCAC 07H.0200)

The proposed action does not occur within any AEC; however, stormwater runoff from the demolition sites could enter Estuarine and Ocean Systems AECs.

The management objective for these AECs is to protect public rights for navigation and recreation and to conserve and manage the public trust areas so as to safeguard and perpetuate their biological, economic, and aesthetic value.

The following general use standards apply to the proposed action:

- (A) The location, design, and need for development, as well as the construction activities involved shall be consistent with the stated management objective. Before receiving approval for location of a use or development within these AECs, the permit-letting authority shall find that no suitable alternative site or location outside of the AEC exists for the use or development and, further, that the applicant has selected a combination of sites and design that will have a minimum adverse impact upon the productivity and biologic integrity of coastal marshland, shellfish beds, beds of submerged aquatic vegetation, spawning and nursery areas, important nesting and wintering sites for waterfowl and wildlife, and important natural erosion barriers (cypress fringes, marshes, clay soils).
- (B) Development shall not violate water and air quality standards.
- (C) Development shall not cause major or irreversible damage to valuable documented archaeological or historic resources.
- (D) Development shall not measurably increase siltation.
- (E) Development shall not create stagnant water bodies.
- (F) Development shall be timed to have minimum adverse significant effect on life cycles of estuarine and ocean resources.
- (G) Development shall not impede navigation or create undue interference with access to, or use of, public trust areas or estuarine waters.

Assessment of Consistency with the Estuarine and Ocean Systems Enforceable Policy.

The proposed action does not consist of development, only the demolition of existing buildings. General use standard A does not apply as the sites of the proposed action are fixed.

The proposed action would not violate water or air quality standards. The proposed action does not occur within any AEC; however, stormwater runoff from the demolition sites could enter Estuarine Waters and Public Trust Areas (the New River and tributaries).

A General Permit for Discharges of Storm Water Associated with Construction Activity (North Carolina General Permit No. NCG010000) would be obtained for demolitions that would disturb more than one acre, e.g., Building H1 and where proposed action buildings are close and would, therefore, be considered part of a larger plan of development, such as Montford Point Camp No. 2/2A.

Because these demolitions would also occur in a North Carolina Coastal County, a State Stormwater Management Permit, issued in accordance with 15A NCAC 02H.1000, would also be obtained for these sites. Smaller demolitions would adhere to the base's Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan, which requires that construction areas will be inspected regularly and that sedimentation and erosion control devices will be installed and maintained. No new industrial activities are a part of the proposed action. The proposed action would not result in the discharge of industrial stormwater.

Because the proposed action sites are flat, and on previously developed land, the potential for erosion and suspended sediments or sedimentation to impact area waters is minimal. Best management practices (BMPs) and design considerations developed to comply with stormwater requirements would minimize direct and cumulative erosion and sedimentation. These BMPs would ensure that there is no measurable increase in sedimentation.

On completion of the proposed action, the resulting reduction of impervious surfaces (approximately 12 acres) would result in minor long-term beneficial impacts to surface waters by reducing the volume and velocity of stormwater runoff. Sites would be contoured to prevent the establishment of stagnant water.

Onslow County is in the Southern Coastal Plain Intrastate Air Quality Control Region, and is in attainment for all National Ambient Air Quality Standards. Air pollutant emissions would be generated from vehicles and equipment used in the proposed demolition of the buildings. However, these emissions would be temporary, distributed over many years consistent with project schedules, and would not affect the attainment status of the region or result in more than minor levels of emissions. Best management practices would be employed, such as reduced idling of vehicles, use of low sulfur diesel, proper use and maintenance of all equipment emissions control devices, and watering/spraying to suppress dust.

The proposed action would cause irreversible damage to historic resources. The USMC, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), SHPO, and other consulting parties will develop, sign, and implement a PA. The USMC will execute all mitigation measures that are stipulated in the PA.

The proposed action would not affect the life cycles of estuarine or ocean resources. The proposed action would not impede navigation or interfere with access or use of public trust areas or estuarine waters. Therefore, the proposed action is consistent to the maximum extent practicable with this policy.

4.1.2. OCEAN HAZARD AREAS (15A NCAC 07H.0300)

There are no AECs designated as ocean erodible areas, high hazard flood areas, inlet hazard areas, or non-vegetated beach areas at the proposed demolition sites. Therefore, this policy is not applicable to the proposed action.

4.1.3. PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES (15A NCAC 07H.0400)

There are no public water supply AECs located at the proposed demolition sites. Therefore, this policy is not applicable to the proposed action.

4.1.4. NATURAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCE AREAS (15A NCAC 07H.0500)

There are no AECs designated by the North Carolina Coastal Resources Commission as unique coastal geologic formations, significant coastal archaeological resources, coastal areas that sustain remnant species, or significant coastal historic architectural resources at MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ. Demolition of the historic buildings would occur entirely on federal land. The USMC, ACHP, SHPO, and other consulting parties will develop, sign, and implement a PA. The USMC will execute all mitigation measures that are stipulated in the PA. As a result, this policy is not applicable to the proposed action.

4.2 GENERAL POLICY GUIDELINES FOR THE COASTAL AREA

4.2.1. SHORELINE EROSION RESPONSE (15A NCAC 07M.0200)

Shoreline erosion response measures are designed to minimize the loss of private and public resources to erosion from recognized coastal hazards. No shoreline erosion response areas are found at the proposed demolition sites. Therefore, this general policy is not applicable to the proposed action.

4.2.2. SHOREFRONT ACCESS (15A NCAC 07M.0300)

Shorefront access to ocean beaches, as well as to estuarine and other public trust waters of the coastal zone, should be managed consistent with the rights of private property owners and the concurrent need for natural resources protection. No shorefront access areas are found at the proposed demolition sites. Therefore, this general policy is not applicable to the proposed action.

4.2.3. COASTAL ENERGY (15A NCAC 07M.0400)

Coastal resources can be developed into reliable sources of energy serving local, regional, and national interests; however, the development of such resources and their associated facilities must occur in balance with other management objectives such as natural resource protection and public access. The proposed action would not include any energy or facility development. Therefore, this general policy is not applicable to the proposed action.

4.2.4. POST-DISASTER (15A NCAC 07M.0500)

Emergency planning can eliminate or minimize the potential adverse effects from natural disasters, laying the groundwork for better disaster recovery through a more effective, coordinated emergency response. The proposed action would not affect the state or county's ability to adequately plan for and respond to coastal emergencies such as a natural disaster. Therefore, the proposed action is consistent with this general policy.

4.2.5. FLOATING STRUCTURE (15A NCAC 07M.0600)

Floating structures (e.g., boats) used for residential or commercial purposes should not infringe upon the public trust rights nor discharge into the public trust waters of the North Carolina coast. The proposed action would not involve the use of any floating structures. Therefore, this general policy is not applicable to the proposed action.

4.2.6. MITIGATION POLICY (15A NCAC 07M.0700)

Adverse impacts to coastal lands and waters should be mitigated or minimized through proper planning, site selection, compliance with standards for development, and creation or restoration of coastal resources. Mitigation is defined as the enhancement, creation, or restoration of coastal resources to maintain the characteristics and processes of coastal ecosystems such as natural biological productivity, habitat and species diversity, physical integrity, water quality, and aesthetics.

Section 4.1.1 contains coastal waters impact minimization strategy (BMPs) for the proposed action; therefore, the proposed action is consistent with this policy.

4.2.7. COASTAL WATER QUALITY (15A NCAC 07M.0800)

Coastal waters support a wide variety of commercial and recreational activities, including fishing, swimming, hunting, boating, and commerce, among others. The coastal waters of North Carolina provide natural and economic value in support of these various activities. Land or water uses, within or outside the coastal zone, with the potential to degrade water quality should be avoided, minimized, or mitigated so as not to impair their continued beneficial use.

The proposed action does not involve land or water uses that have the potential to degrade water quality. Section 4.1.1 contains the coastal waters impact minimization strategy (BMPs) for the proposed action. On completion of the demolition associated with the proposed action, the reduction of impervious surfaces (approximately 12 acres) would result in minor long-term beneficial impacts to surface waters by

reducing the volume and velocity of stormwater runoff. Therefore, the proposed action is consistent with this policy.

4.2.8. USE OF COASTAL AIRSPACE (15A NCAC 07M.0900)

Local, state, and federal government agencies operate aircraft for natural resources management, enforcement of environmental laws and regulations, and for other public interest functions such as health, safety and welfare. The future development of aviation-related projects and associated airspace management practices should occur in an orderly manner that preserves airspace and promotes its efficient utilization. The proposed action would not change or expand any military airspace designations. Therefore, this general policy is not applicable to the proposed action.

4.2.9. WATER- AND WETLAND-BASED TARGET AREAS FOR MILITARY TRAINING ACTIVITIES (15A NCAC 07M.1000)

The use of water- and wetland-based target areas for military training purposes should, to the maximum extent practicable, not infringe on public trust rights, cause damage to public trust resources, violate existing water quality standards, or result in public safety hazards.

The proposed action would not include any new training or the use of any new live-fire or inert water- and/or wetland-based target areas. Therefore, this general policy is not applicable to the proposed action.

4.2.10. BENEFICIAL USE AND AVAILABILITY OF MATERIALS RESULTING FROM THE EXCAVATION OR MAINTENANCE OF NAVIGATION CHANNELS (15A NCAC 07M.1100)

Dredged material disposal practices should be conducted in a manner that avoids or minimizes the alteration of ocean and inlet sediment budgets. Further, material resulting from the excavation or maintenance of navigation channels should be used in a beneficial manner, to the extent practicable.

The proposed action would not involve any dredged material disposal, nor would it entail any navigation channel excavation or maintenance. Therefore, this general policy is not applicable to the proposed action.

4.2.11. OCEAN MINING (15A NCAC 07M.1200)

Although North Carolina's CMP regulates the Atlantic Ocean out to the 3-mile state jurisdictional boundary as a public trust AEC, the ocean environment is a contiguous, interrelated system. As such, ocean mining activities that occur in federal waters beyond the 3-mile mark have the potential to adversely affect state jurisdictional waters, including estuarine systems farther inland. These activities should not occur to the detriment of the physical ocean environment or to its related inland surface water systems.

The proposed action would not conduct any ocean mining activities with the potential to affect state jurisdictional waters. Therefore, this general policy is not applicable to the proposed action.

4.3. ONSLOW COUNTY COASTAL MANAGEMENT POLICIES

In North Carolina, land use planning is a fundamental element of the CMP. Each coastal county is required to have a local land use plan that is consistent with the guidelines established by the CRC. Once a county land use plan is certified by the CRC, the DCM utilizes the plan to make CAMA driven permit decisions, and as a basis for reviewing federal consistency determinations. The Onslow County Comprehensive/CAMA Core Land Use Plan (hereafter, the Land Use Plan) was certified by the CRC in July 2014.

Federal landholdings are not subject to the provisions of local land use plans; however, Table 3 describes the program elements of the Land Use Plan used to evaluate the proposed action for consistency with its primary land use management objectives.

Table 3: Onslow County Land Use Plan Program Elements

<i>Public Access</i> Maximize public and private access to its estuarine shorelines and public trust waters for pedestrian, boating, and visual access.
<i>Land Use Compatibility</i> Ensure the efficient use of land according to its suitability for development, proper design of its communities, preservation of neighborhoods and rural areas, cost effective and coordinated provision of infrastructure and the preservation of farms, woodlands, wetlands, and estuarine areas.
<i>Infrastructure Carrying Capacity</i> Support necessary infrastructure and services consistent with properly managed growth and desirable economic development. Priorities include a balanced, multi-modal transportation system; assured sources of quality drinking water; carefully planned wastewater treatment services; effective, environmentally sound stormwater management; and fiscally efficient, environmentally responsible solid waste management.
<i>Natural Hazard Areas</i> Encourage the long-term management and wise use of natural resources. The County will protect/maintain its floodplains, shorelines, and other coastal features for their natural storm protection functions.
<i>Water Quality</i> Protect environmental assets to preserve sound and ocean water quality. This includes consideration of the waters in all coastal wetlands, estuarine waters, both natural and man-made drainage corridors, and groundwater resources.
<i>Local Areas of Concern and Subarea Concerns</i> Ensure a high quality of life for its citizens, by working to attract and expand a diversified economic base (including a strong military component), ample parks and recreation facilities, an active arts and cultural community, affordable, quality health and elder care, an excellent public school system, sustained interest in the area's history and traditions, and area-wide support for community cleanliness and beauty.

The following sections evaluate the proposed action for consistency with Land Use Plan management objectives for public access, land use compatibility, and infrastructure carrying capacity; natural hazard areas; water quality, and local areas of concern.

4.3.1. PUBLIC ACCESS

In accordance with Section 101 of the Sikes Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. §670a–670f), military installations are authorized to facilitate public access to natural resources, to the extent appropriate, consistent with public safety and military security requirements. The proposed action occurs entirely in developed areas would not affect Sikes Act public access to MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ or public access to off-installation estuarine shorelines and public trust waters for pedestrian, boating, and visual access. Therefore, the proposed action is consistent with this Land Use Plan program element.

4.3.2. LAND USE COMPATIBILITY

The proposed action would occur entirely on federal land. It would not affect land use off of the base. Therefore, this Land Use Plan program element is not applicable to the proposed action.

4.3.3. INFRASTRUCTURE CARRYING CAPACITY

The proposed action would not affect infrastructure development or services within Onslow County, including the local transportation system, drinking water supply systems, wastewater treatment facilities, solid waste management facilities, or stormwater management infrastructure. Therefore, this Land Use Plan program element is not applicable to the proposed action.

4.3.4. NATURAL HAZARD AREAS

The proposed action does not occur on and would not affect barrier dunes, beaches, floodplains, or other coastal features. Therefore, this Land Use Plan program element is not applicable to the proposed action.

4.3.5. WATER QUALITY

Section 4.1.1 addresses the effects of the proposed action on water quality. The proposed action is consistent with this Land Use Plan program element.

4.3.6. LOCAL AREAS OF CONCERN

4.3.6.1. CULTURAL AND HISTORIC SITES

Demolition of the historic buildings would occur entirely on federal land. The USMC, ACHP, SHPO, and other consulting parties will develop, sign, and implement a PA. The USMC will execute all mitigation measures that are stipulated in the PA. The proposed action is consistent, to the maximum extent practicable, with this Land Use Plan program element.

4.3.6.2. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The proposed action would not affect economic development. The number of permanent employees at MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ would not change. Therefore, there would be no changes to population, demographics, income, community services, and facilities, or housing. The proposed action is consistent with this Land Use Plan program element.

4.3.6.3. MILITARY/COMMUNITY COOPERATION

The proposed action would not affect military and community cooperation. The proposed action would occur entirely on federal land and does not affect land use off of the base. Therefore, the proposed action is consistent with this Land Use Plan program element.

4.3.6.4. GENERAL HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES NEEDS

The proposed action would not affect the general health and human services needs in Onslow County. This Land Use Plan program element is not applicable to the proposed action.

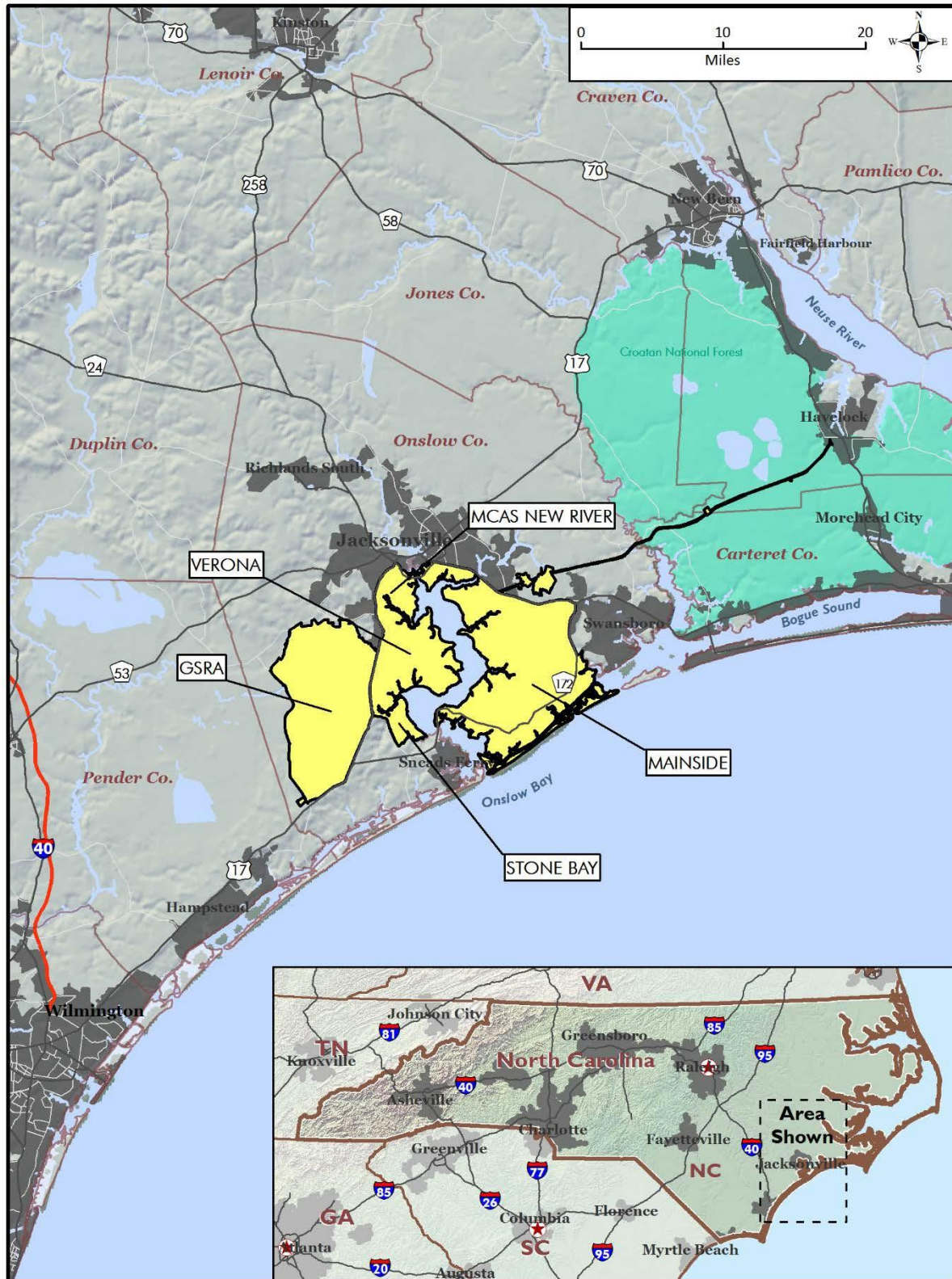
4.3.6.5. COMMUNITY APPEARANCE

The proposed action would not affect the cleanliness and beauty of Onslow County. This Land Use Plan program element is not applicable to the proposed action.

