

FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

1. **Name of Action.** Construction of a Multi-Activity Center (MAC) Building for the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center at Glynco, Georgia.
2. **Description.** The MAC would consist of one 2-story building (approximately 20,000 square feet) that includes rooms for short-term ammo storage, a weapons display area, weapons storage, classrooms, and office space; and an ammunition storage building (illustrated in Figure A-1, Appendix A).
3. **Alternatives.** Alternatives considered included: (1) the No Action Alternative, (2) Alternative locations at FLETC, and (3) the Proposed Action.
4. **Anticipated Environmental Impacts.** The proposed action would not be expected to impact any federally listed (endangered, threatened, or candidate) species. There are no wetlands on the proposed site and there would be no anticipated effect on historic properties.
5. **Mitigation.** The proposed action would have only minor environmental impacts. Project mitigation would consist of appropriate measures for control of erosion and storm water runoff; the use of best management practices; planting of trees, shrubs and grass after construction; and protection of adjacent trees from machinery and construction equipment and activities.
6. **Finding of No Significant Impact.** The enclosed Environmental Assessment (EA) was prepared and evaluated pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (Public Law 91-190, 42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) and the Department of Treasury Directive of 1990 (Treasury Directive 75-02, Department of Treasury Environmental Quality Program). I have concluded that the proposed Multi-Activity Center does not constitute a "major federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment" when considered individually or cumulatively in the context of the referenced act including both direct and indirect impacts. Therefore, an Environmental Impact Statement is not required.
7. **Public Comment.** Copies of this Environmental Assessment and Finding of No Significant Impact have been distributed to agencies, elected officials, organizations, and individuals who have expressed interest in the project. In addition, a news release announcing these documents was issued.
8. **Point of Contact.** Comments and inquiries for further information about this EA and FONSI should be directed to U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District, Mr. David Walker (PD-E), P.O. Box 889, Savannah, Georgia 31402-0889, telephone (912) 652-5793.

Reviewed and Approved by:



Paul Magalski
Assistant Director
Office of Compliance
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center

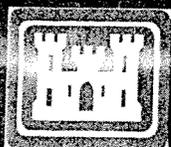
9/3/02

Date

FYD

Sharon

DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT AND FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT CONSTRUCTION OF MULTI-ACTIVITY CENTER FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING CENTER GLYNCO, GEORGIA



Prepared by:
Environmental Resources Branch
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Savannah District

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- Appendix A - Figures
- Appendix B - Threatened and Endangered Species
- Appendix C - News Release
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**DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT
AND
FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT**

FOR

**CONSTRUCTION OF
MULTI-ACTIVITY CENTER**

FLETC, GLYNCO, GEORGIA

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) at Glynco, Georgia, is the nation's leading organization for interagency training of Federal law enforcement personnel. Its mission is to provide high quality, cost-effective training to the Federal Government's law enforcement officers and agents. Currently, 75 Federal agencies participate in training at FLETC. This Environmental Assessment (EA) follows the guidelines and regulations established by the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 and the standards and procedures for implementing those regulations as described in the Department of Treasury Directive of 1990 (Treasury Directive 75-02, Department of ^{the} Treasury Environmental Quality Program). This EA describes those environmental impacts that would result from implementation of the proposed action.

2.0 PURPOSE AND NEED

2.1 LOCATION

The Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) at Glynco is located in Glynn County in southeast Georgia. FLETC is proposing to construct a Multi-Activity Center (MAC). See Figures A1 & A2 of Appendix A for locations.

2.2 DESCRIPTION AND NEED FOR THE PROPOSED ACTION

2.2.1 Description of the Proposed Action

The MAC would consist of one 2-story building (approximately 20,000 square feet) that includes rooms for short-term ammo storage, a weapons display area, weapons storage, classrooms, and office space (illustrated in Figure A-1, Appendix A). The project also includes parking and would result in disturbance to an area of approximately 5.5 acres.

the site is situated in line with noise propagating out of the open trusses of the new indoor/outdoor ranges # 1-3 (Metcalf 2001).

