

JAMES J. ROWLEY TRAINING CENTER

United States Secret Service

Master Plan Update

Draft Submittal



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Master Plan Update - Draft Submittal

Prepared by

TranSystems
The Urban Collaborative

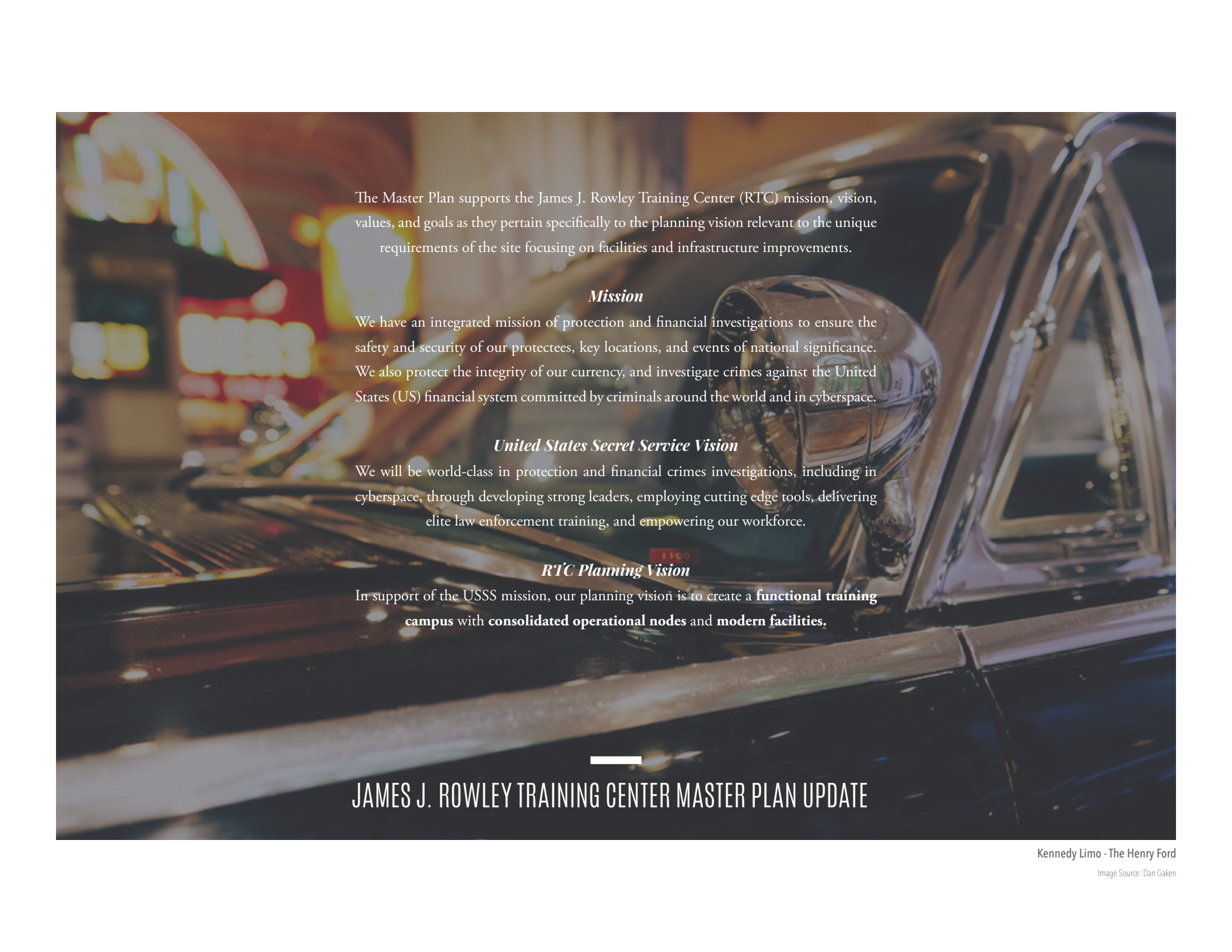
For the

United States Secret Service

Under

Solicitation 70US0921Q70090233
Amendment 0002





The Master Plan supports the James J. Rowley Training Center (RTC) mission, vision, values, and goals as they pertain specifically to the planning vision relevant to the unique requirements of the site focusing on facilities and infrastructure improvements.

Mission

We have an integrated mission of protection and financial investigations to ensure the safety and security of our protectees, key locations, and events of national significance. We also protect the integrity of our currency, and investigate crimes against the United States (US) financial system committed by criminals around the world and in cyberspace.