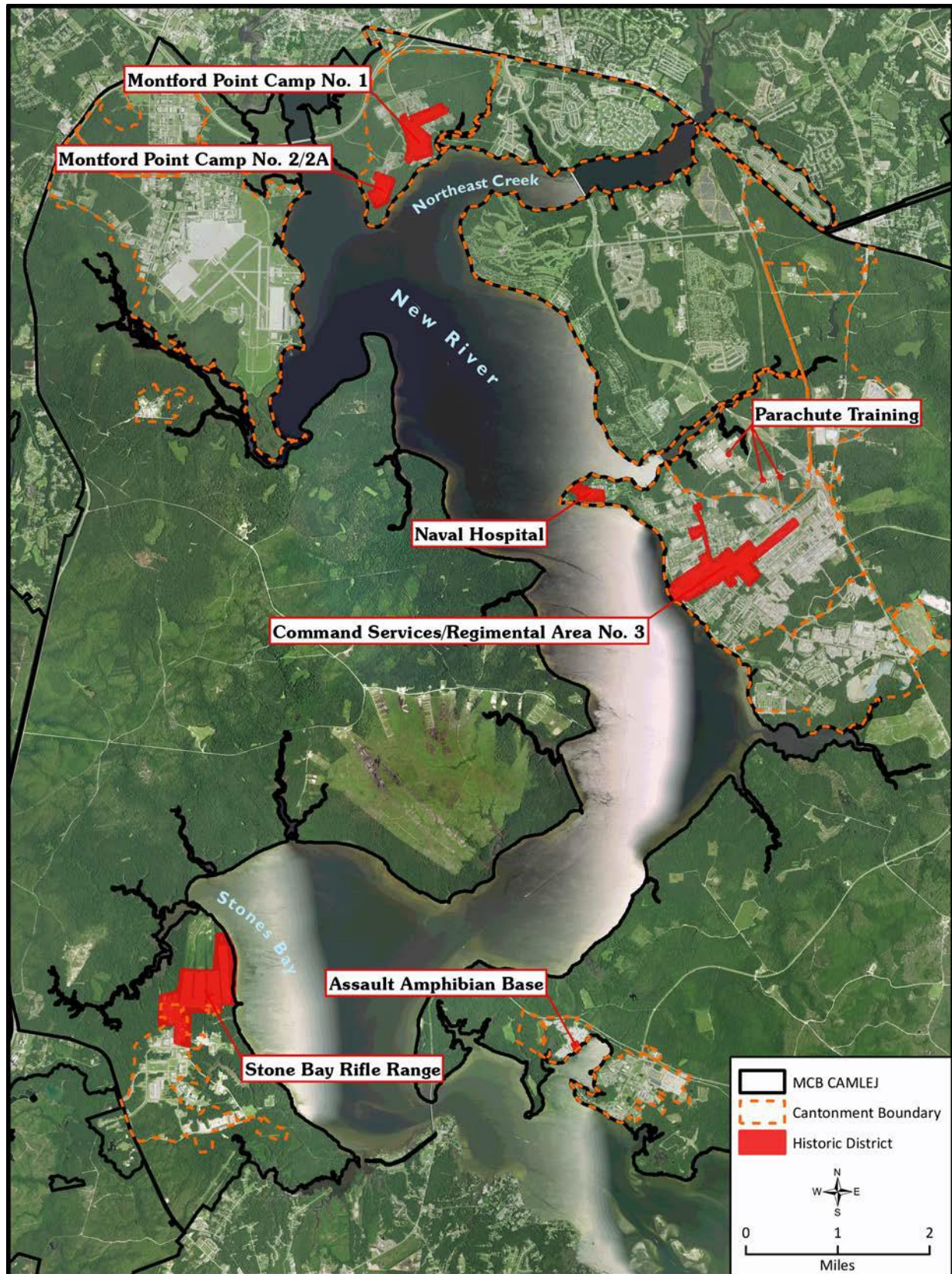
5. CONCLUSION

The USMC has determined the proposed action would affect a coastal use or resource of North Carolina; therefore, the USMC has evaluated building demolition for consistency with and relevancy to the North Carolina Coastal Area Management Act. Implementation of the proposed action would be consistent, to the maximum extent practicable, with the enforceable policies of North Carolina's federally approved coastal management program.

Attachment 1. Location of MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ



Attachment 2. Historic Districts at MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ



Attachment 3. Assault Amphibious Base Historic District



Attachment 4. Command Services/Regimental Area No. 3 Historic District



Attachment 5. Montford Point Camp No. 1 Historic District



Attachment 6. Montford Point Camp No. 2/2A Historic District



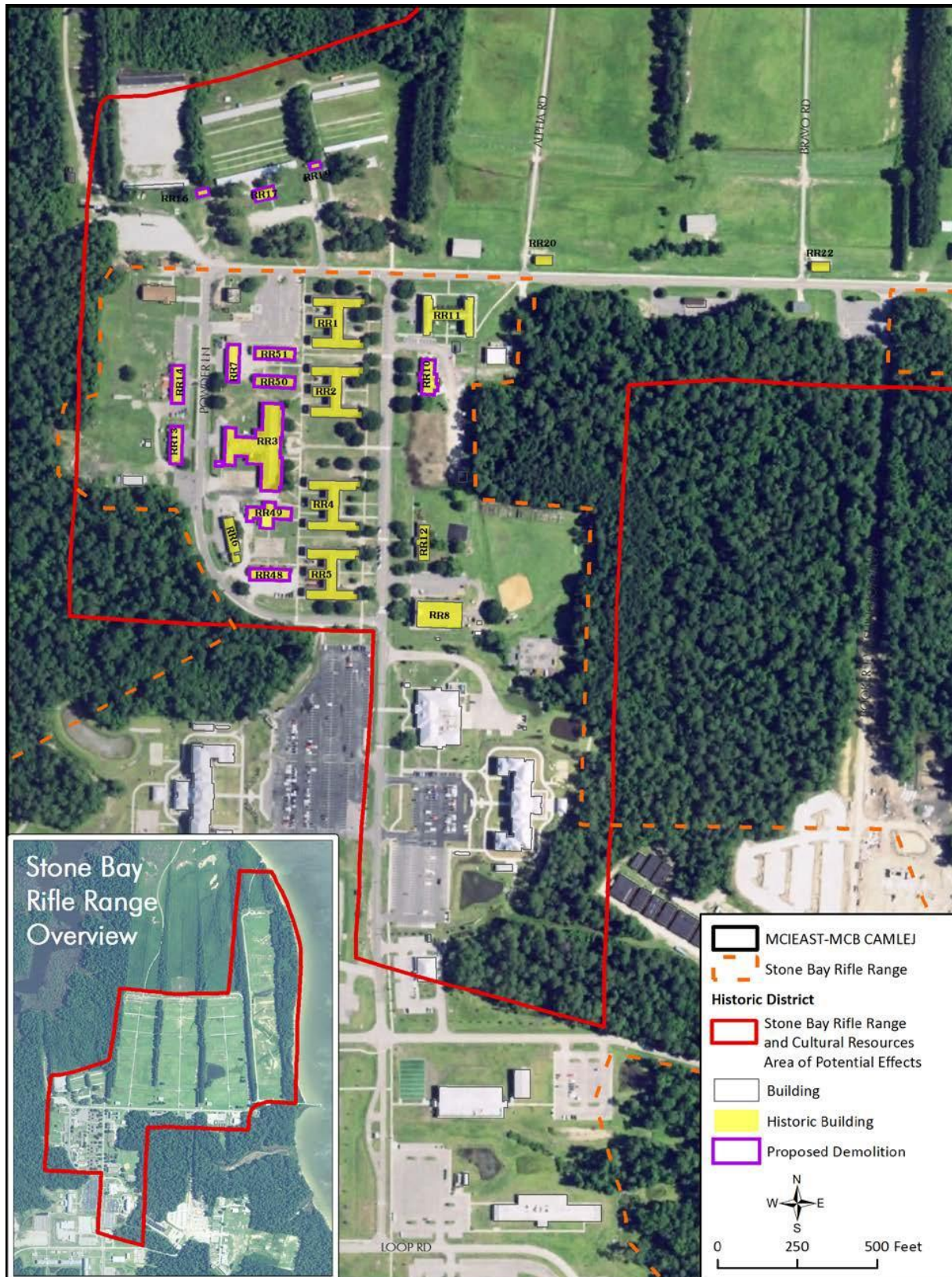
Attachment 7. Naval Hospital Historic District



Attachment 8. Parachute Training Historic District



Attachment 9. Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District



Letter of Concurrence from North Carolina Coastal Management Program



NORTH CAROLINA
Environmental Quality

ROY COOPER
Governor

MICHAEL S. REGAN
Secretary

BRAXTON C. DAVIS
Director

September 24, 2018

Jessi Baker
NEPA Program Manager
12 Post Lane
Camp Lejeune, NC 28547

SUBJECT: **CD18-026** Consistency Concurrence Concerning the Demolition of Historic Properties at
Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune (DCM#20180026)

Dear Mrs. Baker:

We received your consistency submission on August 24, 2018, concerning Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune proposed demolition of historic properties in accordance with the United States Marine Corps Infrastructure Reset Strategy, Onslow County, North Carolina.

North Carolina's coastal zone management program consists of, but is not limited to, the Coastal Area Management Act, the State's Dredge and Fill Law, Chapter 7 of Title 15A of North Carolina's Administrative Code, and the land use plan of the County and/or local municipality in which the proposed project is located. It is the objective of the Division of Coastal Management (DCM) to manage the State's coastal resources to ensure that proposed activities would be compatible with safeguarding and perpetuating the biological, social, economic, and aesthetic values of the State's coastal waters.

DCM has reviewed the submitted information pursuant to the management objectives and enforceable policies of Subchapters 7H and 7M of Chapter 7 in Title 15A of the North Carolina Administrative Code and concurs that the proposed activity is consistent with North Carolina's approved coastal management program.

Prior to the initiation of the activities described, the applicant should obtain any required State approvals or authorizations. Should the proposed action be modified further, a revised consistency determination could be necessary. This might take the form of either a supplemental consistency determination pursuant to 15 CFR 930.46, or a new consistency determination pursuant to 15 CFR 930.36. Likewise, if further project assessments reveal environmental effects not previously considered, a supplemental consistency certification may be required. If you have any questions, please contact me at (252) 808-2808. Thank you for your consideration of the North Carolina Coastal Management Program.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Daniel Govoni".

Daniel Govoni

Federal Consistency Coordinator



North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality | Division of Coastal Management
Morehead City Office | 400 Commerce Avenue | Morehead City, North Carolina 28557
252.808.2808

Appendix D

Programmatic Agreement

PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT

AMONG THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS, THE
NORTH CAROLINA HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER, AND THE
ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION
REGARDING IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INFRASTRUCTURE RESET STRATEGY AT
MARINE CORPS INSTALLATIONS EAST - MARINE CORPS BASE
CAMP LEJEUNE, NORTH CAROLINA

WHEREAS, the United States Marine Corps (USMC) acting through Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune (MCBCL), North Carolina is proposing to implement a ten year demolition program in accordance with the Commandant of the United States Marine Corps Infrastructure Reset Strategy directive from November 28, 2016 (Undertaking) to reduce excess and failing facilities across all USMC installations and reduce operation and maintenance costs for facilities that no longer serve a mission-essential purpose or are in disrepair; and

WHEREAS, in order for the USMC to reach a total reduction goal of 6.6 million square feet, MCBCL proposes to demolish those buildings provided in Attachment A of this agreement; however, the list is subject to change based on operational and funding requirements during the implementation of the Undertaking; and

WHEREAS, the USMC has defined the Undertaking's area of potential effect (APE) is defined as MCBCL as provided in Attachment B of this agreement; and

WHEREAS, the USMC has determined that the Undertaking will have an effect on the following historic properties: Assault Amphibian Base Historic District, Command Services/Regimental Area No. 3 Historic District, Montford Point Camp 1 Historic District, Montford Point Camp 2/2A Historic District, Naval Hospital Historic District, Parachute Training Historic District, and Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District which are eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and has consulted with the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) pursuant to 36 CFR Part 800, of the regulations implementing Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (54 U.S.C. § 306108); and

WHEREAS, the extant contributing resources of the Assault Amphibian Base Historic District, Montford Point Camp 2/2A Historic District, Naval Hospital Historic District, and the Parachute Training Historic District after the implementation of the Undertaking will no longer be considered historic properties as they are not individually eligible for inclusion on the NRHP and the historic districts will no longer exist;

WHEREAS, prior to the execution of this agreement, USMC inadvertently demolished Building 343, a contributing building to the Command Services/Regimental Area No. 3 Historic District, in September 2018, and notified the ACHP and SHPO of the demolition in a letter dated October 31, 2018;

WHEREAS, buildings and structures included in Attachment A of this agreement determined not to be eligible for listing on the NRHP are considered non-historic properties and demolition of these buildings may proceed without further consultation with ACHP and SHPO after the execution of this agreement;

WHEREAS, no Federally recognized Indian tribes with historic ties to Camp Lejeune have been identified for purposes of consultation on the Undertaking pursuant to 36 CFR 800.2; and

WHEREAS, the USMC contacted Montford Point Marines, who provided their concurrence on November 30, 2017 as part of the USMC October 16, 2017 letter with no objections of the proposed demolition conditioned on retaining Building M100, M101, M104, M116, M131 and M139; upon the USMC's agreement to these conditions in the letter dated October 16, 2017; and

WHEREAS, the USMC contacted and solicited comments from The Onslow County Museum and the Jacksonville-Onslow Chamber of Commerce whose combined efforts recognized the importance of the Montford Point Marines by designating the Montford Point Marines Museum, Building M101, as a point of interest along the Jacksonville-Onslow African-American Heritage Trail by letters dated May 30, 2018; and

WHEREAS, the USMC solicited comments on the Undertaking from the interested public under 36 CFR § 800.2 (d),

WHEREAS, in accordance with 36 CFR § 800.6(a)(1), the USMC has notified the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) of its adverse effect determination providing the specified documentation, and the ACHP has chosen to participate in the consultation pursuant to 36 CFR § 800.6(a)(1)(iii) as indicated in their letter dated July 9, 2018; and

WHEREAS, the USMC re-evaluated the Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District to assess changes or effects that may occur to the historic district with the proposed Undertaking including alterations to the district boundary, and changes in its eligibility for the NRHP and has submitted a revised determination of eligibility to the SHPO; and

WHEREAS, USMC and SHPO agreed the historic district retains sufficient integrity to be eligible for the NRHP with the boundary being reduced as depicted in Attachment C of this agreement; and

WHEREAS, it is understood that in post-demolition of the identified buildings, USMC will maintain the now empty areas as open space, and any proposed undertaking regarding new construction in those areas will be reviewed in accordance with Section 106 at that point in time; and

WHEREAS, the SHPO and ACHP were notified on September 25th, 2018, that the landfall of Hurricane Florence on September 13, 2018, resulted in widespread wind and water damage considered beyond reasonable costs for repair to 25 contributing buildings and structures in three historic districts eligible for listing on the NRHP within the Undertaking's APE; however, these

25 historic buildings and structures were not originally considered for demolition under the proposed Undertaking, but will now be demolished during on-going recovery operations from the hurricane as part of the proposed Undertaking.

NOW, THEREFORE, the USMC, the SHPO, and the ACHP agree that this Undertaking shall be implemented in accordance with the following stipulations in order to take into account the effect of the Undertaking on historic properties at MCBCL and in order to establish a process for considering effects on historic properties at USMC that may be adversely affected with the implementation of the Undertaking.

STIPULATIONS:

The USMC will ensure that the following stipulations are carried out and Attachment D of this agreement provides an expected timeline for the submittal of each stipulation to the SHPO and other appropriate parties for further reference.

I. Documentation and Recordation

- a. The USMC shall prepare digital photographs of all contributing resources that are buildings or representative building of similar types in accordance with the *NC SHPO Digital Policy Guidelines* (August 2012) for all identified historic properties.

Photographs of the interior (where applicable), exterior and context view will be taken and keyed to a site plan.

Representative photographs of interior character defining elements of Building H1 of the Naval Hospital Historic District will be taken. Specifically, the lobby, views of the long, window-lined ward hallways, and remaining offices.

- b. The USMC shall provide the digital photographs to the SHPO to review and concur on the content of the photographs within six months of this agreement. The SHPO will have 30 days to review the photographs and provide their comments.

The USMC will address any comments received from SHPO to the maximum extent feasible with regards to the content of the photographs.

If USMC is unable to address a comment(s), the USMC will provide a memorandum of record that responds to the SHPO's comments and justification for why they were or were not taken into account.

- c. The USMC shall provide the SHPO with a copy of the final digital documentation for each building or representative building of similar type buildings within one year of execution of this agreement.
- d. The demolition of the buildings shall not occur until the SHPO concurs on the photographs and no additional photographs are required.
- e. In order to prevent the demolition of a historic building(s) prior to the digital documentation being completed and accepted by SHPO, the USMC Cultural Resources Manager will review the statement of work associated with a building demolition contract 60 days prior to the expected contract award to confirm if the historic building(s) listed in the statement of work has completed documentation in accordance with this agreement.

Any historic building that does not have completed documentation will be removed from the statement of work prior to the contract being awarded.

The results of the USMC Cultural Resources Manager's review of each statement of work will be captured in a memorandum of record that will be submitted to the SHPO as an attachment of the annual report requirements as stated in Stipulation VIII. Reporting of this agreement.

II. Digital Story Map of the Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District

- a. The USMC shall develop a digital story map of the Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District with the objective of telling the history of this area of MCBCL through the tangible and intangible character-defining features of the historic district.
- b. The draft story map shall be provided to the SHPO for review and concurrence. The SHPO shall have 60 calendar days from the date on which the draft story map is received to respond. No response from the SHPO at the end of the 60 calendar days following confirmed receipt of the draft story map may be considered by the USMC that the SHPO has no comment on the story map and may proceed with finalizing the story map.

If SHPO comments received, the USMC will address any comments received from SHPO to the maximum extent feasible.

If USMC is unable to address a comment(s), the USMC will provide a memorandum of record that responds to the SHPO's comments and justification for why they were or were not taken into account.

- c. The story map shall be available to the general public through the MCBCL Cultural Resources website; provided on a platform that will meet DoD, Navy and USMC policy with regards to public websites; or another digital/museum platform such as a kiosk.

The USMC will provide a memorandum of record to the SHPO of the preferred platform and justification for why other platforms are not feasible.

A hard copy and/or electronic copy of the final story map will be provided to SHPO for permanent retention at the State Archives.

- d. The story map shall be completed within five years of the execution of this agreement.

III. Digital Story Map of Montford Point Camp 1 and Camp 2/2A Historic Districts

- a. The USMC shall develop a digital story map of Montford Point Camp 1 and Camp 2/2A Historic Districts with the objective of telling the significant history of this area of MCBCL through the tangible and intangible character-defining features of the historic districts.
- b. The draft story map shall be provided to the SHPO and the Montford Point Marine Association for review. The SHPO and the Montford Point Marine Association shall have 60 calendar days from the date on which the draft story map is received to respond. No response from the SHPO or the Montford Point Marine Association at the end of the 60 calendar days following confirmed receipt of the draft story map may be considered by the USMC that the SHPO and the Montford Point Marine Association has no comment on the story map and may proceed with finalizing the story map.

If SHPO and Montford Point Marine Association comments are received, the USMC will address any comments received to the maximum extent feasible.

If USMC is unable to address a comment(s), the USMC will provide a memorandum of record that responds to the SHPO's and Montford Point Marine Association's comments and justification for why they were or were not taken into account.

- c. The story map shall be available to the general public through the MCBCL Cultural Resources website; provided on a platform that will meet DoD, Navy and USMC policy with regards to public websites; or another digital/museum platform such as a kiosk.

The USMC will provide a memorandum of record to the SHPO of the preferred platform and justification for why other platforms are not feasible.

A hard copy and/or electronic copy of the final story map will be provided to SHPO for permanent retention at the State Archives.

- d. The story map shall be completed within two years of the execution of this agreement.

IV. Popular History of MCBCL

- a. The USMC shall prepare a popular history of MCBCL that provides a chronological history of MCBCL for the general public that utilizes existing cultural resources reports and documentation. The timeframe of the popular history shall include prehistoric and historic periods to present-day (2018).
- b. The USMC shall prepare a professional, scientific based document that synthesizes the existing cultural resources data and reports for work performed at MCBCL and identified future research needs and requirements to address any data gaps uncovered during the synthesis analysis.

The draft document shall be provided to the SHPO for review and concurrence. The SHPO shall have 60 calendar days from the date on which the draft document is received to respond. No response from the SHPO at the end of the 60 calendar days following confirmed receipt of the draft document may be considered by the USMC that the SHPO has no comment on the draft document and may proceed with finalizing the report.

If SHPO comments received, the USMC will address any comments received from SHPO to the maximum extent feasible.

If USMC is unable to address a comment(s), the USMC will provide a memorandum of record that responds to the SHPO's comments and justification for why they were or were not taken into account.

The USMC shall provide the SHPO with a copy of the final document.

The synthesis document shall be completed within three years of the execution of this agreement.

- c. MCBCL shall include identified future research needs and requirements in the next major update of the MCBCL Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan, currently scheduled for 2023.

If in the future any of the identified future research needs and requirements is funded, USMC will consult as appropriate with the SHPO in accordance with Section 110 of NHPA.

USMC shall support and advocate for funding of the identified future research needs and requirements within the cultural resources Program Objective Memorandum (POM) funding cycle for FY22-25 upon execution of this Agreement.

- d. After completion of the draft synthesis document within two years of the execution of this agreement, the USMC shall develop text for each prehistoric and historic period of MCBCL to be accompanied by two or three images to enhance the reader's understanding of the period being discussed and/or provide website links to associated sections of the existing MCBCL Cultural Resources website.

The draft text and images shall be provided to the SHPO for review and concurrence. The SHPO shall have 60 calendar days from the date on which the draft document is received to respond. No response from the SHPO at the end of the 60 calendar days following confirmed receipt of the draft document may be considered by the USMC that the SHPO has no comment on the draft document and may proceed with finalizing the text.

If SHPO comments received, the USMC will address any comments received from SHPO to the maximum extent feasible.