3.3 PROPOSED ACTION (PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE)

The proposed action was chosen over other alternative sites partly because it has better accessibility and a more central location. This facility would also consolidate much of FLETC's firearms related training into one area of FLETC, which would eliminate much traffic between classrooms and ranges. The improved access and central location would lessen the potential for adverse impacts to traffic circulation from the implementation of the MAC. In summary, this alternative was chosen over alternative locations due to a combination of these three factors: low environmental impacts, better accessibility, and superior sound impulses (Saxelbye 2001).

4.0 AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

This chapter presents a description of the vicinity associated with the proposed action and the condition of the existing environment at the location of the proposed action. The characterization of existing conditions provides a baseline for assessing the potential environmental impacts from activities associated with the proposed action. A general overall description is followed by information concerning significant resources that have the potential to be affected by implementation of any of the alternatives that have been considered. This discussion does not include information on all significant resources of the study area since many of these would not have potential to be impacted by alternatives under consideration.

4.1 PHYSIOGRAPHIC SETTING

This chapter presents a description of the vicinity associated with the proposed action and the condition of the existing environment at the location of the proposed action. The characterization of existing conditions provides a baseline for assessing the potential environmental impacts from activities associated with the proposed action. A general overall description is followed by information concerning significant resources that have the potential to be affected by implementation of any of the alternatives that have been considered. This discussion does not include information on all significant resources of the study area since many of these would not have potential to be impacted by alternatives under consideration.

FLETC is located in Glynn County, Georgia, one of the southernmost counties in the state. Glynn County falls within Georgia's coastal zone, and more specifically the Barrier Island Sequence physiographic district. The Barrier Island Sequence covers 1,405,533.6 hectares, or 15.1 percent of Georgia (Elliott and Sassman 1995). The area is comprised of marshes, tidal creeks, lagoons, islands, mainland coast and maritime forests. This physiographic region developed over a period of time as a result of fluctuating sea levels that created a series of shorelines. As the water level changed, a new shoreline, or terrace, formed that was lower and more easterly than the previous one. The older shorelines are visible today as sand ridges while the younger shorelines comprise the coastal islands (Rigdon and Green 1980).

UNDERSTORY		
Saw palmetto	<i>Serenoa repens</i>	Facultative Upland
Greenbrier	<i>Smilax bona-nox</i>	Upland
Bracken fern	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Facultative Upland

A list of Endangered and Threatened Species for Glynn County is enclosed in Appendix B. In the last several years, numerous surveys for State and Federally protected species have been conducted in the vicinity of the proposed action. In 1995, Win Seyle, US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), and Robin Goodloe of the US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) surveyed the site and vicinity of the new Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (ATF) Facility (USACE 2000a) and concluded that there was no available habitat for protected species. This surveyed area is approximately 5700 feet northeast of this proposed action.

Numerous other surveys within the last 5 years have been conducted on FLETC property by USACE staff near the site of this proposed action during Environmental Assessments for the following projects: Physical Security Training Facility; Office Building and Dormitory; Alterations/Additions to Buildings 95, 96, and 97; Campground Facility Upgrade; Chilled Water Distribution System; New Operations building; Transportation, Security, and Administration Facility; Gas Range Facility; and the Bureau of Prisons Building. These surveys have not revealed the presence of any protected species at FLETC. A protected species survey for the Environmental Assessment of this project site did not reveal any gopher tortoise burrows or other habitat suitable for listed species (USACE 2001).

On September 21, 2001, Dr. Gregg Masson (USFWS Field Supervisor), Kathleen Morgan, and Susan Shaw of FLETC discussed the programmatic exclusion of FLETC from Section 7 coordination under NEPA. During this conference call, the above parties agreed that there was no critical habitat or protected species on FLETC and therefore, no need for coordination with the USFWS (Masson 2001) for proposed actions at FLETC.

4.3 CULTURAL RESOURCES

The prehistoric cultural background begins with the arrival of humans into Georgia approximately 12,000 years ago. Archeologists have divided coastal Georgia's prehistoric culture history based on cultural adaptations. A historic context (Messick 1999) for FLETC contains a detailed history of the project area. The reader is referred to that document for more information on the historic period.