United States Secret Service Vision

We will be world-class in protection and financial crimes investigations, including in cyberspace, through developing strong leaders, employing cutting edge tools, delivering elite law enforcement training, and **empowering** our workforce.

RTC Planning Vision

In support of the USSS mission, our planning vision is to create a **functional training campus** with **consolidated operational nodes** and **modern facilities**.

JAMES J. ROWLEY TRAINING CENTER MASTER PLAN UPDATE

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01 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



USSS in Washington, DC

Image Source: USSS Instagram

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

United States Secret Service James J. Rowley Training Center Master Plan

The primary goal of this task is to evaluate existing infrastructure against requirements and sequence a capital improvement program that closes capability gaps based on a stakeholder-defined vision for an update to the United States Secret Service (USSS) James J. Rowley Training Center (RTC) Master Plan (MP). The MP update *process* included field data collection, development of a planning vision, analysis of the existing infrastructure, the development of alternative Courses of Action (COAs), the preparation of the preferred COA, and identification of renovation and new construction projects to provide an effective and efficient plan.

Leadership Intent

Special Agent In Charge (SAIC) Durkan Key Leadership Intent

"Develop a *list of capability gaps and projects.*"

"RTC is a *hub for basic* and *INSERVICE training.*"

"Institutionalize ability to *plan* and *forecast* the *future new missions and technology.*"

Key Drivers

- Improve the operational environment and training mission accomplishment
- Consolidate facilities
- Capital improvement program should include projects, probable cost, and phasing
- Focus on creating a functional campus with few large projects
- Use operations and maintenance funds where possible

Scope

- Prepare an Master Plan that evaluates existing infrastructure conditions against requirements and sequences a capital improvement program that closes capability gaps based upon a stakeholder-defined vision
- Identify USSS's needs, constraints, opportunities, objectives, and facility requirements to outline a program for consolidating and collocating facilities to improve the operational environment and mission accomplishment
- Accommodate external and inter-campus transportation
- Develop projects, probable costs, and phasing to create a facility program
- Coordinate with Regional Review Agencies including National Capital Planning Commission (NCPC) and Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission (MNCPPC)
- Develop Supplemental Environmental Assessment or Environmental Impact Statement

"In support of the USSS mission, our planning vision is to create a functional training campus with consolidated operational nodes and modern facilities." – USSS RTC Vision

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY - CONTINUED

Mission Analysis

There are currently 351,693 gsf of facilities, 11 training venues, 60 range lanes (24 interior and 36 outside), 21 classrooms, and 1,145 parking spaces on the RTC campus. Training venues are mock-up facilities designed to train for emergency medicine, legal, control tactics, and basic policing skills.

- 172,202 gsf of facilities are in good condition including the Bowron, Merletti, and Eytchinson buildings
- 179,491 gsf of facilities are in substandard condition including the Wilkie, Baughman, and Wilson buildings
- Nine training venues are in good condition. The Simpson and Knight venues need to be renovated.

Requirements

RTC estimates the requirement for agents peaking in 2026.

- The maximum staff and instructors on campus will rise from 358 to 537 pax
- Special Agent (SA) and Uniform Division (UD) Basic Student population will rise from 264 to 408 students
- The maximum inservice students on campus at any given time will rise from 100 to 150 students

Total facility requirements to support the increased course offerings and students are:

- 918,543 gross square feet (gsf) including 45 classrooms, 15 training venues, and 144 firing lanes
- 751 parking spaces (60 for government-owned vehicles (GOV), 137 for home-to-work vehicles, 150 for home-to-work in-service students, 404 for personally operated vehicles (POV) and vans; the parking requirement ratio of 2:1 MPO is used for POVs

Preferred COA

For each requirement, three courses of action were considered and measured. A preferred course of action was selected. The updated MP is the result of combining the preferred COAs. The preferred COA concentrates development in the campus core near the newer Bowron and Merletti buildings. It then provides consolidated training areas for ranges, driver training, canine, inservice training, physical training, and training venues that encircle the core. All the training areas are an easy ten-minute walk to the core allowing instructors, students, and staff to park once in the morning and walk to all training or meetings.