If USMC is unable to address a comment(s), the USMC will provide a memorandum of record that responds to the SHPO's comments and justification for why they were or were not taken into account.

The final text and images shall be made available to the public by placement on the MCBCL Cultural Resources website.

- e. The USMC will develop a standard size booklet of no more than 16 pages that highlights the history and historic properties of MCBCL from the earliest prehistoric site to present-day (2018).

The draft booklet shall be provided to the SHPO for review and concurrence. The SHPO shall have 60 calendar days from the date on which the draft booklet is received to respond. No response from the SHPO at the end of the 60 calendar days following confirmed receipt of the draft booklet may be considered by the USMC that the SHPO has no comment on the draft document and may proceed with finalizing the booklet.

The final booklet will be distributed to the public through appropriate local and state repositories and copies provided to the SHPO.

The final popular history and distribution shall be completed within five years of the execution of this agreement.

V. Economic Analysis

- a. For any proposed building(s) not demolished after nine years of execution of this agreement and/or no funding programmed to support demolition, the USMC shall re-examine if the building(s) can be reused through the development of an Economic Analysis.
- b. The Economic Analysis shall explore potential reuse of the building(s) based on the current USMC mission and operations at MCBCL and provide a preferred recommendation of demolition or reuse for the future disposition of the building(s). The USMC shall submit the economic analysis to the SHPO. The SHPO shall have 30 calendar days from the date on which the economic analysis is received to respond.

If the preferred recommendation is demolition and the SHPO does not object with the finding within the 30 calendar days, demolition may proceed. If the SHPO objects to the finding within the 30 calendar days, and USMC and SHPO are not able to resolve this objection, Stipulation X(D) of this agreement shall be followed.

If the preferred recommendation is reuse of the building, the USMC shall consult as appropriate for any proposed renovations to the building in accordance with 36 CFR §§ 800.3 through 800.7.

VI. Consultation related to future demolitions of historic buildings

- a. USMC shall consult with the SHPO regarding any future demolitions under the Infrastructure Reset Strategy identified at a later date and time.
- b. USMC shall prepare and submit project documentation to the SHPO. The documentation shall include the effected historic property and any contributing resource(s) identified for demolition, USMC analysis of the effect to the historic property, and the USMC's determination of effect of the additional demolitions. The SHPO shall have 30 calendar days from the date on which the project documentation is received to respond with concurrence.

If the USMC determines there will be no adverse effect to the NRHP eligibility of the historic district(s) of which the proposed demolition is a contributing resource of and the SHPO does not object with the finding within the 30 calendar days, demolition may proceed. If the SHPO objects to the finding within the 30 calendar days, and USMC and SHPO are not able to resolve this objection, Stipulation X(D) of this agreement shall be followed.

If the USMC determines there will be an adverse effect to historic properties, the USMC shall include in the project documentation its proposal for mitigation. If the SHPO does not object with the finding within the 30 calendar days, demolition may proceed after completion of the proposed mitigation. If the SHPO objects to the finding within the 30 calendar days, and USMC and SHPO are not able to resolve this objection, Stipulation X(D) of this agreement shall be followed.

VII. Consultation related to future demolition of non-historic buildings

For buildings and structures that are determined not to be eligible for listing on the NRHP in consultation with SHPO, demolition of these buildings and structures may proceed without further consultation with SHPO. The demolition of these buildings and structures will be recorded as part of the annual report as per Stipulation VIII. Reporting of this agreement.

VIII. Reporting

Each October until the termination or expiration of this agreement, the USMC will monitor the progress of the Undertaking and provide SHPO with a written, concise report on the status of the Undertaking, and the progress of the implementation of this agreement. This shall be a summary report detailing work undertaken pursuant to the terms of this agreement and shall include the number of demolitions that have occurred (historic and non-historic); status on the mitigation measures as stipulated in this agreement; any scheduling or other changes proposed, any problems encountered, and any disputes and objections that have arisen during the prior twelve-month period.

IX. Post Review Discoveries

In the event that a previously unidentified archaeological resource is discovered during ground disturbing activities, all construction work involving subsurface disturbance shall be halted in the area of the resource and in the surrounding area where further subsurface deposits may reasonably be expected to occur. The USMC shall notify the SHPO and the ACHP in accordance with 36 CFR § 800.13(b)(3).

X. Human Remains

- a. Human remains and associated funerary objects of Native American origin (prehistoric or historic) encountered during the course of actions taken as a result of this Agreement shall be treated in a manner consistent with the provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (25 U.S.C. 3001 et seq.) and its implementing regulations, 43 CFR § 10. Treatment must include consultation with any federally recognized Indian tribes with an interest in the project, project area, or region.

- b. The USMC shall treat all burial sites, human remains and funerary objects with dignity and respect. The USMC will follow the applicable federal laws related to the treatment of buried human remains including the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (25 U.S.C. 3001 et seq.), the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.), and other guidance including the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's *Policy Statement Regarding Treatment of Burial Sites, Human Remains and Funerary Objects* of February 2007.

XI. Administrative Clauses

- a. Dispute Resolution. Should a consulting party object in writing to any action carried out or proposed by the USMC with respect to the implementation of this Agreement, the USMC shall consult with the SHPO to resolve the objection.

If the USMC determines that the objection cannot be resolved, the USMC shall forward documentation relevant to the dispute, including the USMC's proposed resolution to the ACHP. The ACHP shall provide USMC with its advice on the resolution of the objective within 30 calendar days of receiving adequate documentation. Prior to reaching a final decision on the dispute, the USMC shall prepare a written response that takes into account any timely advice or comments regarding the dispute from the ACHP, and SHPO, and provide them with a copy of the written response. The USMC will then proceed according to the final decision.

If the ACHP does not provide the advice regarding the dispute within the 30 calendar day time period, USMC may make a final decision on the dispute and proceed accordingly. Prior to reaching a final decision on the dispute, the USMC shall prepare a written response that takes into account any timely advice or comments regarding the dispute from the SHPO, and provide them and the ACHP with a copy of the written response. The USMC will then proceed according to the final decision.

USMC's responsibility to carry out all other actions subject to the terms of this agreement that are not subject of the dispute remain unchanged.

Should any member of the public raise a timely and substantive objection pertaining to the manner in which the terms of this Agreement are carried out, at any time during its implementation, the USMC shall take the objection into account by consulting with the objector to resolve the objection. When the USMC responds to an objection, it shall notify the consulting parties of the object and the manner in which it was resolved. The USMC may request the assistance of (a consulting party) to resolve an objection.

- b. Anti-Deficiency Act. The Anti-Deficiency Act, 31 U.S.C. sections 1341, 1342 and 1517(a), prohibits federal agencies from incurring an obligation of funds in advance or in excess of available appropriations. All requirements set forth in this Agreement requiring the expenditure of Federal Government funds are expressly subject to the availability of appropriated funds. Nothing in this agreement shall be interpreted to require obligation or expenditure of funds in violation of the Anti-Deficiency Act.
- c. Unavailability of Funds. If the USMC cannot perform any obligation set forth in this Agreement due to the unavailability of funds, the USMC and the SHPO intend the remainder of the Agreement to be executed. Any obligation under the Agreement which cannot be performed due to the unavailability of funds must be re-negotiated between the USMC, the SHPO, and the ACHP.
- d. Amendments. This Agreement may be amended when such an amendment is agreed to in writing by all signatories. The amendment will be effective on the date a copy signed by all the signatories is filed with the ACHP.
- e. Termination. If any signatory to this Agreement determines that its terms will not or cannot be carried out, that party shall immediately consult with the other parties to attempt to develop an amendment per Stipulation X(D). If within 30 days (or another time period agreed to by all signatories) an amendment cannot be reached, any signatory may terminate the Agreement upon written notification to the other signatories. In the event of termination, the USMC shall comply with 36 CFR §§ 800.3 through 800.7 with regard to implementation of the Undertaking.
- f. Duration. The effective date of this Agreement shall be the date of the last signature. This agreement shall expire if its terms are not carried out within 10 years from the date of its execution, unless the responsible parties agree in writing to an extension for carrying out its terms. Six months prior to the expiration date, the parties shall review the PA for possible amendment and renewal in accordance with Stipulation X(D).

EXECUTION of this Agreement by the USMC, the SHPO, and the ACHP, and implementation of its terms, is evidence that the USMC has taken into account the effects of this Undertaking on historic properties and afforded the ACHP opportunity to comment, satisfied the requirements of Section 106 of the NHPA.

PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT
AMONG
UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS,
NORTH CAROLINA HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER,
AND ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION
REGARDING IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INFRASTRUCTURE RESET
STRATEGY AT MARINE CORPS INSTALLATIONS EAST-MARINE CORPS BASE
CAMP LEJEUNE, NORTH CAROLINA

MARINE CORPS INSTALLATIONS EAST-MARINE CORPS BASE, CAMP LEJEUNE,
NORTH CAROLINA

By:



Benjamin T. Watson
Brigadier General, U.S. Marine Corps
Commanding General

Date: 13 Feb 2019

PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT

AMONG THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS,
THE
NORTH CAROLINA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER,
AND THE
ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION
REGARDING IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INFRASTRUCTURE RESET STRATEGY AT
MARINE CORPS INSTALLATIONS EAST - MARINE CORPS BASE
CAMP LEJEUNE, NORTH CAROLINA

BY: Kevin Cherry 1-25-2019
DATE
DR. KEVIN CHERRY
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT
AMONG
UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS,
NORTH CAROLINA HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER,
AND ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION
REGARDING IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INFRASTRUCTURE RESET
STRATEGY AT MARINE CORPS INSTALLATIONS EAST-MARINE CORPS BASE
CAMP LEJEUNE, NORTH CAROLINA

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

BY: 
for JOHN M. FOWLER, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

DATE: 2/28/19

PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT

AMONG THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS,
THE
NORTH CAROLINA HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER,
AND THE
ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION
REGARDING IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INFRASTRUCTURE RESET
STRATEGY AT
MARINE CORPS INSTALLATIONS EAST - MARINE CORPS BASE
CAMP LEJEUNE, NORTH CAROLINA

ATTACHMENT A – PROPOSED LIST OF DEMOLITIONS

BUILDING NUMBER	HISTORI C BUILDIN G	AREA (SF)	HURRICANE DAMAGED	BUILDING NUMBER	HISTORI C BUILDIN G	AREA (SF)	HURRICANE DAMAGED
3	N	20,104		315	Y	5,488	
11	N	3,856		319	Y	3,802	
20	N	3,663		322	Y	20,945	Y
26	N	3,747		322A	Y	NA	Y
39	N	1,868		334	Y	3,885	
42	N	27,250		339	Y	3,366	
100	N	3,663		340	Y	3,365	
102	N	27,250		341	Y	3,240	Y
107	N	19,763		342	Y	3,249	
113	N	3,663		343	Y	3,240	
116	N	3,663		344	Y	3,240	
117	N	3,418		412	N	26,602	
117A	N	229		414	N	3,663	
126	N	3,687		424	N	576	
133	N	3,765		429	N	3,729	
134	N	3,729		430	N	3,729	
216	N	5,555		432	N	3,729	
222	N	3,649		433	N	3,729	
229	N	3,729		435	N	3,257	
300	Y	12,402		436	N	3,281	
302	Y	3,439		508	N	23,073	
307	Y	23,064		512	N	3,643	
311	Y	3,720		521	N	24,156	

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BUILDING NUMBER	HISTORI C BUILDIN G	AREA (SF)	HURRICANE DAMAGED	BUILDING NUMBER	HISTORI C BUILDIN G	AREA (SF)	HURRICANE DAMAGED
526	N	5,181		1010	N	1,032	
529	N	3,732		1042	N	34,985	
531	N	3,879		1072	N	990	
535	N	3,240		1409	N	4,396	
538	N	4,191		1410	N	4,396	
601	N	2,000		1728	N	227	
670	N	26,637		1742	N	1,935	
678	N	0534		1804	N	8,000	
679	N	0534		1808	N	8,000	
680	N	0534		1909	N	610	
738	N	3,742		2043	N	2,752	
795	N	2,336		102A	N	334	
807	N	0820		117A	N	229	
810	N	4,953		3B	N	1,600	
811	N	1,240		43C	N	2,344	
812	N	979		799B	N	4,260	
812A	N	1,200		812A	N	979	
823	N	0216		A1	Y	13,615	
824	N	4,582		A47B	N	1,200	
903	N	68,801		A47C	N	1,200	
909	N	16,400		A47D	N	2,350	
911	N	273		AS117	N	392	
919	N	0198		AS132	N	80	

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BUILDING NUMBER	HISTORI C BUILDIN G	AREA (SF)	HURRICANE DAMAGED	BUILDING NUMBER	HISTORI C BUILDIN G	AREA (SF)	HURRICANE DAMAGED
AS215	N	22,190		AS403	N	300	
AS2004	N	600		AS4102	N	240	
AS2851	N	440		AS4103	N	100	
AS2866	N	2,424		AS4105	N	255	
AS314	N	360		AS4112	N	558	
AS3504	N	2,442		AS4113	N	1,163	
AS3506	N	0151		AS4114	N	558	
AS3509	N	627		AS4126	N	3,419	
AS3515	N	01370		AS4133	N	2,304	
AS3538	N	0106		AS4134	N	2,475	
AS3627	N	25		AS4137	N	100	
AS3628	N	25		AS4151	N	10,079	
AS3906	N	1,280		AS4168	N	300	
AS3911	N	25		AS4170	N	523	
AS3912	N	25		SAS169	N	20,000	
AS3913	N	25		SAS425	N	6,037	
AS3914	N	25		AS430	N	1,240	
AS3915	N	25		AS431	N	558	
AS3916	N	25		AS437	N	25	
AS3917	N	25		AS438	N	25	
AS3917	N	32		AS4386	N	400	
AS4020	N	76,866		AS439	N	25	
AS4025	N	68,523		AS440	N	25	

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BUILDING NUMBER	HISTORI C BUILDIN G	AREA (SF)	HURRICANE DAMAGED	BUILDING NUMBER	HISTORI C BUILDIN G	AREA (SF)	HURRICANE DAMAGED
AS441	N	25		AS608	N	19840	
AS4805B	N	2,424		AS804	N	2,513	
AS4805C	N	2,424		AS813	N	4,000	
AS4805D	N	2,424		AS841	N	0208	
AS4848	N	2,424		AS844	N	144	
AS4870	N	67		AS848	N	144	
AS4873	N	71		AS865	N	0100	
AS4873B	N	12,829		AS912	N	4,519	
AS4873C	N	12,829		AS913	N	7,460	
AS499	N	1,020		BA138	N	1,448	
AS5005	N	24		BA194	N	2,460	
AS505	N	240		BA195	N	1,847	
AS521	N	100		BA199	N	396	
AS528	N	558		BB231	N	288	
AS530	N	100		BB246	N	960	
AS553	N	5,850		BB271	N	191	
AS568	N	1,440		BB54	N	9,768	
AS572	N	100		BB69	N	1,024	
AS574	N	558		BB86	N	1,281	
AS576	N	1,152		BB87	N	527	
AS592	N	100		BB88	N	400	
AS600	N	100		BB9	N	2,244	
AS604	N	03255		CR143	N	18,390	

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BUILDING NUMBER	HISTORI C BUILDIN G	AREA (SF)	HURRICANE DAMAGED
CR144	N	18,390	
D45	N	320	
DD29	N	2,520	
FC127	N	7,973	
FC130	N	7,973	
FC141	N	2,368	
FC260	N	11,144	
FC301	N	6,982	
FC304	N	34,039	
FC305	N	34,307	
FC309	N	34,044	
FC310	N	34,044	
FC311	N	34,044	
FC312	N	10,036	
FC318	N	3,311	
FC364A	N	2,414	
FC364B	N	2,414	
FC364C	N	2,414	
FC364D	N	2,414	
FC364E	N	2,414	
FC364F	N	1,224	
FC411	N	42,876	
FC412	N	41,910	

BUILDING NUMBER	HISTORI C BUILDIN G	AREA (SF)	HURRICANE DAMAGED
FC413	N	42,876	
FC414	N	42,876	
FC312	N	10,036	
FC416	N	42,876	
G650	N	5,202	
G699	N	512	
H1	Y	376,992	
H14	N	33,958	
H48	N	348	
HP135	N	45,586	
HP185	N	45,695	
HP306	N	50,247	
HP307	N	50,247	
HP308	N	50,247	
HP405	N	46,890	
HP415	N	46,905	
HP425	N	46,905	
HP455	N	46,905	
HP495	N	48,435	
HP505	N	48,930	
HP507	N	48,888	
HP514	N	49,593	
LCH4011	N	8,750	

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BUILDING NUMBER	HISTORI C BUILDIN G	AREA (SF)	HURRICANE DAMAGED	BUILDING NUMBER	HISTORI C BUILDIN G	AREA (SF)	HURRICANE DAMAGED
LCH4012	N	2,258		M203	Y	9,287	Y
LCH4012A	N	5,350		M205	Y	2,000	
LCH4012B	N	5,889		M206	Y	2,000	
LCH4030	N	2,258		M207	Y	2,000	
LCH4038	N	808		M208	Y	3,240	
M103	Y	2,408		M209	Y	3,240	
M105	Y	3,200		M210	Y	2,000	
M119	Y	6,118		M211	Y	3,240	
M120	Y	6,199		M212	Y	3,240	
M121	Y	6,188		M213	Y	3,240	
M122	Y	6,211		M214	Y	3,240	
M123	Y	3,267	Y	M215	Y	3,240	
M124	Y	3,271	Y	M216	Y	3,240	
M126	Y	3,240	Y	M217	Y	3,240	
M128	Y	14,891	Y	M218	Y	3,240	
M130	Y	11,116	Y	M219	Y	3,240	
M132	Y	5,787	Y	M220	Y	3,240	
M151A	N	1,462		M221	Y	3,240	
M151B	N	1,458		M222	Y	3,240	
M151C	N	1,458		M223	Y	3,240	
M151D	N	1,458		M224	Y	3,240	
M200	Y	2,052		M225	Y	3,240	
M201	Y	4,440		M226	Y	3,240	

A-6

BUILDING NUMBER	HISTORI C BUILDIN G	AREA (SF)	HURRICANE DAMAGED	BUILDING NUMBER	HISTORI C BUILDIN G	AREA (SF)	HURRICANE DAMAGED
M227	Y	3,240		M411	Y	3,388	Y
M228	Y	3,240		M412	Y	3,271	Y
M229	Y	3,240		M413	Y	4,449	Y
M232	Y	3,240		M414	Y	2,065	
M233	Y	3,240		M415	Y	2,058	
M234	Y	3,240		M416	Y	8,845	Y
M235	Y	3,240		M418	Y	4,522	Y
M236	Y	3,240		M419	Y	2,053	
M237	Y	1,120		M420	Y	8,641	Y
M305	N	8,592		M422	Y	8,632	Y
M307	N	4,449		M603	Y	3,261	Y
M309	N	8,764		PT33	N	330	
M316	N	8,764		PT6	Y	2,462	
M318	N	4,449		RR2	Y	2,709	Y
M321	N	4,294		RR3	Y	24,090	
M323	N	3,240		RR5	Y	27,088	Y
M401	Y	2,000		RR7	Y	3,689	
M402	Y	2,048		RR10	Y	3,369	
M403	Y	8,802	Y	RR11	Y	18,514	Y
M405	Y	3,261		RR13	Y	3,820	
M406	Y	3,261	Y	RR14	Y	4,095	
M408	Y	2,058		RR16	Y	450	
M409	Y	8,791	Y	RR17	Y	1,800	

A-7

BUILDING NUMBER	HISTORI C BUILDIN G	AREA (SF)	HURRICANE DAMAGED	BUILDING NUMBER	HISTORI C BUILDIN G	AREA (SF)	HURRICANE DAMAGED
RR19	Y	450		RR204	N	3,240	
RR26	Y	300	Y	RR205	N	3,240	
RR29	N	300		RR206	N	3,240	
RR30	N	2,700		RR207	N	3,240	
RR31	N	168		RR209	N	3,240	
RR32	N	168		RR210	N	1,485	
RR33	N	2,310		RR234	N	2,100	
RR34	N	300		RR235	N	2,100	
RR35	N	255		RR236	N	2,100	
RR36	N	2,310		RR238	N	4,000	
RR37	N	300		RR239	N	4,040	
RR48	Y	3,240		RR481	N	2,940	
RR49	Y	4,173		S108	N	512	
RR50	Y	3,240		S815	N	5,120	
RR51	Y	3,240		S827	N	8,000	
RR95	N	144		S828	N	8,000	
RR192	N	1,950		S944	N	108	
RR193	N	1,950		S1918	N	69	
RR194	N	1,750		SAS160	N	970	
RR195	N	1,950		SAS592	N	12,574	
RR196	N	1,950		SAS593	N	880	
RR202	N	3,240		SAS868	N	1,125	
RR203	N	3,240		SAS2783	N	700	