No historic structures or archeological sites are known to exist within the proposed project area. A historic building survey was conducted by New South Associates in 1999. Two historic districts were identified, and neither would be impacted by this project.

No previously recorded or newly identified cultural resources were discovered within the proposed project boundaries during this investigation. Materials observed on the surface in the project area were modern and no site number was assigned to the surface scatter.

the proximity of the project to the nearest wetlands. Incorporation of standard erosion controls during construction (i.e. silt fences) would protect any nearby wetlands.

5.2 CULTURAL RESOURCES

The two historic districts that were identified would not be impacted by this project.

No previously recorded or newly identified cultural resources were discovered within the proposed project boundaries during this investigation. Materials observed on the surface in the project area were modern and no site number was assigned to the surface scatter. It is recommended that should the design of this project change, FLETC should coordinate the changes with the GASHPO to ensure there will be no impacts on other cultural resources. For more detailed information on the cultural resource survey and the cultural resources in the vicinity see Appendix E.

5.3 TRAFFIC CIRCULATION/SAFETY

The proposed action would accommodate an increased training mission and therefore may result in an increase in traffic volume at FLETC. There would be an expected increase in traffic volume in the vicinity of the MAC after project implementation.

The proposed action was chosen over other alternative sites partly because it has better accessibility. The improved access would lessen adverse impacts to traffic circulation from the implementation of the MAC. This facility would also consolidate much of FLETC's firearms related training into one area of FLETC, which would eliminate much traffic between classrooms and ranges.

However, the proposed project would not be expected to have a significant adverse impact on circulation within FLETC due to a lack of current circulation and traffic problems in the vicinity of this proposed action; and the expected overall beneficial impact on circulation at FLETC.

5.4 COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT

Since the project is not within or adjacent to tidal waters or the shoreline, there are no likely impacts to coastal resources.

5.5 SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC FEATURES

The proposed project would help to provide the necessary facilities needed to meet the current and future training mission at FLETC.

5.6 UNAVOIDABLE ADVERSE EFFECTS

The creation of paved surfaces and construction of structures would increase storm water runoff on the proposed construction site. Similar impacts would be expected if these actions were taken at another location. However, the proposed action would be conducted in compliance with the Master Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) for FLETC (QST 1999).

Copy of the draft EA has been sent to the Georgia State Historic Preservation Officer to obtain their concurrence with our determination of no impacts to historic properties or cultural resources from the proposed construction.

The draft EA was made available for review by the general public by placing it in the Brunswick public library for 30 days. A notice (Appendix C) was published in the *Brunswick News* on May 30, 2002, announcing the availability of the document.

Construction permits and other state/county permits that need to be obtained prior to construction are the responsibility of FLETC and/or its contractors.

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APPENDIX A

FIGURES

Protected Species in Glynn County

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status
Mammals			
<i>Balaena glacialis</i>	Right whale	E	E
<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	Humpback whale	E	E
<i>Myotis austroriparius</i>	Southeastern bat	SC	N
<i>Trichechus manatus</i>	West Indian manatee	E	E
Birds			
<i>Aimophila aestivals</i>	Bachman's sparrow	SC	R
<i>Charadrius melodus</i>	Piping plover	T	T
<i>Charadrius wilsonia</i>	Wilson's plover	N	R
<i>Dendroica kirtlandii</i>	Kirtland's warbler	E	E
<i>Falco sparverius paulus</i>	Southeastern American kestrel	N	E
<i>Haliaeetus L. leucocephalus</i>	Southern bald eagle	T	E
<i>Haematopus palliatus</i>	American oystercatcher	N	R
<i>Mycteria americana</i>	Wood stork	E	E
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded woodpecker	E	E
<i>Sterna antillarum</i>	Least tern	N	R
<i>Sterna nilotica</i>	Gull-billed tern	N	T
<i>Vermivora bachmanii</i>	Bachman's warbler	E	E
Reptiles			
<i>Caretta caretta</i>	Loggerhead sea turtle	T	T
<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	Green sea turtle	T	T
<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	Leatherback sea turtle	E	E
<i>Drymarchon corais couperi</i>	Eastern indigo snake	T	T
<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	Hawksbill sea turtle	E	E
<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>	Gopher tortoise	SC	T
<i>Lepidochelys kempii</i>	Kemp's Ridley sea turtle	E	E
<i>Ophisaurus compressus</i>	Island glass lizard	SC	N
Amphibians			
<i>Rana areolata aesopus</i>	Florida gopher frog	SC	N
<i>Rana capito capito</i>	Carolina gopher frog	SC	N
Fish/Shellfish			
<i>Acipenser brevirostrum</i>	Shortnose sturgeon	E	E
<i>Elliptio spinosa</i>	Altamaha spiny mussel	SC	N
Plants			
<i>Litsea aestivalis</i>	Pondspice	SC	T
<i>Plantago sparsiflora</i>	Pineland Plantain	SC	N
<i>Sageretia minutiflora</i>	Climbing buckthorn	N	T
<i>Tillandsia recurvata</i>	Ball-moss	N	T