Master Plan

The MP provides:

- 63,923 gsf Defense Tactical Facility (DTF)
- 918,543 gsf of facilities including 111,296 existing, 52,696 renovated, and 754,541 gsf new facilities
- 45 classrooms
- 15 training venues (216,736 gsf) including an Expanded Tactical Village, Raid Houses, and East Judgmental Range
- 144 indoor firing lanes including 48 - 25 yard (yd) lanes, 24 - 75 yd lanes, and 72 - 100 yd lanes
- 751 parking spaces including 60 spaces for GOVs, 287 for home-to-work, and 404 for POVs. To be both economically and environmentally frugal, the plan only provides new parking in the campus core to allow personnel to park there and walk during the day

*Project Number (PN)
 **Gross Square Feet (gsf);
 Square Yards (sy)

Projects

The team identified 16 USSS projects for the next twenty years and two capacity projects. There are 11 Procurement, Construction, and Improvements (PC&I) projects, five minor construction projects, and one renovation project. The projects are aligned in steps between FY24 (short-term), FY27 (long-term), and capacity. The order of the projects was determined by priority need and required construction sequencing.

NEW PROJECTS			
PN*	YEAR	BUILDINGS	gsf/sy**
1	FY24	New Indoor Pistol Range (25 yd)	71,386 gsf
2	FY24	New Physical Training Facility	82,536 gsf
3	FY25	Defense Tactical Facility	63,923 gsf
4	FY25	Protective Operations Facility & Expanded PODC Driving Pad	26,783 gsf 50,373 sy
5	FY25	New Training Center	48,688 gsf
6	FY26	Inservice Training Facility	70,679 gsf
7	FY26	Upgrade Main Gate	-
8	FY26	Logistics Facility	6,346 gsf
9	FY26	New Firing Ranges (75 yd/100 yd)	281,054 gsf
-	-	East Village Tactical Campus:	-
10a	FY27	Renovate Simpson and Knight	39,134 gsf
10b	FY27	Expand East Village Tactical Campus (1-1/2 stories)	76,531 gsf
10c	FY27	Tactical Support Buildings	7,616 gsf
10d	FY27	Expand East Range Operations	9,000 gsf
10e	FY27	East Judgmental Range	10,000 gsf
10f	FY27	East Airport Pad	555 sy
11	FY27	Facility Maintenance Storage Yard	262 sy
12	Capacity	Upgrade East Gate	16,231 gsf
13	Capacity	Build Back-Up Generator	-

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY - CONTINUED

MASTER PLAN CLASSROOMS (45)	
BUILDING	QUANTITY
Merletti	12 Classrooms
New Indoor Pistol Range	2 Classrooms
New Physical Training Facility	2 Classrooms
Protective Operations Facility	3 Classrooms
New Training Center	6 Classrooms
Inservice Training Facility	12 Classrooms
New Firing Ranges	4 Classrooms
Troysgate	1 Classrooms
Drummond Building	1 Classrooms
Kennel Building	1 Classrooms
Magaw Shoothouse	1 Classrooms
Total	45 Classrooms

MASTER PLANNING TRAINING VENUES (15)
BUILDING
Bell Building (existing)
Beltsville Mock Field Office (existing)
Beltsville Interactive Training Simulator (existing)
East Airport Pad (new)
East Judgmental Range (new)
Expanded Tactical Village with Tactical Support Buildings (new)
Expanded Raid Houses (new ranch and townhomes)
Helicopter Landing Zone
Judgmental Range (existing)
Knight Building (renovated)
Magaw Shoot House (existing)
Moran Building (existing)
Simpson Building (renovated)
Tactical Village (existing)
DTF (new)