A-8

BUILDING NUMBER	HISTORI C BUILDIN G	AREA (SF)	HURRICANE DAMAGED	BUILDING NUMBER	HISTORI C BUILDIN G	AREA (SF)	HURRICANE DAMAGED
SAS2849	N	600		STMHTDA	N	26,930	
SAS3533	N	615		SVL328	N	1,154	
SAS3903	N	352		T15	N	50	
SAS4131	N	924		T16	N	1,728	
SAW A	N	1,200		T18	N	1,128	
SAW B	N	1,200		T19	N	506	
SAW C	N	1,200		TC1004	N	4,269	
SAW D	N	1,200		TC1006	N	4,970	
SAW J	N	1,200		TC1019	N	4,793	
SAW K	N	1,200		TC1026	N	4,699	
SBB108	N	2,722		TC1027	N	5,030	
SFC422	N	67		TC1060	N	4,321	
SFC600	N	5,400		TC1061	N	4,321	
SM146	N	1,080		TC1062	N	4,321	
SPT16	N	1,650		TC1063	N	4,321	
SPT17	N	180		TC1143	N	4,264	
SPT32	N	1,210		TC572	N	8,043	
SRR188	N	5,184		TC608	N	8,000	
SRR249D	N	1,200		TC611	N	8,030	
STC1071	N	1,200		TC760	N	9,120	
STC768	N	964		TC761	N	9,191	
STC911	N	1,234		TC762	N	9,059	
STMHTDA	N	114,815		TC774	N	8,000	

A-9

BUILDING NUMBER	HISTORI C BUILDIN G	AREA (SF)	HURRICANE DAMAGED
TC775	N	8,000	
TC804	N	5,086	
TC806	N	5,090	
TC807	N	6,265	
TC808	N	5,080	
TC809	N	5,076	
TC817	N	4,577	
TC829	N	5,055	
TC836	N	5,133	
TC838	N	5,049	
TC839	N	4,284	
TC846	N	10,188	
TC860	N	10,732	
TC864	N	8,070	
TC942	N	9,155	
TCB07	N	4,321	
VL331	N	960	

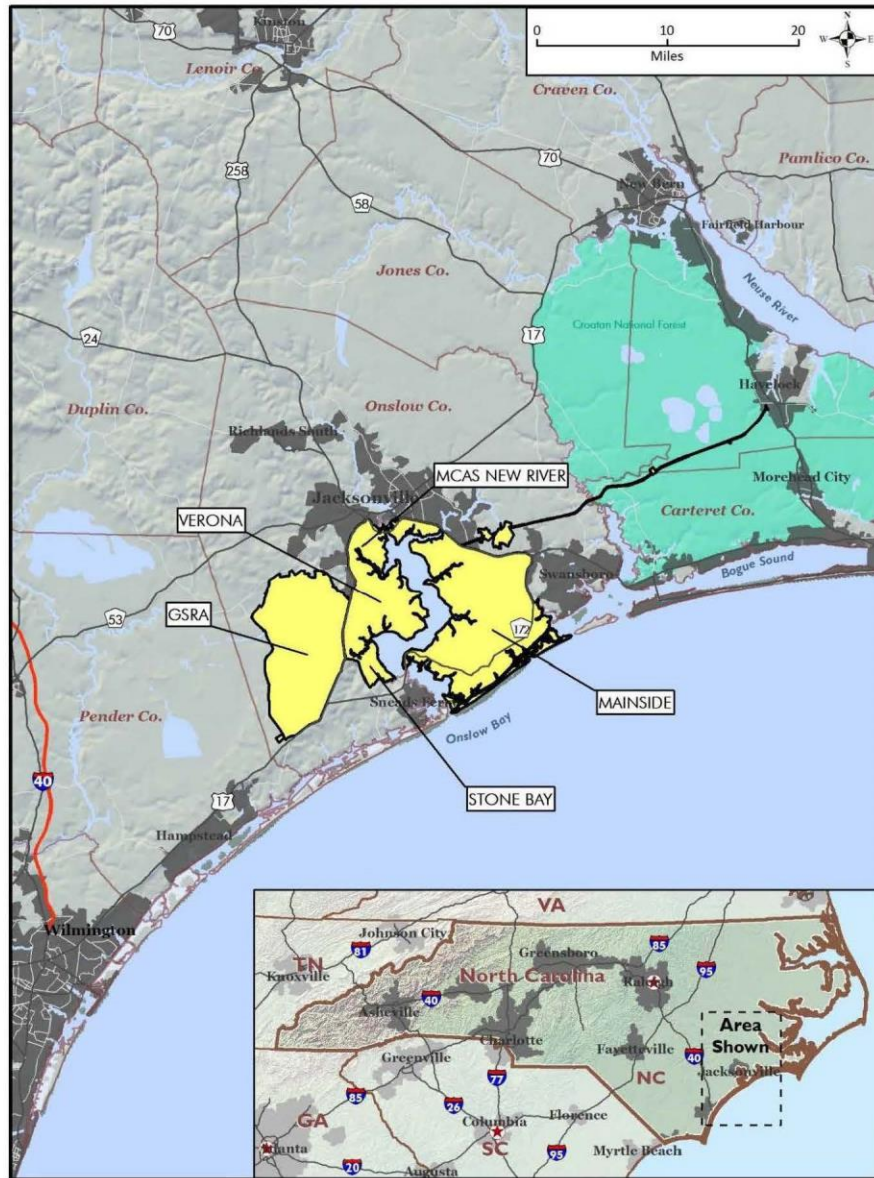
A-10

PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT

AMONG THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS,
THE
NORTH CAROLINA HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER,
AND THE
ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION
REGARDING IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INFRASTRUCTURE RESET
STRATEGY AT
MARINE CORPS INSTALLATIONS EAST - MARINE CORPS BASE
CAMP LEJEUNE, NORTH CAROLINA

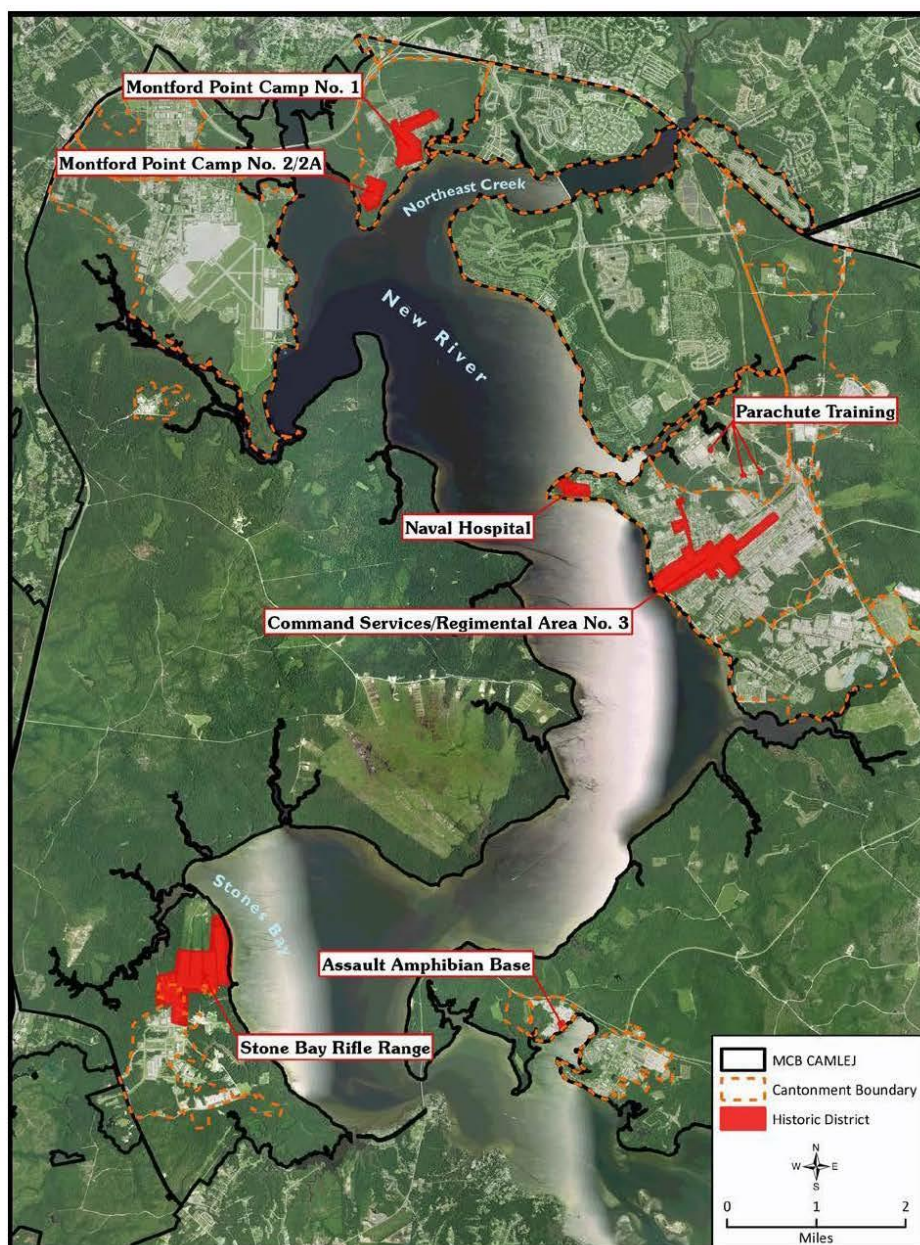
ATTACHMENT B – AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT MAPS

FIGURE 1: Map of defined APE as the boundary of
Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune (MCBCL), NC



B-1

FIGURE 2: Detailed map showing the location of
affected historic districts at MCBCL



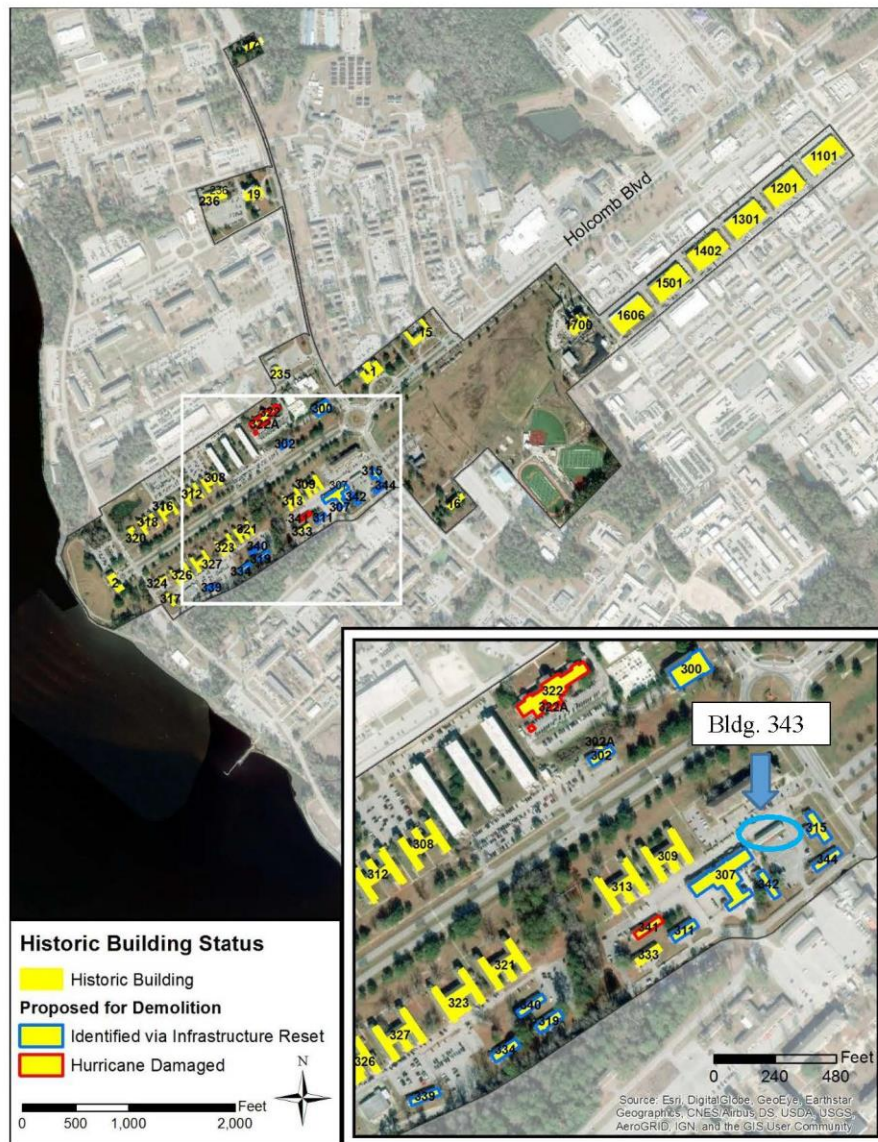
B-2

FIGURE 3: Detailed map of the Assault Amphibian Base Historic District



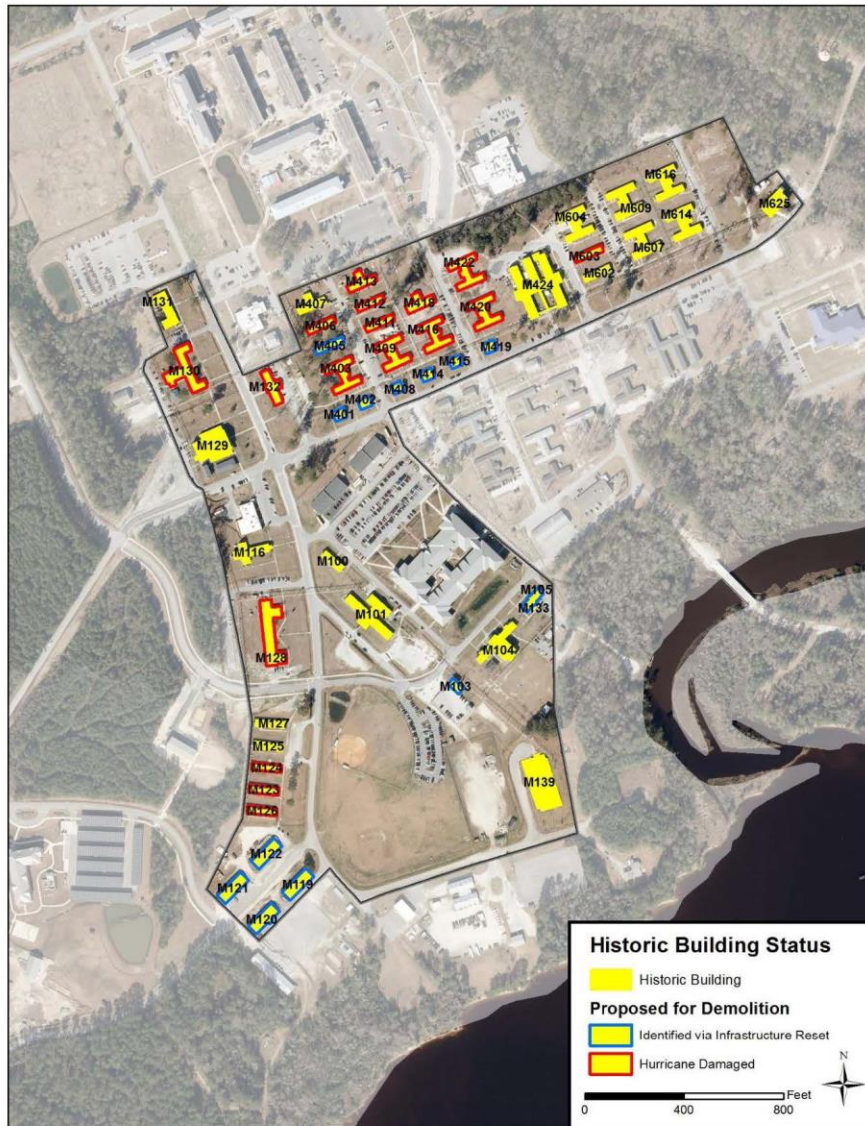
B-3

FIGURE 4: Detailed map of the Command Services/Regimental
Area No. 3 Historic District
Note: Building 343 was demolished without approval in 2018 (blue circle on map)



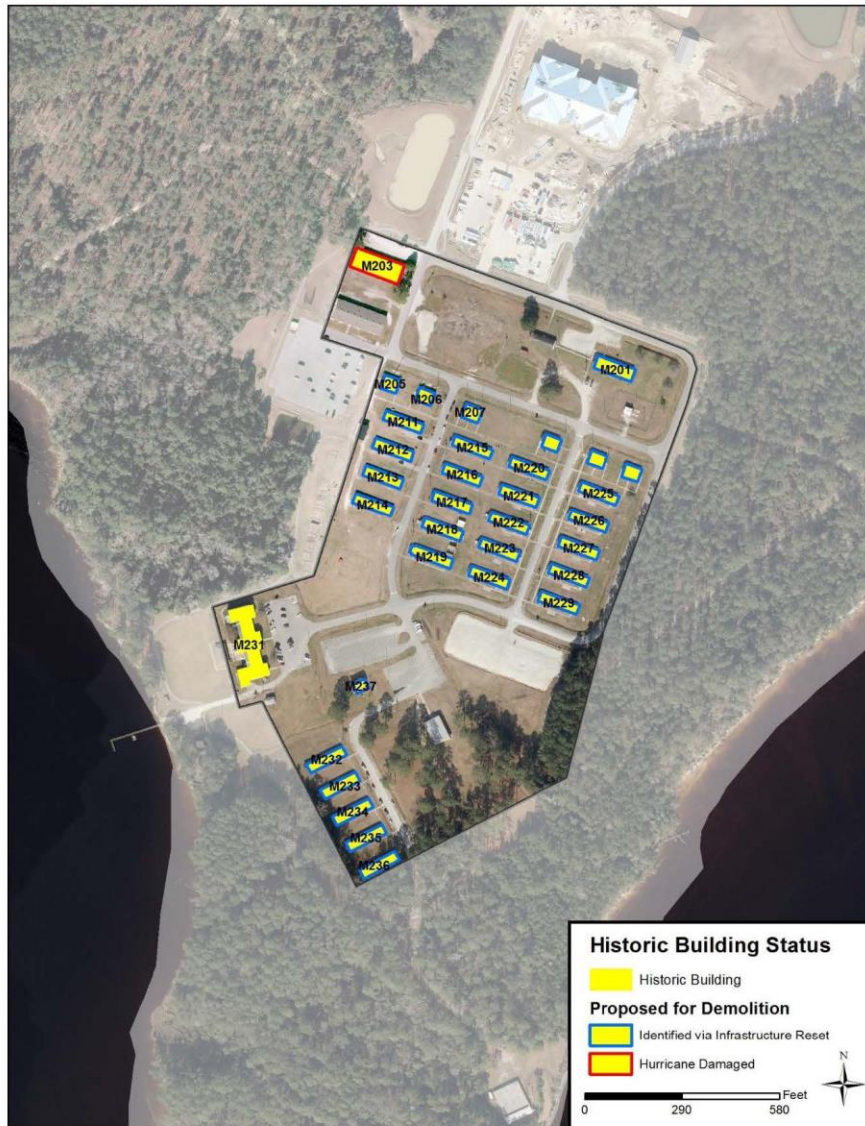
B-4

FIGURE 5: Detailed map of the Montford Point Camp No. 1 Historic District



B-5

FIGURE 6: Detailed map of the Montford Point Camp 2/2A Historic District



B-6

FIGURE 7: Detailed map of Naval Hospital Historic District



B-7

FIGURE 8: Detailed map of Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District



B-8

PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT

AMONG THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS,
THE
NORTH CAROLINA HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER,
AND THE
ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION
REGARDING IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INFRASTRUCTURE RESET
STRATEGY AT
MARINE CORPS INSTALLATIONS EAST - MARINE CORPS BASE
CAMP LEJEUNE, NORTH CAROLINA

ATTACHMENT C – BOUNDARY REVISION MAP FOR THE
STONE BAY RIFLE RANGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRIOR TO HURRICANE FLORENCE DAMAGE

FIGURE 1: Boundary Revision Map for the Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District
Note: Prepared and submitted prior to hurricane damage
(See Appendix B, Figure 8 for hurricane damaged buildings added for demolition)



C-1

PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT

AMONG THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS,
THE
NORTH CAROLINA HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER,
AND THE
ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION
REGARDING IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INFRASTRUCTURE RESET
STRATEGY AT
MARINE CORPS INSTALLATIONS EAST - MARINE CORPS BASE
CAMP LEJEUNE, NORTH CAROLINA

ATTACHMENT D – PROPOSED SCHEDULE FOR COMPLETION OF
STIPULATIONS

NOTE: Any changes to the schedule noted below will be captured in the annual report submitted to SHPO and if needed, a revised schedule submitted to SHPO for their review/comment.