E – Endangered T - Threatened R – Rare N - None SC - Species Management Concern

Source: The information in this table was obtained from USFWS in May 2002.

NEWS RELEASE

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers announces on behalf of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) the availability of an Environmental Assessment for the proposed Multi-Activity Center Facility at FLETC, Glynn County, GA.

Comment period will extend 30 days from the date of this publication. This document is available for review at the Glynn County Public Library. For more information contact Mr. David Walker of the Savannah District at 912-652-5793.

APPENDIX D

COORDINATION LETTERS

APPENDIX E

CULTURAL RESOURCE REPORT

1.0 INTRODUCTION AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC), Glynn County, Georgia, is proposing to construct a new multi-activity center (MAC) that will provide classroom support for the outdoor fire ranges. The building will contain classrooms, lab areas, weapons storage, and offices for the firearms staff. The project entails construction of the building, access roads and parking areas. The area is currently wooded with a mixture of pine and hardwoods as well as saw palmetto and wax myrtle. A buffer will separate the MAC from the private housing development to the east. The project area encompasses approximately 9.6 acres (Figure 1).

Julie Morgan and Judy Wood, archeologists, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District, investigated the project area for cultural resources on September 4-6, 2001. The area was shovel tested to locate, identify and evaluate cultural resources. A surface scatter of 2 modern bricks was noted but no other artifacts were associated with them. Other surface scatters of modern materials were noted in firebreaks. No site numbers were assigned.