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BACKGROUND

History

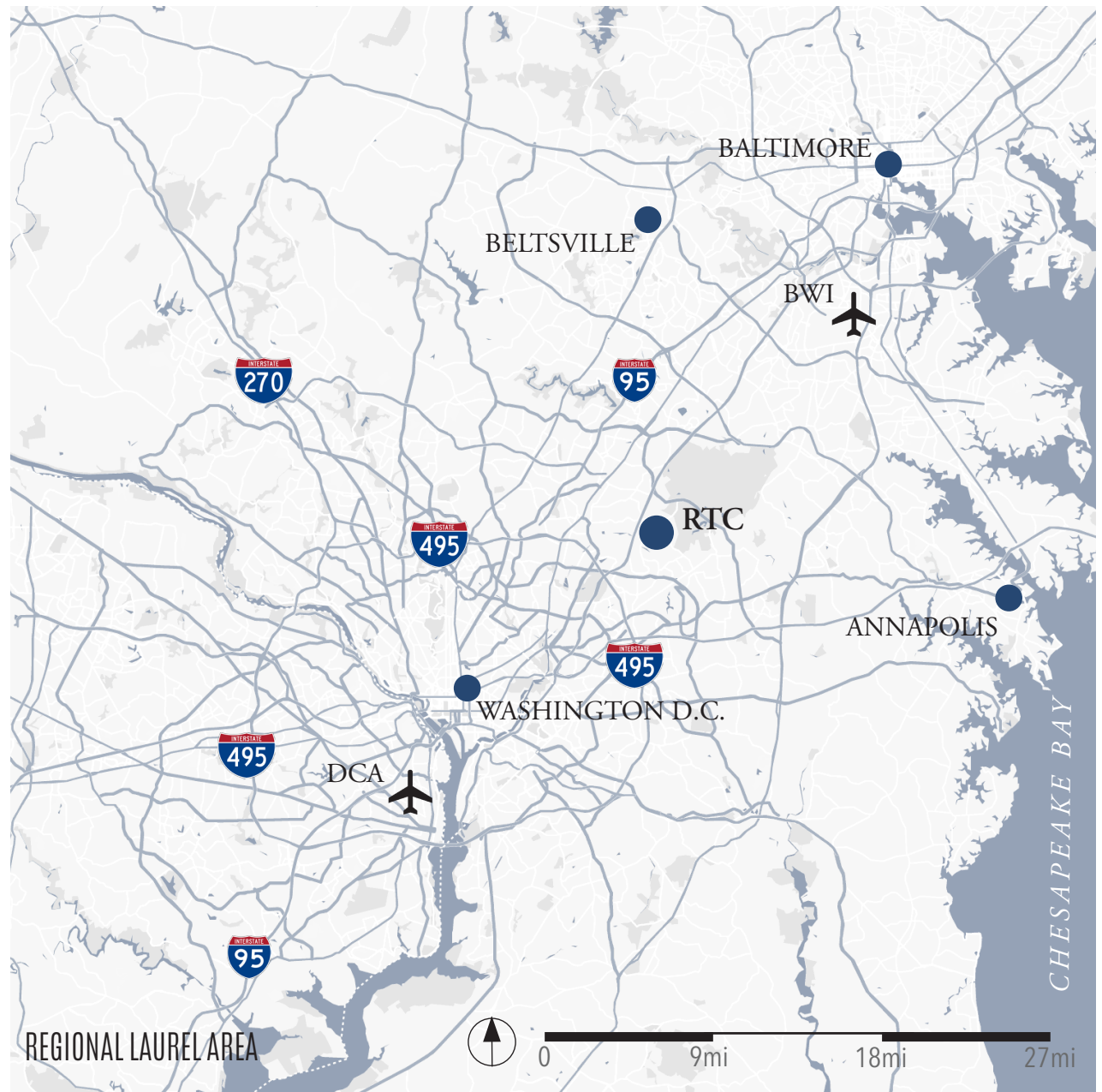
The USSS was established in 1865 to suppress the counterfeiting of U.S. currency. Today it carries out integrated missions of protection and investigations. The agency provides physical protection to the nation's highest elected leaders, visiting foreign dignitaries, facilities and major events. To ensure security, the USSS integrates innovative technologies and maintains a highly skilled and motivated workforce. The investigative mission has evolved from enforcing counterfeiting laws to safeguarding the payment and financial systems of the U.S. from financial and computer-based crimes.

Regional Context

The RTC is located in Laurel, Maryland along the Baltimore-Washington Parkway. It is 15 miles from the U.S. Capitol and a short distance from the Baltimore-Washington International Airport. The site is 2.5 miles north of the Capital Beltway at the northeast corner of the Baltimore-Washington Parkway and Powder Mill Road. The main access point is located off Powder Mill Road. The 2010 approved Sub-Region I Master Plan for Prince George's County, prepared by the MNCPPC and the Prince George's County Planning department, does not propose land use changes for the RTC area.