Documentation & Recordation:

To be completed 1 year from execution of this agreement, 2020

<i>Milestone:</i>	<i>Expected Submittal Date:</i>	<i>Note:</i>
Draft documentation	July 2019	6 months from execution of the agreement
SHPO comments on draft	August 2019	30 day review period
Final documentation	December 2019	

Digital Story Map of the Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District:

To be completed 5 years from execution of this agreement, 2024

<i>Milestone:</i>	<i>Expected Submittal Date:</i>	<i>Note:</i>
Draft story map	TBD	Dependent on receipt of funding and contract award
SHPO comments on draft	TBD	60 day review period
Final documentation	December 2023	

Digital Story Map of Montford Point Camp 1 and Camp 2/2A Historic Districts

To be completed 2 years from execution of this agreement, 2021

<i>Milestone:</i>	<i>Expected Submittal Date:</i>	<i>Note:</i>
Draft story map	January 2020	
SHPO and MPMA comments on draft	March 2020	60 day review period
Final documentation	December 2020	

Popular History of MCBCL:

To be completed 5 year from execution of this agreement, 2024

<i>Milestone:</i>	<i>Expected Submittal Date:</i>	<i>Note:</i>
Draft synthesis (scientific document)	January 2021	Two years from execution of the agreement
SHPO comments on draft synthesis	March 2021	60 day review period
Draft text and photos of popular history (website)	September 2021	6 months after the completion of the draft synthesis with SHPO comments
SHPO comments on draft text/photos	December 2021	60 day review period
Final text and photos of popular history (website)	June 2022	6 months after receipt of SHPO comments
Draft popular history booklet	January 2023	6 months after final text and photos for website approved
SHPO comments on draft popular history booklet	April 2023	60 day review period
Final popular history booklet	December 2023	6 months after receipt of SHPO comments

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Appendix E

Clearinghouse Comments



STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION

ROY COOPER
GOVERNOR

MACHELLE SANDERS
SECRETARY

October 23, 2018

Ms. Jessi Baker
United States Marine Corps
Marine Corps Installations East
PSC Box 20005
Camp LeJeune, North Carolina 28542-0005

Re: SCH File # 19-E-0000-0073; Proposed project is for the Demolition of Historic Properties in Accordance with the United States Marine Corps Infrastructure Reset Strategy. Project would demolish 73 historic buildings at Camp Lejeune.

Dear Ms. Baker:

The above referenced environmental impact information has been submitted to the State Clearinghouse under the provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act. According to G.S. 113A-10, when a state agency is required to prepare an environmental document under the provisions of federal law, the environmental document meets the provisions of the State Environmental Policy Act. Attached to this letter for your consideration are comments made by the agencies in the review of this document.

If any further environmental review documents are prepared for this project, they should be forwarded to this office for intergovernmental review.

Should you have any questions, please do not hesitate to call.

Sincerely,

Crystal Best

Crystal Best
State Environmental Review Clearinghouse

Attachments
cc: Region P

Mailing Address:
NC DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
1301 MAIL SERVICE CENTER
RALEIGH, NC 27699-1301

Telephone: (919) 807-2425
Fax: (919) 733-9571
COURIER #51-01-00
Email: state.clearinghouse@doa.nc.gov
Website: www.ncadmin.nc.gov

Location:
116 WEST JONES STREET
RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA



NORTH CAROLINA
Environmental Quality

ROY COOPER
Governor
MICHAEL S. REGAN
Secretary
JAMIE RAGAN
Director

MEMORANDUM

To: Crystal Best
State Clearinghouse Coordinator
Department of Administration

From: Lyn Hardison
Division of Environmental Assistance and Customer Service
Environmental Assistance and Project Review Coordinator
Washington Regional Office

RE: 19-0073
Environmental Assessment – Draft EA - Proposed project is for the Demolition of
Historic Properties in Accordance with the United States Marine Corps Infrastructure
Reset Strategy. Project would demolish 73 historic buildings at Camp Lejeune.
Onslow County

Date: October 17, 2018

The Department of Environmental Quality has reviewed the proposal for the referenced project. Based on the information provided, several of our agencies have identified permits that may be required and offered some valuable guidance. The comments are attached for the applicant's review.

The Department agencies will continue to be available to assist the applicant through any environmental review or permitting processes.

Thank you for the opportunity to respond.

Attachments



North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality | Division of Environmental Assistance and Customer Service
217 West Jones Street | 1639 Mail Service Center | Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-1639
877.623.6748

**Department of Environmental Quality
Project Review Form**

Project Number: 19-0073

County: Onslow

Date Received: 09/26/2018

Due Date: 10/16/2018

Project Description: Environmental Assessment - Draft EA - Proposed project is for the Demolition of Historic Properties in Accordance with the United States Marine Corps Infrastructure Reset Strategy. Project would demolish 73 historic buildings at Camp Lejeune.

This Project is being reviewed as indicated below:

Regional Office	Regional Office Area	In-House Review	
<input type="checkbox"/> Asheville	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Air	<input type="checkbox"/> Air Quality	<input type="checkbox"/> Coastal Management
<input type="checkbox"/> Fayetteville	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DWR	<input type="checkbox"/> Parks & Recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> DCM-Marine Fisheries
<input type="checkbox"/> Mooresville	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DWR - Public Water	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Waste Mgmt	<input type="checkbox"/> Military Affairs
<input type="checkbox"/> Raleigh	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DEMLR (LQ & SW)	<input type="checkbox"/> Water Resources Mgmt (Public Water, Planning & Water Quality Program)	<input type="checkbox"/> DMF-Shellfish Sanitation
<input type="checkbox"/> Washington	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DWM-UST	<input type="checkbox"/> DWR-Transportation Unit	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wildlife Maria Dunn
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wilmington			<input type="checkbox"/> Wildlife - DOT
<input type="checkbox"/> Winston-Salem			

Manager Sign-Off/Region:	Date: 10/8/2108	In-House Reviewer/Agency: Heather Goldman/ Hazardous Waste Section
--------------------------	--------------------	---

Response (check all applicable)

- ☐ No objection to project as proposed.
 ☐ No Comment
☐ Insufficient information to complete review
 ☒ Other (specify or attach comments)

If you have any questions, please contact:

Lyn Hardison at lyn.hardison@ncdenr.gov or (252) 948-3842
943 Washington Square Mall Washington NC 27889
Courier No. 16-04-01



NORTH CAROLINA
Environmental Quality

ROY COOPER
Governor
MICHAEL S. REGAN
Secretary
MICHAEL SCOTT
Director

October 8, 2018

To: Michael Scott, Director
Division of Waste Management

From: Heather Goldman, Eastern Regional Compliance Supervisor
Hazardous Waste Section, Compliance Branch

Subject: Hazardous Waste Section's comments for the Demolition of Historic Properties in Accordance with the United States Marine Corps Infrastructure Reset Strategy. Project would demolish 73 historic buildings at Camp Lejeune.
(Onslow County), Project Number: 19-0073.

The Division of Waste Management, Hazardous Waste Section (HWS) has reviewed the subject environmental assessment and would like to make the following comment:

Any hazardous waste generated from the demolition, construction, operation, maintenance, and/or remediation (e.g. excavated soil) from the proposed project must be managed in accordance with the North Carolina Hazardous Waste Rules. The demolition, construction, operation, maintenance, and remediation activities conducted will potentially generate a solid waste and a determination must be made whether the waste is a hazardous waste, per 40 CFR 262.11. The subject site has been assigned EPA Identification number NC6170022580 and has been issued a Hazardous and Solids Waste Amendments (HSWA) Permit. The facility must ensure that the conditions of the permit are adhered to and that solid waste management units, areas of concern, and land disposal restrictions are not impacted by the activities, unless prior approval is obtained by the Hazardous Waste Section.

Should any questions arise, please contact me at 980.224.9858.



North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality | Division of Waste Management
Raleigh Regional Office | 3800 Barrett Drive | Raleigh, North Carolina 27609
919.791.4200



NORTH CAROLINA
Environmental Quality

ROY COOPER
Governor
MICHAEL S. REGAN
Secretary
MICHAEL SCOTT
Director

Date: October 4, 2018

To: Michael Scott, Director
Division of Waste Management

Through: Janet Macdonald
Inactive Hazardous Sites Branch – Special Projects Unit

From: Bonnie S. Ware
Inactive Hazardous Sites Branch

Subject: NEPA Project #19-0073, United States Marine Corps, Onslow County, North Carolina

The Superfund Section has reviewed the proximity of sites under its jurisdiction to the United States Marine Corps project. Proposed project is for the Demolition of Historic Properties in Accordance with the United States Marine Corps Infrastructure Reset Strategy. Project would demolish 73 historic buildings at Camp Lejeune.

One site was identified within one mile of the project as shown on the attached report. The Superfund Section recommends that site files be reviewed to ensure that appropriate precautions are incorporated into any construction activities that encounter potentially contaminated soil or groundwater. Superfund Section files can be viewed at: <http://deq.nc.gov/waste-management-laserfiche>.

Please contact Janet Macdonald at 919.707.8349 if you have any questions.



North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality | Division of Waste Management
217 West Jones Street | 1646 Mail Service Center | Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-1646
919.707.8200

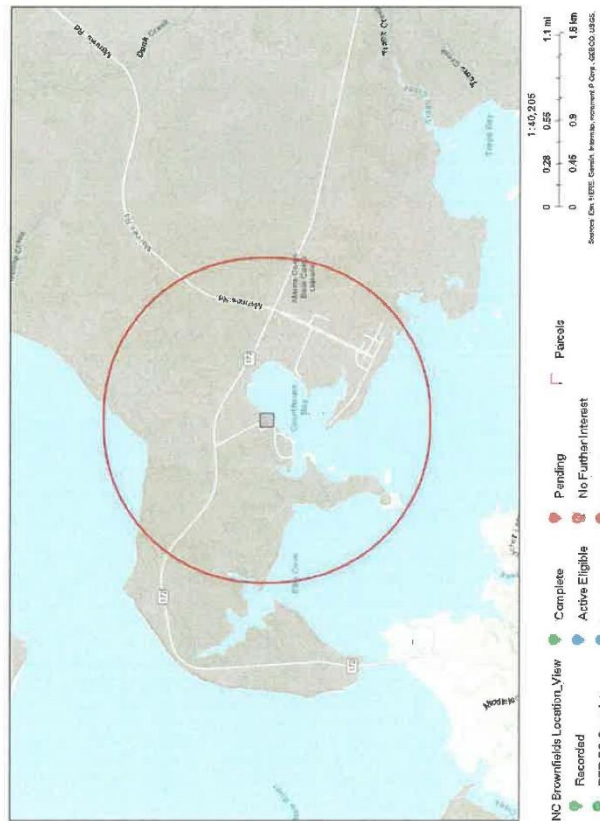


SEPA/NEPA Review Report

Area of Interest (AOI) Information

Area : 2,232.85 acres

Oct 4 2018 7:31:7 Eastern Daylight Time



19-0073
Camp Lejeune
Courthouse Bay
Map 1 of 7

Summary

Name	Count	Area(acres)	Length(mi)
Certified DSCA Sites	0	N/A	N/A
Federal Remediation Branch Sites	0	N/A	N/A
Inactive Hazardous Sites	0	N/A	N/A
Pre-Regulatory Landfill Sites	0	N/A	N/A
Brownfields Program Sites	0	N/A	N/A

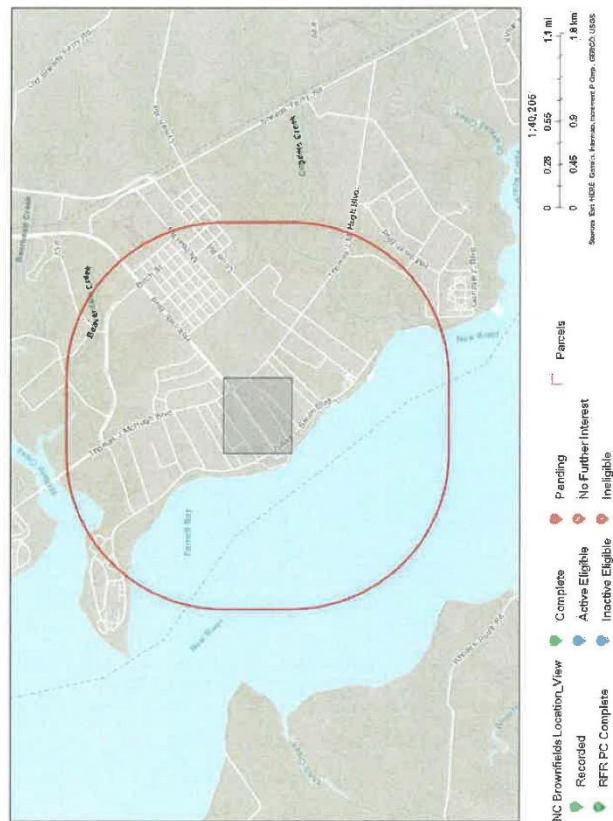


SEPA/NEPA Review Report

Area of Interest (AOI) Information

Area : 3,330.57 acres

Oct 4 2018 7:33:38 Eastern Daylight Time



19-0073
Camp Lejeune
Holcomb Blvd.
Map 2 of 7

Summary

Name	Count	Area(acres)	Length(mi)
Certified DSCA Sites	0	N/A	N/A
Federal Remediation Branch Sites	0	N/A	N/A
Inactive Hazardous Sites	0	N/A	N/A
Pre-Regulatory Landfill Sites	0	N/A	N/A
Brownfields Program Sites	0	N/A	N/A

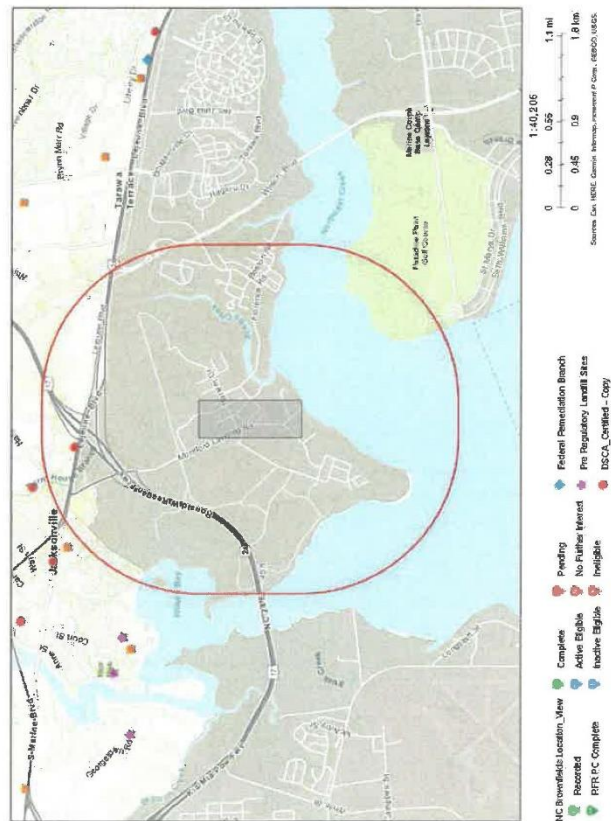


SEPA/NEPA Review Report

Area of Interest (AOI) Information

Area : 3,256.84 acres

Oct 4 2018 7:36:46 Eastern Daylight Time



19-0073
Camp Lejeune
Northeast Creek
Map 3 of 7

Summary

Name	Count	Area(acres)	Length(mi)
Certified DSCA Sites	1	N/A	N/A
Federal Remediation Branch Sites	0	N/A	N/A
Inactive Hazardous Sites	0	N/A	N/A
Pre-Regulatory Landfill Sites	0	N/A	N/A
Brownfields Program Sites	0	N/A	N/A

Certified DSCA Sites

#	Site_ID	Site_Name	Count
1	DC670010	Quality Cleaners and Laundry	1

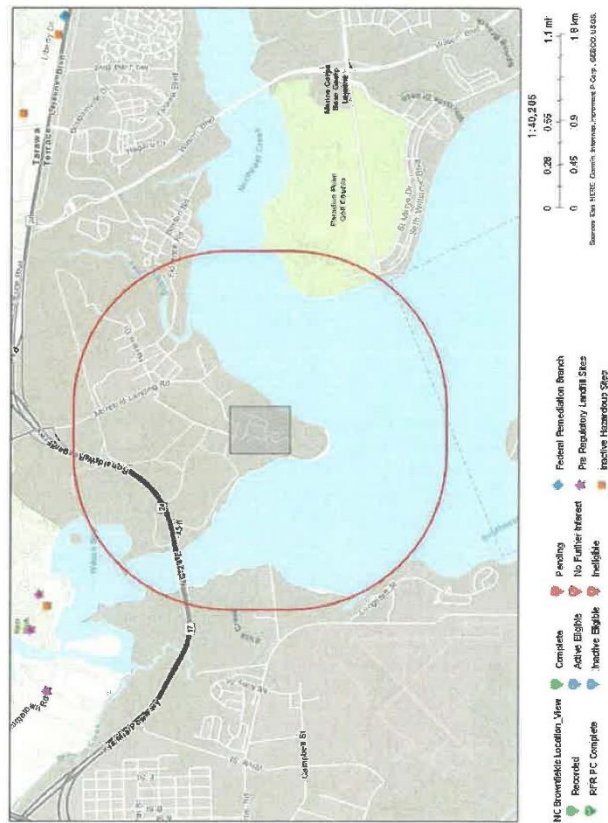


SEPA/NEPA Review Report

Area of Interest (AOI) Information

Area : 2,955.76 acres

Oct 3 2018 16:44:25 Eastern Daylight Time



19-0073
Camp Lejeune
Harding Rd.
Map 4 of 7

Summary

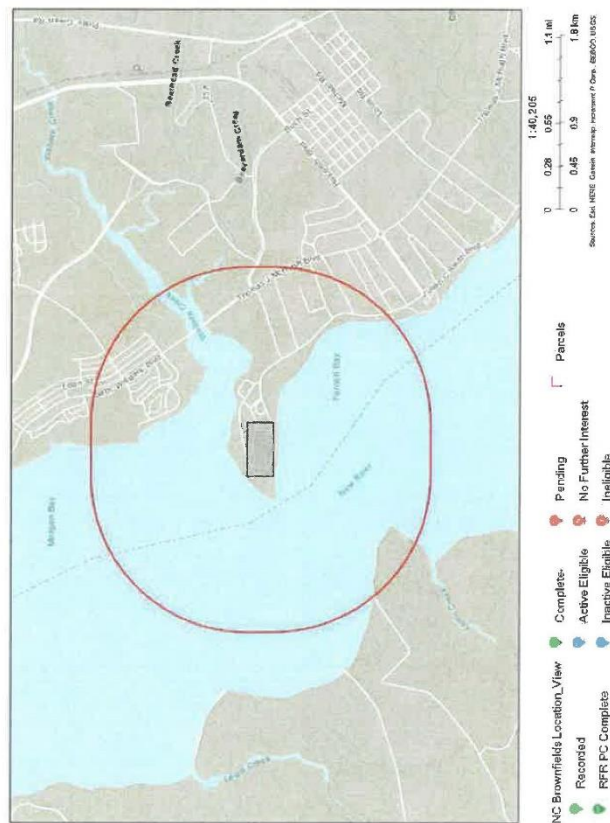
Name	Count	Area(acres)	Length(mi)
Certified DSCA Sites	0	N/A	N/A
Federal Remediation Branch Sites	0	N/A	N/A
Inactive Hazardous Sites	0	N/A	N/A
Pre-Regulatory Landfill Sites	0	N/A	N/A
Brownfields Program Sites	0	N/A	N/A

SEPA/NEPA Review Report

Area of Interest (AOI) Information

Area : 2,703.71 acres

Oct 3 2018 16:46:20 Eastern Daylight Time



19-0073
Camp Lejeune
Cutler Street
Map 5 of 7

Summary

Name	Count	Area(acres)	Length(mi)
Certified DSCA Sites	0	N/A	N/A
Federal Remediation Branch Sites	0	N/A	N/A
Inactive Hazardous Sites	0	N/A	N/A
Pre-Regulatory Landfill Sites	0	N/A	N/A
Brownfields Program Sites	0	N/A	N/A