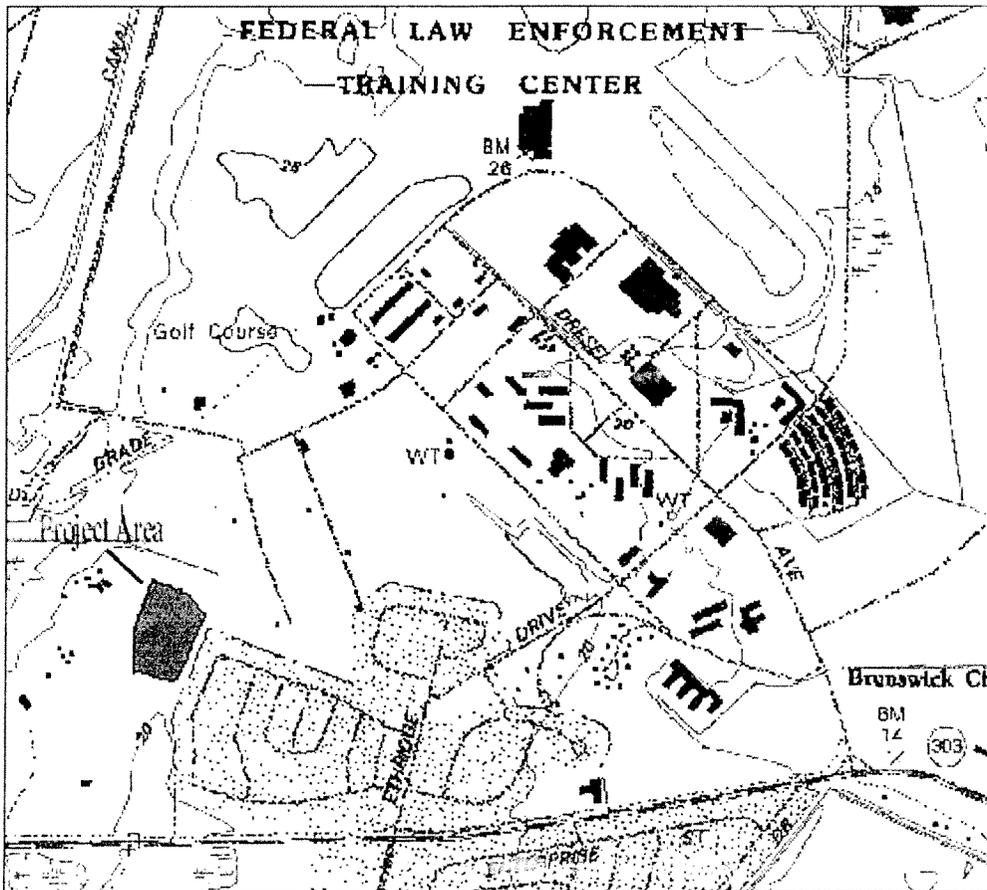


Figure 1 - Project Area, Brunswick East Quadrangle, 7.5 minute series

stratum that extends from 19-34 inches below surface. The hardpan is generally black in the upper part, very dark brown in the middle and dark brown towards the bottom. The water table ranges from 18 to 40 inches below the surface from late summer to fall. The typical soil profile is:

- A1: very dark gray (10YR 3/1) fine sand, 0-3 inches (0-7.6 cm).
- A21: gray fine sand (10YR 6/1), 3-7 inches (7.6 – 17.8 cm).
- A22: light gray fine sand (10YR 7/2), 7-19 inches (17.8 – 48.3 cm).
- B21h: black fine sand (10YR 2/1), 19-23 inches (48.3 – 58.4 cm).
- B22h: very dark brown fine sand (10YR 2/2), 23-30 inches (58.4 – 76.2 cm).

Mandarin soils range from extremely acid to medium acid. The soil is best suited for growing blueberries, bahiagrass, and loblolly and slash pine.

2.3 FLORA AND FAUNA

Georgia's coastal zone is one of the most biologically diverse regions in the state. The variety of resources made the coastal area ideal for prehistoric habitation and exploitation. The coastal zone can be divided into smaller microenvironments--open sea, beach and dune, maritime forest and pine forest. Archeological evidence indicates that fish, shellfish and turtles were obtained from aquatic habitats, and nuts, deer and small mammals were collected from terrestrial locations. The abundant food sources found in the tidal creeks, marshes and maritime forests offered prehistoric populations sustenance year round.

3.0 PREVIOUS RESEARCH

The passage of the National Historic Preservation Act in 1966 ushered in the era of federally mandated archeology. As a result of this act and subsequent legislation, thousands of archeological investigations have been conducted. A search of the National Archeological Database produced a list of 65 reports for Glynn County, Georgia. Most of these reports are the result of project-specific site identification surveys. A query of the Georgia Archaeological Site Files yielded 32 reports on file.

No large-scale archeological investigations have been conducted at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center. Several areas of the campus were surveyed for archeological sites prior to the construction of new training facilities and complexes in 1992 (Taylor Anderson Architects et al 1992). Sixty-five (65) acres were investigated and no cultural resources were located. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District, has conducted small phase I surveys on a project-by-project basis (Morgan 2001; U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 1997a; 1997b; 1998a; 1998b; 2000a; 2000b; 2000c; 2001). One archeological site, 9GN287, was located as a result of these investigations (Figure 3). The site consisted of one plain sand-tempered ceramic sherd and was determined not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. An architectural inventory of FLETC was conducted in 1998; two historic districts were identified (Messick 1999). Both of the districts date to the Navy's occupation of the property during World War II.

fluted or unfluted points with broad blades characterize the Middle Paleoindian subperiod (11,000 - 10,500 BP). Dalton and related points, including the Quad and Beaver Lake types, are identified with the Late Paleoindian subperiod, which dates from 10,500 - 9,900 BP. Four types of Paleoindian sites have been defined for Georgia based on site location, size, and tool assemblages (O'Steen et al. 1986). The smallest sites are short-term camps with tool assemblages composed of a narrow range of tool types. Bifacially flaked knives manufactured from local sources are common. These types of sites are common throughout the Southeast, and without diagnostics, are indistinguishable from Early Archaic sites (Anderson et al. 1990).