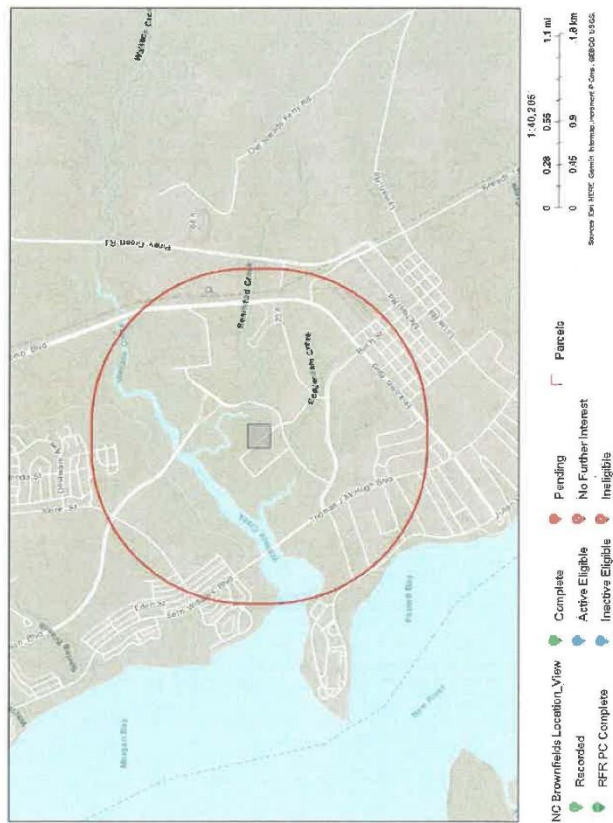


SEPA/NEPA Review Report

Area of Interest (AOI) Information

Area : 2,405.64 acres

Oct 3 2018 16:50:30 Eastern Daylight Time



19-0073
Camp Lejeune
Endurance Drive
Map 6 of 7

Summary

Name	Count	Area(acres)	Length(mi)
Certified DSCA Sites	0	N/A	N/A
Federal Remediation Branch Sites	0	N/A	N/A
Inactive Hazardous Sites	0	N/A	N/A
Pre-Regulatory Landfill Sites	0	N/A	N/A
Brownfields Program Sites	0	N/A	N/A

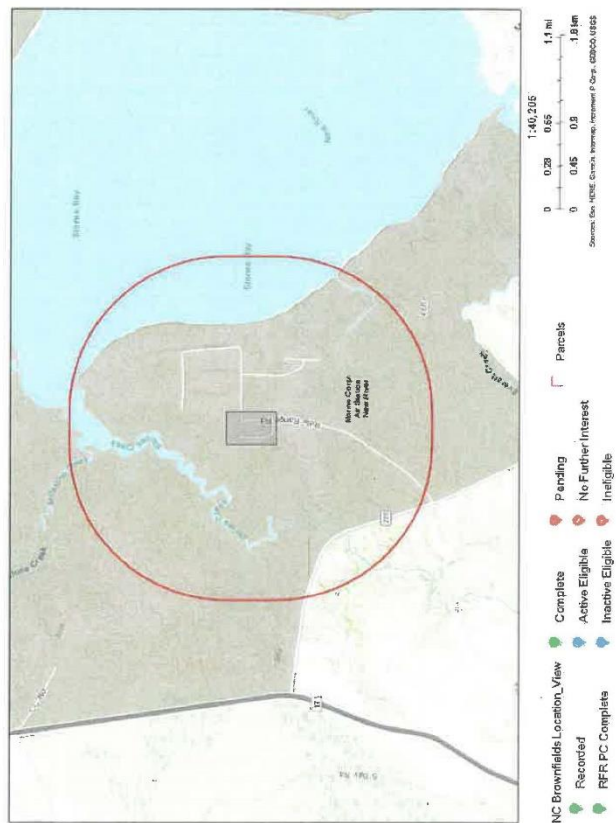


SEPA/NEPA Review Report

Area of Interest (AOI) Information

Area : 2,731.36 acres

Oct 3 2018 16:54:13 Eastern Daylight Time



19-0073
Camp Lejeune
Rifle Range
Map 7 of 7

Summary

Name	Count	Area(acres)	Length(mi)
Certified DSCA Sites	0	N/A	N/A
Federal Remediation Branch Sites	0	N/A	N/A
Inactive Hazardous Sites	0	N/A	N/A
Pre-Regulatory Landfill Sites	0	N/A	N/A
Brownfields Program Sites	0	N/A	N/A



NORTH CAROLINA
Environmental Quality

ROY COOPER
Governor
MICHAEL S. REGAN
Secretary
MICHAEL SCOTT
Director

MEMORANDUM

TO: Michael Scott, Division Director through Sharon Brinkley

FROM: Drew Hammonds, Eastern District Supervisor - Solid Waste Section

DATE: October 16, 2018

SUBJECT: Review: SW 19-0073 – Onslow County (Draft EA – United States Marine Corps - Proposed project is for the Demolition of Historic Properties in Accordance with the United States Marine Corps Infrastructure Reset Strategy. Project would demolish 73 historic buildings at Camp Lejeune)

The Division of Waste Management, Solid Waste Section (Section) has reviewed the draft environmental assessment documents submitted by the United States Marine Corps for the subject project at Camp Lejeune, Onslow County, NC. Based on the information provided in this document, the Section does not see an adverse impact on the surrounding community and likewise knows of no situations in the community, which would affect this project.

It is recommended that during any land clearing, demolition and the construction of this project, the Marine Corps and/or its contractors should make every feasible effort to minimize the generation of waste, to recycle materials for which viable markets exist, and to use recycled products and materials in the development of this project where suitable. **Any waste generated by this project that cannot be beneficially reused or recycled must be disposed of at a solid waste management facility permitted by the Division. The Section strongly recommends that the Marine Corps require all contractors to provide proof of proper disposal for all generated waste to permitted facilities.**

Permitted solid waste management facilities are listed on the Division of Waste Management, Solid Waste Section portal site at: <https://deq.nc.gov/about/divisions/waste-management/waste-management-rules-data/solid-waste-management-annual-reports/solid-waste-permitted-facility-list>

Questions regarding solid waste management for this project should be directed to Mr. Ray Williams, Environmental Senior Specialist, Solid Waste Section, at (252) 948-3955.

cc: Ray Williams, Environmental Senior Specialist



North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality | Division of Waste Management
Fayetteville Regional Office | 225 Green Street, Suite 714 | Fayetteville, North Carolina 28301
910.433.3300

State of North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality
INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVIEW PROJECT COMMENTS

Reviewing Regional Office: Wilmington
Project Number: 19-0073 Due Date: 10/16/2018
County: Onslow

After review of this project it has been determined that the DEQ permit(s) and/or approvals indicated may need to be obtained in order for this project to comply with North Carolina Law. Questions regarding these permits should be addressed to the Regional Office indicated on the reverse of the form. All applications, information and guidelines relative to these plans and permits are available from the same Regional Office.

	PERMITS	SPECIAL APPLICATION PROCEDURES or REQUIREMENTS	Normal Process Time (statutory time limit)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Permit to construct & operate wastewater treatment facilities, non-standard sewer system extensions & sewer systems that do not discharge into state surface waters.	Application 90 days before begins construction or award of construction contracts. On-site inspection may be required. Post-application technical conference usual.	30 days (90 days)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Permit to construct & operate, sewer extensions involving gravity sewers, pump stations and force mains discharging into a sewer collection system	Fast-Track Permitting program consists of the submittal of an application and an engineer's certification that the project meets all applicable State rules and Division Minimum Design Criteria.	30 days (N/A)
<input type="checkbox"/>	NPDES - permit to discharge into surface water and/or permit to operate and construct wastewater treatment facilities discharging into state surface waters.	Application 180 days before begins activity. On-site inspection. Pre-application conference usual. Additionally, obtain permit to construct wastewater treatment facility-granted after NPDES. Reply time, 30 days after receipt of plans or issue of NPDES permit-whichever is later.	90-120 days (N/A)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Water Use Permit	Pre-application technical conference usually necessary.	30 days (N/A)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Well Construction Permit	Complete application must be received and permit issued prior to the installation of a groundwater monitoring well located on property not owned by the applicant, and for a large capacity (>100,000 gallons per day) water supply well.	7 days (15 days)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Dredge and Fill Permit	Application copy must be served on each adjacent riparian property owner. On-site inspection. Pre-application conference usual. Filling may require Easement to Fill from N.C. Department of Administration and Federal Dredge and Fill Permit.	55 days (90 days)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Permit to construct & operate Air Pollution Abatement facilities and/or Emission Sources as per 15 A NCAC (2Q.0100 thru 2Q.0300)	Application must be submitted and permit received prior to construction and operation of the source. If a permit is required in an area without local zoning, then there are additional requirements and timelines (2Q.0113).	90 days
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Any open burning associated with subject proposal must be in compliance with 15 A NCAC 2D.1900	N/A	60 days (90 days)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Demolition or renovations of structures containing asbestos material must be in compliance with 15 A NCAC 20.1110 (a) (1) which requires notification and removal prior to demolition. Contact Asbestos Control Group 919-707-5950	Please Note - The Health Hazards Control Unit (HHCU) of the N.C. Department of Health and Human Services, must be notified of plans to demolish a building, including residences for commercial or industrial expansion, even if no asbestos is present in the building.	60 days (90 days)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	The Sedimentation Pollution Control Act of 1973 must be properly addressed for any land disturbing activity. An erosion & sedimentation control plan will be required if one or more acres are to be disturbed. Plan must be filed with and approved by applicable Regional Office (Land Quality Section) at least 30 days before beginning activity. A NPDES Construction Stormwater permit (NCG010000) is also usually issued should design features meet minimum requirements. A fee of \$65 for the first acre or any part of an acre. An express review option is available with additional fees.		20 days (30 days)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Sedimentation and erosion control must be addressed in accordance with NCDOT's approved program. Particular attention should be given to design and installation of appropriate perimeter sediment trapping devices as well as stable Stormwater conveyances and outlets.		(30 days)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Sedimentation and erosion control must be addressed in accordance with _____ Local Government's approved program. Particular attention should be given to design and installation of appropriate perimeter sediment trapping devices as well as stable Stormwater conveyances and outlets.		Based on Local Program
<input type="checkbox"/>	Compliance with 15A NCAC 2H .0126 - NPDES Stormwater Program which regulates three types of activities: Industrial, Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System Construction activities that disturb 1 acre.		30-60 days (90 days)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Compliance with 15A NCAC 2H 1000 -State Stormwater Permitting Programs regulate site development and post-construction stormwater runoff control. Areas subject to these permit programs include all 20 coastal counties, and various other counties and watersheds throughout the state.		45 days (90 days)

State of North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality
INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVIEW PROJECT COMMENTS

Reviewing Regional Office: Wilmington
Project Number: 19-0073 Due Date: 10/16/2018
County: Onslow

	PERMITS	SPECIAL APPLICATION PROCEDURES or REQUIREMENTS	Normal Process Time (statutory time limit)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Mining Permit	On-site inspection usual. Surety bond filed with DEQ Bond amount varies with type mine and number of acres of affected land. Affected area greater than one acre must be permitted. The appropriate bond must be received before the permit can be issued.	30 days (60 days)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Dam Safety Permit	If permit required, application 60 days before begin construction. Applicant must hire N.C. qualified engineer to: prepare plans, inspect construction, and certify construction is according to DEQ approved plans. May also require a permit under mosquito control program. And a 404 permit from Corps of Engineers. An inspection of site is necessary to verify Hazard Classification. A minimum fee of \$200.00 must accompany the application. An additional processing fee based on a percentage of the total project cost will be required upon completion.	30 days (60 days)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Oil Refining Facilities	N/A	90-120 days (N/A)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Permit to drill exploratory oil or gas well	File surety bond of \$5,000 with DEQ running to State of NC conditional that any well opened by drill operator shall, upon abandonment, be plugged according to DEQ rules and regulations.	10 days (N/A)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Geophysical Exploration Permit	Application filed with DEQ at least 10 days prior to issue of permit. Application by letter. No standard application form.	10 days (N/A)
<input type="checkbox"/>	State Lakes Construction Permit	Application fee based on structure size is charged. Must include descriptions & drawings of structure & proof of ownership of riparian property	15-20 days (N/A)
<input type="checkbox"/>	401 Water Quality Certification	Compliance with the T15A 02H .0500 Certifications are required whenever construction or operation of facilities will result in a discharge into navigable water as described in 33 CFR part 323.	60 days (130 days)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Compliance with Catawba, Goose Creek, Jordan Lake, Randleman, Tar Pamlico or Neuse Riparian Buffer Rules is required. Buffer requirements: http://deq.nc.gov/about/divisions/water-resources/water-resources-permits/wastewater-branch/401-wetlands-buffer-permits/401-riparian-buffer-protection-program		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Nutrient Offset: Loading requirements for nitrogen and phosphorus in the Neuse and Tar-Pamlico River basins, and in the Jordan and Falls Lake watersheds, as part of the nutrient-management strategies in these areas. DWR nutrient offset information: http://deq.nc.gov/about/divisions/water-resources/planning/nonpoint-source-management/nutrient-offset-information		
<input type="checkbox"/>	CAMA Permit for MAJOR development	\$250.00 - \$475.00 fee must accompany application	75 days (150 days)
<input type="checkbox"/>	CAMA Permit for MINOR development	\$100.00 fee must accompany application	22 days (25 days)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Abandonment of any wells, if required must be in accordance with Title 15A. Subchapter 2C.0100.		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Notification of the proper regional office is requested if "orphan" underground storage tanks (USTS) are discovered during any excavation operation.		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Plans and specifications for the construction, expansion, or alteration of a public water system must be approved by the Division of Water Resources/Public Water Supply Section prior to the award of a contract or the initiation of construction as per 15A NCAC 18C .0300 et. seq., Plans and specifications should be submitted to 1634 Mail Service Center, Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-1634. All public water supply systems must comply with state and federal drinking water monitoring requirements. For more information, contact the Public Water Supply Section, (919) 707-9100.		30 days
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	If existing water lines will be relocated during the construction, plans for the water line relocation must be submitted to the Division of Water Resources/Public Water Supply Section at 1634 Mail Service Center, Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-1634. For more information, contact the Public Water Supply Section, (919) 707-9100.		30 days
<input type="checkbox"/>	Plans and specifications for the construction, expansion, or alteration of the _____ water system must be approved through the _____ delegated plan approval authority. Please contact them at _____ for further information.		

State of North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality
INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVIEW PROJECT COMMENTS

Reviewing Regional Office: Wilmington
Project Number: 19-0073 Due Date: 10/16/2018
County: Onslow

Other Comments (attach additional pages as necessary, being certain to comment authority)

Division	Initials	No comment	Comments	Date Review
DAQ		<input type="checkbox"/>	See checked boxes above	/ /
DWR-WQROS (Aquifer & Surface)	&	<input type="checkbox"/>	Please contact the Wilmington Office Water Resources staff if you have any questions &	/ / / /
DWR-PWS		<input type="checkbox"/>	See checked boxes above	/ /
DEMLR (LQ & SW)		<input type="checkbox"/>	See checked boxes above	/ /
DWM – UST		<input type="checkbox"/>	Please contact the Wilmington Office UST Section if you have any questions	/ /
Other Comments		<input type="checkbox"/>		/ /

REGIONAL OFFICES

Questions regarding these permits should be addressed to the Regional Office marked below.

☐ **Asheville Regional Office**
2090 U.S. 70 Highway
Swannanoa, NC 28778-8211
Phone: 828-296-4500
Fax: 828-299-7043

☐ **Fayetteville Regional Office**
225 Green Street, Suite 714,
Fayetteville, NC 28301-5043
Phone: 910-433-3300
Fax: 910-486-0707

☐ **Mooreville Regional Office**
610 East Center Avenue, Suite 301,
Mooreville, NC 28115
Phone: 704-663-1699
Fax: 704-663-6040

☐ **Raleigh Regional Office**
3800 Barrett Drive,
Raleigh, NC 27609
Phone: 919-791-4200
Fax: 919-571-4718

☐ **Washington Regional Office**
943 Washington Square Mall,
Washington, NC 27889
Phone: 252-946-6481
Fax: 252-975-3716

☒ **Wilmington Regional Office**
127 Cardinal Drive Ext.,
Wilmington, NC 28405
Phone: 910-796-7215
Fax: 910-350-2004

☐ **Winston-Salem Regional Office**
450 Hanes Mill Road, Suite 300,
Winston-Salem, NC 27105
Phone: 336-776-9800
Fax: 336-776-9797

NORTH CAROLINA STATE CLEARINGHOUSE
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVIEW

COUNTY: ONSLOW

G07: MILITARY ACTIVITIES
(TRAINING, FLIGHT ROUTES,
BASE EXPANSIONS

STATE NUMBER: 19-E-0000-0073
DATE RECEIVED: 09/26/2018
AGENCY RESPONSE: 10/12/2018
REVIEW CLOSED: 10/17/2018

MR RODNEY BUTLER
CLEARINGHOUSE COORDINATOR
DNCR - NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM
1651 MAIL SERVICE CENTER
RALEIGH NC

REVIEW DISTRIBUTION

DEPT OF ENVIR. QUALITY - COASTAL MG
DEPT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
DEPT OF NATURAL & CULTURAL RESOURCE
DEPT OF TRANSPORTATION
DNCR - NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM
DPS - DIV OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
EASTERN CAROLINA COUNCIL

PROJECT INFORMATION

APPLICANT: United States Marine Corps
TYPE: National Environmental Policy Act
Environmental Assessment

DESC: Draft EA - Proposed project is for the Demolition of Historic Properties in
Accordance with the United States Marine Corps Infrastructure Reset Strategy.
Project would demolish 73 historic buildings at Camp Lejeune.

The attached project has been submitted to the N. C. State Clearinghouse for
intergovernmental review. Please review and submit your response by the above
indicated date to 1301 Mail Service Center, Raleigh NC 27699-1301.

If additional review time is needed, please contact this office at (919)807-2425.

AS A RESULT OF THIS REVIEW THE FOLLOWING IS SUBMITTED: ☐ NO COMMENT ☒ COMMENTS ATTACHED

SIGNED BY:

M. Warf

DATE:

10/12/18



Roy Cooper, Governor
Susi Hamilton, Secretary
Walter Clark, Director, Land and Water Stewardship

NCNHDE-7280

October 15, 2018

Attn: Crystal Best
North Carolina Clearinghouse

RE: Clearinghouse 19-0073

Dear North Carolina Clearinghouse:

The North Carolina Natural Heritage Program (NCNHP) appreciates the opportunity to provide information about natural heritage resources for the project referenced above.

A query of the NCNHP database indicates that there are records for rare species, important natural communities, natural areas, and/or conservation/managed areas within the proposed project boundary. These results are presented in the attached 'Documented Occurrences' tables and map.

The attached 'Potential Occurrences' table summarizes rare species and natural communities that have been documented within a one-mile radius of the property boundary. The proximity of these records suggests that these natural heritage elements may potentially be present in the project area if suitable habitat exists. Tables of natural areas and conservation/managed areas within a one-mile radius of the project area, if any, are also included in this report.

If a Federally-listed species is documented within the project area or indicated within a one-mile radius of the project area, the NCNHP recommends contacting the US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) for guidance. Contact information for USFWS offices in North Carolina is found here: <https://www.fws.gov/offices/Directory/ListOffices.cfm?statecode=37>

Please note that natural heritage element data are maintained for the purposes of conservation planning, project review, and scientific research, and are not intended for use as the primary criteria for regulatory decisions. Information provided by the NCNHP database may not be published without prior written notification to the NCNHP, and the NCNHP must be credited as an information source in these publications. Maps of NCNHP data may not be redistributed without permission.

Also please note that the NC Natural Heritage Program may follow this letter with additional correspondence if a Dedicated Nature Preserve, Registered Heritage Area, Clean Water Management Trust Fund easement, or an occurrence of a Federally-listed species is documented near the project area.

If you have questions regarding the information provided in this letter or need additional assistance, please contact Rodney A. Butler at rodney.butler@ncdcr.gov or 919-707-8603.

Sincerely,
NC Natural Heritage Program

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES
121 W. JONES STREET, RALEIGH, NC 27603 • 1651 MAIL SERVICE CENTER, RALEIGH, NC 27609
OFC 919 707 9120 • FAX 919 707 9121

Natural Heritage Element Occurrences, Natural Areas, and Managed Areas Intersecting the Project Area
Clearinghouse 19-0073
October 15, 2018
NCNHDE-7280

No Element Occurrences are Documented within the Project Area

There are no documented element occurrences (of medium to very high accuracy) that intersect with the project area. Please note, however, that although the NCNHP database does not show records for rare species within the project area, it does not necessarily mean that they are not present; it may simply mean that the area has not been surveyed. The use of Natural Heritage Program data should not be substituted for actual field surveys if needed, particularly if the project area contains suitable habitat for rare species. If rare species are found, the NCNHP would appreciate receiving this information so that we may update our database.

No Natural Areas are Documented within the Project Area

Managed Areas Documented Within Project Area*

Managed Area Name	Owner	Owner Type
Camp Lejeune	US Department of Defense	Federal

*NOTE: If the proposed project intersects with a conservation/managed area, please contact the landowner directly for additional information, if the project intersects with a Dedicated Nature Preserve (DNP), Registered Natural Heritage Area (RNA), or Federally-listed species, NCNHP staff may provide additional correspondence regarding the project.

Definitions and an explanation of status designations and codes can be found at <https://ncnhde.natureserve.org/content/help>. Data query generated on October 15, 2018; source: NCNHP, Q4 Oct 2018. Please resubmit your information request if more than one year elapses before project initiation as new information is continually added to the NCNHP database.

Natural Heritage Element Occurrences, Natural Areas, and Managed Areas Within a One-mile Radius of the Project Area
Clearinghouse 19-0073
October 15, 2018
NCNHDE-7280

Element Occurrence Group	EO ID	Scientific Name	Common Name	Last Observation Date	Element Occurrence Rank	Accuracy	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank
Bird	5240	Passerina ciris	Painted Bunting	2016-08-02	AB	3-Medium	---	Special Concern	G5	S2B
Freshwater Fish	1121	Acipenser brevirostrum	Shortnose Sturgeon	1980-Pre	H?	4-Low	Endangered	Endangered	G3	S1
Freshwater Fish	3247	Acipenser oxyrinchus oxyrinchus	Atlantic Sturgeon	2012-04-04	E	4-Low	Endangered	Endangered	G3T3	S2
Mammal	9806	Trichechus manatus	West Indian Manatee	2008-06-13	E	5-Very Low	Threatened	Threatened	G2	SIN
Reptile	14044	Alligator mississippiensis	American Alligator	2017-12-29	E	3-Medium	Threatened Similar Appearance	Threatened	G5	S3
Vascular Plant	38305	Solidago villosicarpa	Coastal Goldenrod	2016-11-03	C	2-High	---	Endangered	G1	S1

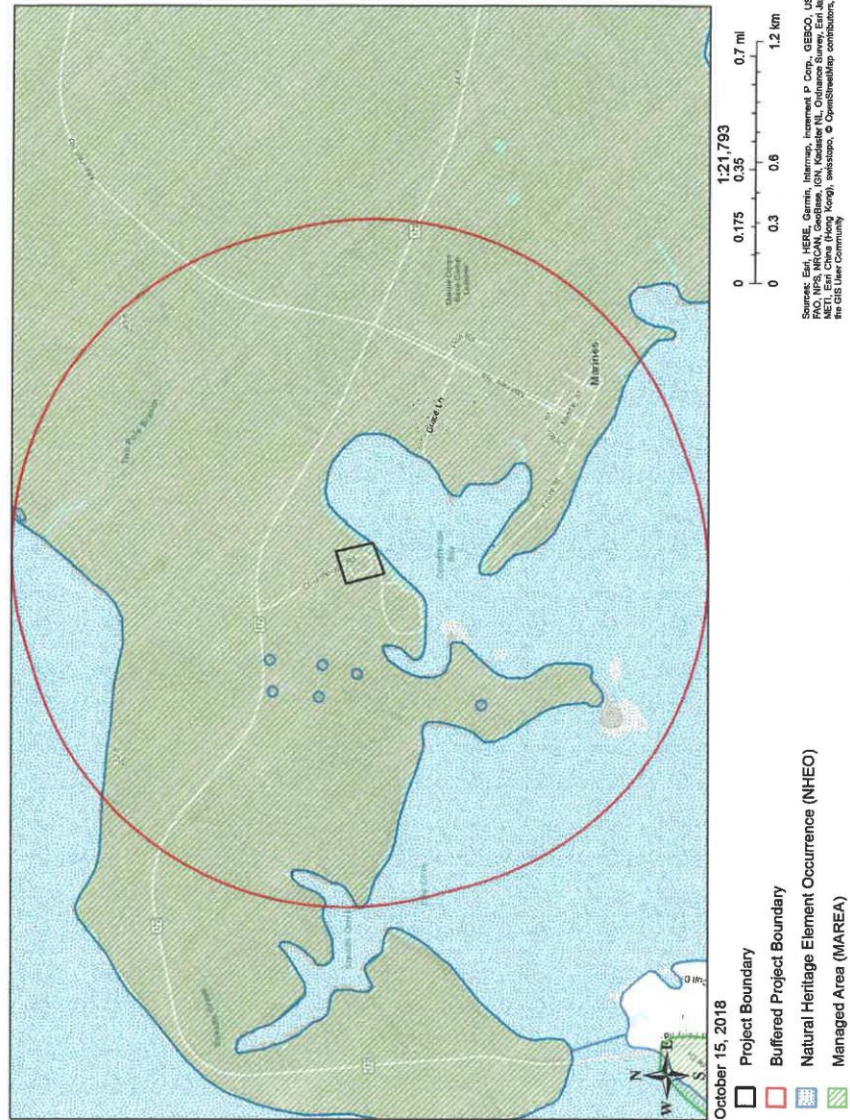
No Natural Areas are Documented Within a One-mile Radius of the Project Area

Managed Areas Documented Within a One-mile Radius of the Project Area

Managed Area Name	Owner	Owner Type
Camp Lejeune	US Department of Defense	Federal

Definitions and an explanation of status designations and codes can be found at <https://ncnhde.natureserve.org/content/help>. Data query generated on October 15, 2018; source: NCNHP, Q4 Oct 2018. Please resubmit your information request if more than one year elapses before project initiation as new information is continually added to the NCNHP database.

NCNHDE-7280: Clearinghouse 19-0073



NORTH CAROLINA STATE CLEARINGHOUSE		<i>Behshad Nowruz</i>
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION		
INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVIEW		
COUNTY: ONSLOW	G07: MILITARY ACTIVITIES (TRAINING, FLIGHT ROUTES, BASE EXPANSIONS)	STATE NUMBER: 19-E-0000-0073 DATE RECEIVED: 09/26/2018 AGENCY RESPONSE: 10/12/2018 REVIEW CLOSED: 10/17/2018
<p>MS CARRIE ATKINSON CLEARINGHOUSE COORDINATOR DEPT OF TRANSPORTATION STATEWIDE PLANNING - MSC #1554 RALEIGH NC</p> <p>REVIEW DISTRIBUTION</p> <p>DEPT OF ENVIR. QUALITY - COASTAL MG DEPT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY DEPT OF NATURAL & CULTURAL RESOURCE DEPT OF TRANSPORTATION DNCR - NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM DPS - DIV OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT EASTERN CAROLINA COUNCIL</p> <p>PROJECT INFORMATION</p> <p>APPLICANT: United States Marine Corps TYPE: National Environmental Policy Act Environmental Assessment</p> <p>DESC: Draft EA - Proposed project is for the Demolition of Historic Properties in Accordance with the United States Marine Corps Infrastructure Reset Strategy. Project would demolish 73 historic buildings at Camp Lejeune.</p> <p>The attached project has been submitted to the N. C. State Clearinghouse for intergovernmental review. Please review and submit your response by the above indicated date to 1301 Mail Service Center, Raleigh NC 27699-1301.</p> <p>If additional review time is needed, please contact this office at (919)807-2425.</p>		
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"><div>AS A RESULT OF THIS REVIEW THE FOLLOWING IS SUBMITTED: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO COMMENT <input type="checkbox"/> COMMENTS ATTACHED</div><div style="text-align: right;"><i>10/5/18</i></div></div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; margin-top: 10px;"><div>SIGNED BY: </div><div>DATE: <u>10/5/18</u></div></div>		
<p>RECEIVED Secretary's OCT 08 2018 Office DOA</p>		

NORTH CAROLINA STATE CLEARINGHOUSE
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVIEW

SEP 28 2018

COUNTY: ONSLOW

G07: MILITARY ACTIVITIES
(TRAINING, FLIGHT ROUTES,
BASE EXPANSIONS

STATE NUMBER: 19-E-0000-0073
DATE RECEIVED: 09/26/2018
AGENCY RESPONSE: 10/12/2018
REVIEW CLOSED: 10/17/2018

MS CINDY WILLIAMS
CLEARINGHOUSE COORDINATOR
DPS - DIV OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT PROGRAM
4218 MAIL SERVICE CENTER
RALEIGH NC

REVIEW DISTRIBUTION

DEPT OF ENVIR. QUALITY - COASTAL MG
DEPT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
DEPT OF NATURAL & CULTURAL RESOURCE
DEPT OF TRANSPORTATION
DNCR - NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM
DPS - DIV OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
EASTERN CAROLINA COUNCIL

PROJECT INFORMATION

APPLICANT: United States Marine Corps
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Environmental Assessment

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If additional review time is needed, please contact this office at (919)807-2425.

AS A RESULT OF THIS REVIEW THE FOLLOWING IS SUBMITTED: ☒ NO COMMENT ☐ COMMENTS ATTACHED

SIGNED BY:

David Herlong

DATE:

10/1/18

Not in SEHA

RECEIVED
Secretary's
OCT 04 2018
Office
DOA



STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION

ROY COOPER
GOVERNOR

MACHELLE SANDERS
SECRETARY

November 7, 2018

Ms. Jessi Baker
United States Marine Corps
Marine Corps Installations East
PSC Box 20005
Camp LeJeune, North Carolina 28542-0005

Re: SCH File # 19-E-0000-0073; Proposed project is for the Demolition of Historic Properties in Accordance with the United States Marine Corps Infrastructure Reset Strategy. Project would demolish 73 historic buildings at Camp Lejeune.

Dear Ms. Baker:

The above referenced environmental impact information has been submitted to the State Clearinghouse under the provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act. According to G.S. 113A-10, when a state agency is required to prepare an environmental document under the provisions of federal law, the environmental document meets the provisions of the State Environmental Policy Act. Attached to this letter are additional comments made by the agencies in the review of this document.

If any further environmental review documents are prepared for this project, they should be forwarded to this office for intergovernmental review.

Should you have any questions, please do not hesitate to call.

Sincerely,

Crystal Best

Crystal Best
State Environmental Review Clearinghouse

Attachments
cc: Region P

Mailing Address:
NC DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
1301 MAIL SERVICE CENTER
RALEIGH, NC 27699-1301

Telephone: (919) 807-2425
Fax: (919) 733-9571
COURIER #51-01-00
Email: state.clearinghouse@doa.nc.gov
Website: www.ncadmin.nc.gov

Location:
116 WEST JONES STREET
RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA

NORTH CAROLINA STATE CLEARINGHOUSE
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVIEW

COUNTY: ONSLOW

G07: MILITARY ACTIVITIES
(TRAINING, FLIGHT ROUTES,
BASE EXPANSIONS

STATE NUMBER: 19-E-0000-0073
DATE RECEIVED: 09/26/2018
AGENCY RESPONSE: 10/12/2018
REVIEW CLOSED: 10/17/2018

MS RENEE GLEDHILL-EARLEY
CLEARINGHOUSE COORDINATOR
DEPT OF NATURAL & CULTURAL RESOURCE
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
MSC 4617 - ARCHIVES BUILDING
RALEIGH NC

Received: 10/02/2018
State Historic Preservation Office

ER 18-1217

REVIEW DISTRIBUTION

DEPT OF ENVIR. QUALITY - COASTAL MG
DEPT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
DEPT OF NATURAL & CULTURAL RESOURCE
DEPT OF TRANSPORTATION
DNCR - NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM
DPS - DIV OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
EASTERN CAROLINA COUNCIL

Due -- 10/17/18

S. Lott
KAT 10/17/18

PROJECT INFORMATION

APPLICANT: United States Marine Corps
TYPE: National Environmental Policy Act
Environmental Assessment

DESC: Draft EA - Proposed project is for the Demolition of Historic Properties in
Accordance with the United States Marine Corps Infrastructure Reset Strategy.
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indicated date to 1301 Mail Service Center, Raleigh NC 27699-1301.

If additional review time is needed, please contact this office at (919)807-2425.

AS A RESULT OF THIS REVIEW THE FOLLOWING IS SUBMITTED: ☒ NO COMMENT ☐ COMMENTS ATTACHED

SIGNED BY:

Renee Gledhill-Earley

DATE:

11.6.18



North Carolina Department of Natural and Cultural Resources
State Historic Preservation Office

Ramona M. Bartos, Administrator

Governor Roy Cooper
Secretary Susi H. Hamilton

Office of Archives and History
Deputy Secretary Kevin Cherry

October 26, 2018

MEMORANDUM

TO: Crystal Best
North Carolina State Clearinghouse
Department of Administration

FROM: Ramona M. Bartos *RMB for Ramona M. Bartos*

SUBJECT: Draft Environmental Assessment - Infrastructure Reset Strategy, Marine Corps Installations
East, Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune, Onslow County, ER 18-1217

We have reviewed the Draft Environmental Assessment submitted and offer the following comments.

Attachment 9 should be updated to reflect the Stone Bay Rifle Range Historic District boundary changes resulting from the 2018 re-evaluation. The Section 106 Programmatic Agreement between the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, North Carolina State Historic Preservation Officer, and Camp Lejeune for treatment of historic properties under the Reset Strategy, is still being developed. This Environmental Assessment will need to be updated to include revisions to stipulations or other pertinent language regarding historic properties, once the PA has been finalized.

The above comments are made pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's Regulations for Compliance with Section 106 codified at 36 CFR Part 800.

Thank you for your cooperation and consideration. If you have questions concerning the above comment, contact Renee Gledhill-Earley, environmental review coordinator, at 919-814-6579 or environmental.review@ncdcr.gov. In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above referenced tracking number.

cc: Rick Richardson, USMC Camp Lejeune, rick.richardson@usmc.mil
Katharine Kerr, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, kkerr@achp.gov

— — — — — This page intentionally left blank. — — — — —

Appendix F

Newspaper Notices

Marine Corps Installations East-Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune
NOTICE OF AVAILABILITY
Draft Environmental Assessment for Demolition of Historic
Properties in Accordance with the Infrastructure Reset Strategy

The United States Marine Corps (USMC), in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, Council on Environmental Quality guidance implementing NEPA [40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) parts 1500-1508], and, Marine Corps regulations for implementing NEPA (MCO 5090.2) has prepared a Draft Environmental Assessment (EA) for demolition of historic properties in accordance with the USMC Infrastructure Reset Strategy. The 73 historic properties proposed for reduction as a part of this action are no longer considered mission essential by the installation. Alternatives for reuse are neither practical (e.g., building design is obsolete) nor economically feasible (e.g., costs to bring up to current building codes). Demolition would be completed by 2027. These 73 historic buildings represent 10% of the total proposed demolitions.

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Environmental-Assessments/](https://www.lejeune.marines.mil/Offices-Staff/Environmental-Mgmt/Environmental-Assessments/)

Please provide comments by October 19, 2018

Point of Contact: Commanding General, Director of Public Affairs, MCIEAST,
910 451-5655 / nat.fahy@usmc.mil

EN-73798537

THE DAILY NEWS www.JDNNews.com Tuesday, October 2, 2018 A3

Woman accused of hiding man from police

By Kelsey Stiglitz
The Daily News

A 28-year-old woman was released on bond after being accused of harboring an escapee.

Kasey Foy, 34, of Mattlesake Junction in Richlands, was charged by the Onslow County Sheriff's Office Saturday with housing a man wanted for property crimes, according to OCSO Maj. Chris Thomas. She was released under a \$2,000 bond.

"Warrants were out to find an individual fleeing from us (named) Daniel England," Thomas said.

He said deputies located England Saturday and pursued him, but were unable to apprehend him. England is wanted in connection with property theft, though Thomas said he's unable to release additional information at this time.

The sheriff's office then learned of Foy's alleged involvement which resulted in her arrest, Thomas said.

The relationship between

Foy and England is unclear, Thomas said.

England is described as 36-year-old white man, 5-foot-7-inches tall, with a number of tattoos on his arms and neck. He remained at large as of Monday afternoon.

"If you have information on where he's at, call the sheriff's office," Thomas said.

Anyone with information on this incident is asked to contact the Onslow County Sheriff's Office at 910-455-3113 or Crime Stoppers at 910-438-3273. Crime Stoppers offers cash rewards of up to \$2,500 for information provided that's deemed of value or assistance to law enforcement. Callers to Crime Stoppers are not required to reveal their identities. Information can also be anonymously texted via Text-A-Tip by typing TIP4CSJAX and the message to 274637.

Reporter Kelsey Stiglitz
can be reached at 910-210-8453 or kstiglitz@JDNNews.com.

HELP

From Page A1

staying with a friend and reaching out to an organization she can think of for help.

So far, she said, it has been frustrating with no assistance from FEMA, Red Cross, or other resources she has been referred.

"I feel like every time I contact an organization I'm being put off on another organization," Blanton said.

And while many are applying for FEMA assistance, Blanton said she is hearing that their initial application has been denied.

She has appealed with FEMA and is hopeful that she will lead to assistance later, but she said she needs housing now until she can get back into her home.

Hurricane Florence damaged her roof and left water damage in every part of her house, destroying ceilings, floors and walls and leaving mold that has affected the air quality.

Until they are back in their home, they can't resume their normal home care services for Chance.

While she has been angry and frustrated, she has also been grateful for the help she has received, from the firefighter at the local fire department who brought her a generator before the storm to power Chance's medical equipment to the help of local friends and neighbors.

Nonprofits like the Parker Lee Project, which has donated medications, Chance needs, and the ongoing help from the Shelter Foundation.

"I'm grateful for anything," she said. "I have to be able to sustain him."

Williams, Lita Boyd and Kat Krum offered their support as they stepped by to deliver the formula for Chance and let Blanton know that they are working on help to get her home repaired.

"It is one of the reasons we are here, to help the ones who shouldn't be left behind and to make sure they are taken care of," Williams said.

Williams said Saturday was the last day they are physically in the county but they will still be helping logistically.

Blanton said she has insurance but she doesn't

"I'm grateful for anything. I have to be able to sustain him."

Angela Blanton

A Go Fund Me page has been set up for those who want to donate. It can be found at gofundme.com/home-for-chance-after-hurricane-flor-member-825198.

know yet what they will cover and she has damage to her home and lost personal property.

A Go Fund Me page has been set up for those who want to donate. It can be found at gofundme.com/home-for-chance-after-hurricane-flor-member-825198.

While Hurricane Florence has thrown them a challenge they never expected, Blanton said she'll continue to do what she can to help others.

She said she still hopes to organize a second lantern festival to benefit families with children with special needs and is known by many for the memorials she's organized for Mariah Woods.

Chance, she said, is her inspiration.

"He's made me see everything with a different set of eyes and makes me love better," she said.

And just as they got through the storm in a closet in their home, she has faith that they'll get through this situation as well.

Blanton said after an emotional month-long stay in the hospital with Chance, God spoke to her that she needed to clean out a closet filled with all of Chance's medical supplies. Her initial thought was God was telling her to use it as a meditation or prayer room.

Then she had a second vision of her and Chance together in the closet.

The closet, stocked with all the supplies, equipment and medicines for Chance for a minimum of three days, is where they stayed through the storm and the closet was the only part of the house not damaged.

If I thought he was preparing us for something different but he was preparing us for the storm," she said.

Reporter Jannette Pippin can be reached at 910-282-2557 or jannette.pippin@JDNNews.com.

CLIMATE

From Page A1

Experts say a combination of natural and man-made factors could be working together to make storms more devastating and more deadly.

"You've got more people in harm's way, you've got more property in harm's way," said David Easterling, a climate scientist with the National Center for Environmental Information in Asheville. "You combine that with the fact that we're seeing more of these heavy rain events occur and it's just a recipe for disaster."

"I can't say absolutely positively 100 percent" that Florence is directly linked to climate change, Easterling said. "We could have had a hurricane either way, but Florence was very likely made worse by human-introduced climate change."