Few Paleoindian sites have been recorded in coastal Georgia. This region of the state appears to have been largely unoccupied until later in the period or the Early Archaic.

4.1.2 Archaic Period (ca. 10,000 BP - 3,000 BP)

Side- and corner-notched points broadly characterize the Archaic period. Diagnostic projectile points include Florida Morrow Mountain and Kirk Serrated. Fiber-tempered and sand-tempered pottery appear in the artifact assemblage around 4,500 BP. Although some groups undoubtedly became more sedentary, others organized subsistence activities into planned seasonal movements, creating a need for special-purpose camps. These include semi-permanent base camps, seasonal upland camps, quarries, and caves (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980). Later in the period (5,000 BP - 3,000 BP), groups became more sedentary, as their reliance on plants and plant harvesting increased. A general subsistence model for the Late Archaic may include wild and domesticated plant harvests, fish, aquatic animals, and small game that could be consumed or stored in the summer season. Intensive harvesting and hunting took place in the fall at smaller, temporary base and extractive camps located in upland settings. In the winter, base camps relied on stored foods and hunting. The cycle began again in the spring, with special task groups reoccupying the upland settlements (Elliott and Sassman 1995).

Archaic period sites are more prevalent in the northern part of Georgia. Of the Archaic sites recorded in Coastal Georgia, Late Archaic sites are the most common. Researchers have posited a number of reasons for this possible bias. First, Early and Middle Archaic period sites may be difficult to locate due to rising sea levels that may have inundated or eroded the sites. Also, artifacts manufactured from organic materials may no longer be detectable in the archeological record (Elliott and Sassman 1995).

4.1.3 Woodland Period (1,000 BP - AD 900.)

The Woodland Period is characterized by the presence of ceramics, conical burial mound complexes, and sedentary village life that included maize horticulture. The Early Woodland Period exhibits some cultural continuity with the Late Archaic. However, ceremonialism, as evidenced in mound constructions, increases and mortuary practices are elaborated. Early Woodland sites in southern Georgia are represented by Refuge and Deptford series ceramics, which are developments from the Archaic period fiber-tempered ceramics (Caldwell 1958). Deptford ceramics are sand-tempered with cord-marked, simple- or checked-stamped exteriors. Large shell middens are the most common site type along the coast. Deptford sites are rarely

Cumberland Island were abandoned by 1683 as a result of increased English aggression. Skirmishes between the Spanish and English continued until the signing of the Treaty of Paris in 1763 (Thomas 1993).

Glynn County was established in 1777, and it is one of Georgia's original seven counties. After the Revolution the county became home to large rice, sugar, and cotton plantations. Brunswick, founded earlier in 1771, was designated the county seat in 1797 as it grew in size and prosperity. The city, with its natural harbor, soon emerged as a major shipping and commercial center. In the 1850s, the railroad replaced ships as the main form of transport.

The harbor remained relatively inactive until after the Civil War when Glynn and surrounding counties became exporters of naval stores and lumber. Brunswick, with the combination of the port and railroad lines, lured several industries into the region. Most of the industrial growth was related to the timber and paper industry.

In 1942 the Navy established Glynnco Naval Air Station in Glynn County (Messick 1999). The Department of Defense decommissioned the 4,200-acre base in 1974. During the base's years of operation it served as a home to a dirigible fleet and jet aircraft. Many of the buildings that relate to the Naval Air Station were demolished in the 1970s shortly before decommissioning. Part of the former Naval Air Station was used to create a civilian airport for Glynn County and the city of Brunswick. The Government transferred the remaining 1,525.82 acres to the Department of Treasury in 1976 and 1978 (Figure 4). Training began at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center in September of 1975.