Heavy rainfall events are increasing, and not just with tropical cyclones like hurricanes, according to data collected by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

Meanwhile, the tropics seem to be trending to lighter winds, particularly the upper-level winds that steer a hurricane, he said. That could be contributing to storms like Florence and Harvey slowing down as they reach the coast, where they remain close enough to the ocean to pull in massive amounts of moisture of the ocean.

"And, the slower a storm like that moves, the more rain it's going to drop," Easterling said. "We have a warming ocean, a warming atmosphere and we have more moisture in it, and all of that is setting up the possibility for more of these kinds of storms to occur."

Chris Landsea, chief of the tropical analysis and forecast branch at the National Hurricane Center, is among those warning for more data and research.

There is a link between global warming and increased rainfall in tropical cyclones, said Landsea. But it's important to assess how much of that change is measurable.

Hurricanes of the past also had heavy rainfall, such as the 48 inches from Amelia in Texas in 1978 or the 45.2 inches from Hurricane Fay on Florida's Gulf Coast in 1950, which remains the state's highest recorded rainfall.

The expected increase in rainfall in a tropical cyclone from man-made influences — the extra greenhouse gases altering the climate — is expected to be "pretty tiny, maybe to 4 percent," Landsea said. That would equate to about an inch of the rain that fell in the areas that received Florence's heaviest rainfall, so that alone would not explain Florence's huge totals.

"We know what causes extreme rainfall in hurricanes and that is it's storm moving," said Landsea. "If the storm changes speed, that's going to dramatically change how much rainfall

you get."

"When a hurricane meanders ashore and stays around," he said, like a houseguest visiting and not leaving when they should, "you get a huge amount of rain."

Both Landsea and Easterling said the link between warming and the speed at which a hurricane moves merits further research. They cite a study published in the scientific journal *Nature* in June by one of their NOAA colleagues, Jim Kossin with the Cooperative Institute for Meteorological Satellite Studies in Madison, Wisconsin.

Are hurricanes slowing down?

Kossin's research suggested warming in the atmosphere slowed the speed of tropical cyclones by an average of 10 percent between 1949 and 2016.

And by as much as 20 percent in land areas impacted by storms in the North Atlantic.

The changes might be compounding or dominating increases in rainfall totals, according to the study. Kossin cited several studies that indicated warming is contributing to "a general weakening of summertime tropical circulation" in the atmosphere, which led him to examine how that might impact hurricanes.

No one knows precisely why the atmospheric circulation is weakening and that needs more research, said Easterling, Landsea and others.

Once forward direction is better understood, especially over a long time scale, said Landsea, "that will give us a better indication of whether we're going to have more rain from hurricanes or not."

But to some, Kossin's study seems preposterous. Scientists begin to dissect Florence.

The hurricane not only set rainfall records in North Carolina, it became one of the rainiest storms ever to strike the United States over the past 70 years, concluded Ken Kunkel, a climate researcher and meteorologist with NOAA and North Carolina State University.

In preliminary research released this week. Based on four-day rainfall totals, Florence dropped an average of 17.5 inches of rain over a 14,600 square mile area. That ranks Florence second only to Harvey for an area of that same size.

Harvey dropped an average of 25.6 inches of rain over a 14,600 square mile area. Harvey also ranks first for an area 20,000 square miles in size, but Kunkel's research shows Florence dropped to seventh in that category.

Similar to Harvey, Florence was blocked to the north and west, with no steering currents pushing it around. At one point, the storm was moving at only 2 mph, said Jessica Whitehead, coastal communities hazards adaptation specialist with North Carolina Sea Grant. "That circulation coming in over the warm

water just funnels the water and in this case, it was a fire hose aimed at the Cape Fear River basin."

But Whitehead isn't ready to definitively link that rainfall to climate change.

"I prefer to see those rigorous attribution studies after the event before I say 'x' amount of this rainfall was caused by climate change," she said. "It certainly fits the pattern of what we expect to see from these storms as a result of climate change."

A very wet year

One factor that contributed to Florence's flooding — rain that fell earlier in the year — also may be linked to the warming climate, NOAA scientists said this week.

Data collected in locations around the globe show an increase in moisture content as the atmosphere warms.

Rainfall across parts of the eastern United States this year rank among the top 30 percent on record, including many sites that rank among the top 10, including Wilmington, the NOAA data shows. And that reinforces a trend seen in recent decades.

By July 30 this year, rainfall records had been set six times in Wilmington, including a new record for May with 14.30 inches. Records were also set 11 times in North Myrtle Beach, South Carolina. National Weather Service records show. That rain likely diminished the area's capacity to absorb rainfall during Florence, exacerbating the flooding as rivers in the region rose with the hurricane's torrential rainfall.

The gauge at Wilmington International Airport recorded 23.05 inches of rain during Florence, pushing the station to a new annual record of 86.25 inches. That's nearly double the normal — 45.65 inches — through Sept. 26 and topped an 83.65-inch annual record set in 1877, with three months still to go.

The above-normal rainfall this year continues a long-term trend meteorologists are seeing in the Wilmington area, said Tim Armstrong, a climate specialist with the Weather Service office in Wilmington. "The 30-year average rainfall totals have sloped upward by 15 inches over the past 100 years."

Surging seas

The storm surge from Florence and whether it was affected by the six inch rise in sea levels along the North Carolina coast since the 1970s will be another area that gets intense study in the weeks ahead, said Whitehead.

The wind- and pressure-driven water surged through Pamlico Sound in exactly the right direction to flow into New Bern, said Whitehead. "Behaven and Little Washington also took some of the bigger surge totals."

Just how rising sea levels might have had an impact is hard to sort out, she said.

Somany ingredients go into a storm surge, such as the angle of a storm's approach, wind direction and geography where it hits the coast. Complicating factors even further was Florence's arrival in the days just after a seasonal new moon high tide.

It's also hard for scientists to compare floods from rainfall or storm surge to determine how they've changed over time because landscapes changed so dramatically over the past 50 or 75 years. Landsea and others pointed out the impacts from hurricanes are getting worse because of the urbanization of the coastline, which reduces the capacity for the rain to infiltrate into the ground.

And, while the rise in sea levels may have made coastal flooding worse, so has coastal development, said Evans. "We put a lot of structures in harm's way."

The New York-based First Street Foundation is among the groups that believe sea level rise already is making the impact of storms like Florence worse.

In a quick-turn study in the days after Florence, Foundation scientists took readings from 75 stations collecting data when Florence pushed ashore. They compared that with previous studies and concluded some 51,000 homes on the coast were threatened by Florence's storm surge, said Steven McAlpine, chief of data science for the non-profit foundation's Flood Qproject. Of those homes, some 28,000 were constructed after 1970.

"We also looked at what that could look like in the future," McAlpine said. "Twice as many homes would be affected by Florence-like storm in 2050, even if there was no additional development."

Preparing for the worst

Just before Florence hit Swansboro with 34 inches of rain, the second highest total in the state, Whitehead and local officials had completed initial meetings on preparing for climate change impacts. Town officials had mentioned their drainage improvements and thought things would function as needed, she said. And, they'd mapped out all the places they thought might flood as the result of rising sea levels.

But nobody could have predicted the impact of the rain that fell during Florence, she said. "It's very hard to visualize 34 inches of rain. Every place on that asset map that we said we were worried about flooded."

Tunst said his coastal community could have survived Florence "pretty well, had it just moved on."

"I fully expect that Florence is sort of our wake-up call that we are on the right path," he said. "And, that other communities are going to have to start realizing that these kinds of storms are our future."

Marine Corps Installations East-Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune

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A6 Monday, October 1, 2018 THE DAILY NEWS www.JDNews.com

Opponent of US military bases wins Okinawa election

By Simon Denyer
The Washington Post

TOKYO — Denny Tamaki was elected Sunday as the next governor of Okinawa prefecture in Japan, after a campaign focused on sharply reducing the U.S. military presence on the island.

Okinawa is home to about half the 54,000 U.S. troops stationed in Japan and houses the largest U.S. air base in the Asia-Pacific region. The U.S. military says its presence on the island is vital not only for the defense of Japan but also for keeping the peace in the entire region, from Taiwan and China to the Korean Peninsula and down to the Philippines.

But Okinawans feel that their small island bears an unfair burden of the U.S. military presence in Japan.



Supporters head to a rally for Denny Tamaki, who was elected governor of Okinawa. (KOSUKE OKAHARA/FOR THE WASHINGTON POST)

They complain about the noise of low-flying aircraft and the dangers of accidents, as well as crimes committed over the years by members of the U.S. military. Some also feel that the presence of the bases could make their island a target in any regional military confrontation.

Tamaki, like previous governor Takeshi Onaga,

who died in office last month, wants a fundamental reduction of the U.S. presence here, a stance that will add stress to the United States' alliance with Japan. With 60 percent of ballots counted Sunday night, he had won 55 percent of the vote, with his main rival, Atsushi Sakima, who was backed by Japan's ruling

Liberal Democratic Party, winning 44 percent.

Tamaki is the son of an Okinawan waitress and an American Marine, whom he has never met. He says that will stand him in good stead as he tries to negotiate with Washington as well as Tokyo.

The key issue is Marine Corps Air Station Futenma, which sits in the middle of residential areas in the city of Ginowan. There is a two-decades-old plan to relocate the base to a more remote site at Henoko in the north of the island and move nearly half of the 10,000 Marines on the island to bases in Guam, Hawaii and Australia. The move has been delayed largely because of local opposition.

Tamaki opposes the expansion of the Henoko facility, known as Camp Schwab, and instead

demands a more radical redistribution of U.S. forces to other parts of Japan or abroad.

The central government in Tokyo insists it has the constitutional right to decide on national security issues, and it wants to push ahead with the relocation plan. It won a legal battle against Onaga when he tried to block the move to Henoko.

But Tamaki's victory spells another round of tough negotiations and potentially more legal battles over the relocation plan. "I'd like to promise that I will build on Governor Onaga's foundation," he told a local television station shortly after Japanese media declared him the victor.

"What people cannot accept is the relocation to Henoko, and I will firmly carry out the will of the people."

VOTE

From Page A1

Commissioner Jack Bright said there would be a debate about the best way to proceed with the fees, whether it's removing the fee temporarily as per Price's suggestion or continuing to charge a fee as usual.

Pointing out Jacksonville and Swansboro as examples, Commissioner Royce Bennett said he thought waiving storm damage fees was a good idea.

"I think that by waiving their permit fees for storm damage, we can encourage more people to get permits," Bennett said. "I think it will keep people from getting scammed by unscrupulous people."

Bright said he thinks both general items will come down to a vote.

The BOC will also vote to approve the Onslow County Alcoholic Beverage Control Board's travel policy and to approve submitted bonds by the ABC.

Reporter Maxim Tamarov can be reached at 910-219-8439 or mta-marov@jdnews.com

NORTH CAROLINA ROUNDUP

Funeral services set for 6-year-old who disappeared at park

GASTONIA — Funeral services have been set for a 6-year-old North Carolina

boy who went missing at a park and was found dead after an extensive search. According to an obituary, a visitation for Maddox Ritch will be held Thursday at a funeral

home in Huntersville, followed by a funeral service the next day. The burial will be private. The boy's father has said Maddox ran off as he and a friend walked at Rankin

Lake Park in Gastonia on Sept. 22. Ian Ritch has said he couldn't catch up with his son, who was autistic, because he has neuropathy in his feet due to diabetes. Maddox's body was

found in a creek slightly more than a mile (1.6 kilometers) east of the park after days of searching. An investigation is ongoing.

The Associated Press

OPTIONS

From Page A1

Christy Grifaldo of Grifaldo Properties, property management chairwoman for the Jacksonville Board of Realtors, said her property management company alone has had 11 tenants displaced as a result of hurricane damage to the residential properties where they live.

"We've had people displaced by tropical storms but nothing like this," Grifaldo said.

Grifaldo said they are working closely with the owners and tenants to help address each situation and they have some who are working to terminate leases and others who have chosen to go to temporary housing until the repairs are made and they can return to the property that was damaged. Grifaldo said they don't make the determination of what property is uninhabitable or not, that is typically the insurance adjuster for the property owner.

While every situation is different and agreements between a landlord and tenant vary, there are options people have to protect their rights if the residence they are renting is damaged after a natural disaster such as Hurricane Florence.

Roger Cook, a staff attorney with the Wilmington office of Legal Aid of North Carolina, said the first step a tenant should take is to determine if their written lease includes provisions specific to termination of lease and matters related to any extensive damage or destruction of property.

While a contract between a tenant and landlord is binding, no provision can override state law.

"Anything in conflict with law in North Carolina; that is not an enforceable provision," Cook said.

If there is nothing in the lease that would otherwise address the issue, there are options a tenant can consider if their residence has been severely damaged by a disaster and is considered unsafe or unfit to occupy and the cost for repairs is greater than the amount of rent paid over a year.

In such cases, Cook said, North Carolina law requires notice of termination of lease within 10 days and payment of rent up to the time of departure.

If a tenant does not follow that process they still have the option to cancel their lease if the landlord does not make repairs to make the premises in a fit and safe condition within a reasonable amount of time.

"There are two different roads to go down in this situation," Cook said.

Cook noted that while state statute spells out some protections for tenants, leases are a contract between a tenant and landlord and they can always make an agreement of their choice if they abide by the law and it is a consensual agreement.

"It is a private arrangement between a tenant and landlord and everything is up for discussion," Cook said. "There is no obstacle to them reaching an agreement if both sides consent to it, provided that it follows state landlord-tenant laws."

Cook said there may be an agreement that the tenant will return once the property

is repaired but a tenant is not required to pay rent for the time that they do not live there.

Cook added that tenants should also be aware that a landlord cannot force them out of a property or seize their personal property

without a court order.

"They, by law, cannot take matters into their own hand," Cook said.

"Self-help evictions are not allowed in North Carolina," Cook said people can contact Legal Aid of North Carolina at 866-219-5262

to request to talk to a staff attorney about specific questions.

Laura Brewer, a spokeswoman for the North Carolina Office of the Attorney General, said each case is dependent on the lease and tenants with

concerns can contact the Consumer Protection Division at 1-877-5-NOSCAM or ncdco.gov/complaint.

Reporter Jannette Pippin can be reached at 910-382-2557 or Jannette.Pippin@JDNews.com.

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Sunday, November 18, 2018

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THE DAILY NEWS

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Point of Contact: Commanding General, Director of Public Affairs, MCEAST, 910-401-6650 / nat.barry@usmc.mil

THE DAILY NEWS www.JDNnews.com Sunday, September 30, 2018 A7

Handful of parks, attractions open after Florence

By Kelsey Stiglitz
The Daily News

With 27 counties in a state of emergency throughout North Carolina, it's no surprise state parks were also affected by Hurricane Florence.

Some locations remained closed as of Friday, like Hammocks Beach State Park and Moores Creek National Battlefield. Other attractions, however, have already reopened after the storm.

Fort Macon is reopen, according to its website. Staff at the visitors center said the park has been open since Monday but park staff could not be reached for comment.

According to Sarah Kendrick, park superintendent for Hammocks Beach, the park sustained significant damage to its docks and several trees fell in the mainland. She said crews have been busy performing clean-up work until the park can open to the public.

"We're hoping to have mainland portion open Oct. 1, but the ferry will not be running anymore this year," Kendrick said.

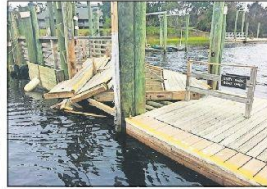
She said losing use of the docks due to storm damage does not allow for use of the ferry. An estimated date for Bear Island reopening could not be given yet, however. Kendrick said damages to the park included a number of downed trees and some building damage at the visitor's center, but the most was lost on the beachfront, where sand was displaced and the boardwalk was destroyed.

"All of our beaches are going to remain closed indefinitely, but we've been working really hard to get it back open," Kendrick said.

Other waterfront locations, including the Cape Fear Lookout National Seashore, remain closed, including reservations for cabins. Long Point Cabin reservations have been cancelled for the rest of the year, and Great Island Cabins have been cancelled through Oct. 25, according to a news release from the National Park Service Incident Management team.

"All visitor facilities and services are closed, and reopening schedule is not available at this time," stated the release.

Some attractions at the park, like the Cape Lookout lighthouse, have been repaired and are operational, according to the release. Other areas, including a two-mile stretch of road on North Core Banks, was damaged



The docks at Hammocks Beach State Park will be closed due to storm damage, park officials said. (CONTRIBUTED PHOTO)

and will need to be rerouted. The Moores Creek National Battlefield also remains closed, stated the release. Over 50 percent of the park is still flooded at the park in Currie, although flood waters have begun to recede. The release stated a reopening schedule could not be determined.

For those hoping to find a historical attraction open post-Florence, Tyrone Palace in New Bern was slated to open Saturday. According to a news release from Tyrone Palace, a select number of exhibits will be open to visitors. The Dixon House remains closed for repairs due to damages, but the Governor's Palace, Kitchen Office, Stable Office and historic grounds and garden will all be open.

Tyrone Palace Executive Director Bill McCrea said in the release he was thankful for the efforts his staff put into reopening.

"Tyrone Palace is an important piece of New Bern's history and tourism, and our reopening is symbolic of the hard work the people of New Bern have put into reopening their community," McCrea stated.

Discounted group rates will be available for visitors Saturday, starting at \$12 for adults and \$4 for children, according to the release.

Both the state aquariums in Eastern North Carolina are also open following Florence. The aquariums at Pine Knoll Shores and Fort Fisher both reopened Monday, according to their respective Facebook pages. Representatives from the Pine Knoll Shores aquarium did not respond to request for comment by deadline.

Coastal tourist attractions, including the coast itself in some areas, have not been accessible following Florence.

Aboard Camp Lejeune, all Onslow Beach lodging reservations through Dec. 31 will be cancelled due to damages from the storm,

Beach will reopen for day visitors and guests," the post reads.

Jacksonville-Onslow Tourism Director Donna Hammonds said the beaches in the area will certainly be impacted, along with waterfront communities like Swansboro.

She said fishing is a big attraction in the fall and the hurricane may dampen plans for fishermen, especially with debris and silt run-off present.

"I think everybody is just in recovery; just trying to get the basic services running and repaired right now," Hammonds said.

She said tourism would be affected by Florence, but it

was too early to tell how heavily it would be hit.

Tim Baker, a real estate agent with Treasure Realty, which offers vacation rentals and real estate on Topsail Island, said vacation property revenue will take a hit.

"There definitely will be a down-turn because there's still a mandatory evacuation (on Topsail)," Baker said.

While a number of houses are ready to move-in or rent, he said many more sustained damages after Florence. Generally, Baker said fall is a busy time for vacationers up until Thanksgiving and Christmas — which come with their own spikes in rentals. Although those planning to

visit nearby beaches may not be able to get there until the spring, Baker said he doesn't expect next year's summer season to be impacted too much.

"Folks might not even know there was a hurricane here," Baker said.

Regardless, he said there's no way to prepare for natural disasters in this business, and knows this fall will be far from the "robust business" season it usually is.

"In real estate, all we can do is react to the storm," Baker said.

Reporter Kelsey Stiglitz can be reached at 910-219-8453 or kstiglitz@JDNnews.com.



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Marine Corps Installations East-Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune
NOTICE OF AVAILABILITY
Draft Environmental Assessment for Demolition of Historic Properties in Accordance with the Infrastructure Reset Strategy

The United States Marine Corps (USMC), in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, Council on Environmental Quality guidance implementing NEPA, 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) parts 1500-1508, and, Marine Corps regulations for implementing NEPA (MCO 5200.2) has prepared a Draft Environmental Assessment (EA) for demolition of historic properties in accordance with the USMC Infrastructure Reset Strategy. The 73 historic properties proposed for reduction as a part of this action are no longer considered mission essential by the installation. Alternatives for reuse are neither practical (e.g., building design is obsolete) nor economically feasible (e.g., costs to bring up to current building code). Demolition would be completed by 2027. These 73 historic buildings represent 10% of the total proposed demolitions.

A Draft EA was prepared that evaluated demolition and the No Action Alternative. Potential impacts on cultural resources, water resources, hazardous materials and waste, biological resources, and coastal zone were analyzed. Marine Corps Installations East-Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune consulted with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), and other parties as required under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and its implementing regulations (36 CFR section 800.3-6). A Programmatic Agreement is being reviewed by USMC, ACHP, SHPO, and other parties. The Draft EA is available for review at:

<https://www.lejeune.marines.mil/Offices/Staff/Environmental-Mgmt/Environmental-Assessments/>

Please provide comments by October 31, 2018

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