5.0 FIELD METHODS

Shovel tests were excavated at 30m intervals on 4-E/W aligned transects. An east/west trending road coursed through the project area dividing the survey area in half. This was used as the center line and all shovel tests along the road were assigned the number 0. Those excavated north of the road were assigned an 'N' designation (i.e., T1, st1N), while those south of the road were differentiated with an 'S' (i.e., T1, st1S). Shovel test locations were laid out using a tape and compass when vegetation allowed, otherwise, pacing was used to locate the shovel test position (Figure 4). Shovel tests measured 30cm in diameter and were dug until sterile soil, the B21h Horizon, or impenetrable roots were encountered. All removed soil was screened through 1/4" hardware cloth. Profiles and measurements were recorded for all shovel tests.

All field notes, maps and associated documentation will be stored at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center in Glynco, Georgia, after all applicable coordination has been completed.

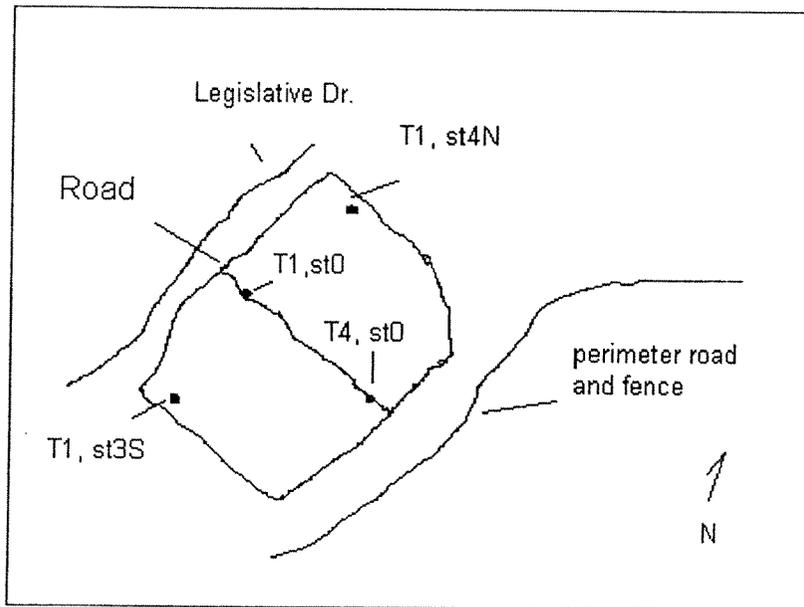


Figure 5 - Sketch Map of Survey Area

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**SHOVEL TEST LOG
MAC,
FLETC, GLYNN CO., GA**

Transect	ST#	Site/IF#	Neg/Pos	Depth (cm)	Volume (m3)	Comments
1	0		Neg.	49	0.035	center line
1	1N		Neg.	53	0.037	
1	2N		Neg.	50	0.035	
1	3N		Neg.	44	0.031	
1	4N		Neg.	48	0.034	
1	1S		Neg.	58	0.041	
1	2S		Neg.	53	0.037	
1	3S		Neg.	60	0.042	
2	0		Neg.	50	0.035	center line
2	1N		Neg.	56	0.04	
2	2N		Neg.	54	0.038	
2	3N		Neg.	45	0.032	
2	4N		Neg.	50	0.035	
2	1S		Neg.	52	0.037	
2	2S		Neg.	46	0.033	
2	3S		Neg.	44	0.031	
3	0		Neg.	60	0.042	center line
3	1N		Neg.	44	0.031	
3	2N		Neg.	52	0.037	
3	3N		Neg.	51	0.036	
3	4N		Neg.	61	0.043	
3	1S		Neg.	52	0.037	
3	2S		Neg.	51	0.036	
3	3S		Neg.	44	0.031	Disturbed profile center line
4	0		Neg.	68	0.048	center line
4	1N		Neg.	60	0.042	
4	2N		Neg.	63	0.045	
4	3N		Neg.	61	0.043	
4	4N		Neg.	43	0.03	
4	1S		Neg.	52	0.037	
4	2S		Neg.	50	0.035	
4	3S		Neg.	63	0.045	
btwn 3/4	btwn 0,1		Neg.	33	0.023	near brick scatter
Avg.				52.1212121		
Depth						
Tot. Vol.					1.214	