Local Context

RTC is adjacent to the northern boundary of the Beltsville Agricultural Research Center (BARC), operated by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. A portion of the Patuxent National Wildlife Research Center operated by the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) is located northeast of the RTC. The closest commercial concentration is in Beltsville and Greenbelt, Maryland. The land to the north of



BACKGROUND - CONTINUED

RTC is a residential housing development called Snowden Pond. Snowden is approximately 200 acres of single-family houses. The closest public transportation stop is approximately 2.5 miles away from the campus entry. Beginning in 1969 RTC was originally constructed as the Consolidated Federal Law Enforcement Center to fulfill a growing need in the federal law enforcement community for high quality, cost-effective, and standardized training. The land was acquired from the BARC. In 1978 the consolidated federal law enforcement programs were moved to Glynco, Georgia and the RTC site was transferred to the USSS.

RTC is a low-density campus used for USSS specialized training. Facilities are spread out across the campus. Campus facilities include space for administrative support, classroom training, physical training, firearms training, canine training, driver training, scenario-based exercises, and other specialized training functions.

An RTC Master Plan was originally approved by the NCPC on March 7, 1985. The program of that November 1984 Master Plan included the Security and Computer Building, much of the Protective Driver Practical Exercise roadway network, the Tactical Response Training Area, the Counter-Sniper Range, the Observation Tower, the Physical Training Building, the Canine Building, and Vehicle Storage Building.

The Master Plan was updated in 1996. By 2003 much of the proposed build-out in the 1996 Master Plan was completed, notably the Bowron Administration Building, the Merletti Classroom Building, and the Magaw Shoot House. A Merletti addition was called for in the 1996 Master Plan.

In 2003, the USSS was formally transferred from the U.S. Department

of the Treasury to the newly created U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) along with 22 other federal agencies and entities. Soon afterward, the USSS began considering how the RTC could support anticipated organizational changes and modifications to its training mission. These changes were reflected in the development of area requirements to support RTC activities in 2006 and in an update to the RTC Master Plan, which was approved in 2012 and a received RTC Master Plan in 2017.

VISION AND PATTERNS

“In support of the USSS mission, our planning vision is to create a functional training campus with consolidated operational nodes and modern facilities.” – RTC Planning Vision

During the workshop stakeholders established a planning vision for the RTC Campus through an interactive group process. The highlighted sections of the vision (functional training campus, consolidated operational nodes, and modern facilities) represent facility themes/goals. From the goals, specific planning patterns (such as accessible firearms training) were identified. The planning patterns are listed here and incorporated within the proposed RTC illustrative plan.

Consolidated Training Nodes

1. Accessible Firearms Training
2. Driver Training
3. Simulated City Training
4. Simple Raid Houses
5. Concrete Curbs and Gutters
6. Varied Building Typology
7. Air Ops
8. Main Ops (classrooms & assembly)
9. Training Support

Functional Training Campus

1. Signage Standards
2. Efficient Layouts
3. Grouped Buildings
4. Perimeter Parking
5. Car Parks
6. Parkway Buffer
7. Compact Core
8. Main Quad
9. Continuous Security Fence
10. Functional Gate
11. Underground Utilities

Modern Facilities

1. Logistics Management
2. Facilities Maintenance
3. Flex-Use Buildings
4. Light-Filled Buildings
5. Narrow Wings
6. Enclosed Stairwells
7. Resilient Structures
8. Permanent Structures
9. Two-Story Buildings (3 max)
10. Consistent Building Materials
11. Consistent Colors
12. Rhythm of Windows
13. Ample Windows
14. Operable Windows
15. Street-front Openings
16. Usable Basements
17. Integrated Arcades
18. Hip Roofs
19. Punched Windows
20. Ribbon Second Floor Windows
21. Curtain Walls
22. Deep Overhangs
23. Blocked Ground Floor Windows
24. Block and Stone Facade
25. Storefronts
26. Metal Roofs
27. Window Sills
28. Metal Trim
29. Visible Entries
30. Hidden Utilities
31. Natural Color Palette

ILLUSTRATIVE PLAN

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PRIORITIZED PROJECT LIST

During the workshop, stakeholders identified, validated, and prioritized key infrastructure projects needed to meet the critical mission and quality of life needs of the campus and its tenants. One

FY24 PROJECTS

1. New Indoor 25yd Pistol Range (Wilkie Replacement). Demolish existing facility (71,386 gsf) Weapons Ordnance and Explosives and Emergency Services will move in a temporary building until FY26 Inservice building is constructed.
2. New Physical Training Facility: New Physical Training Facility on West Side. Demolish the existing facility (82,536 gsf).

FY25 PROJECTS

3. DTF: Specialized scenario training facility and 40 contiguous acres of White House grounds mock-up (63,923 gsf).
4. Protective Operations Facility: Replaces the existing building (26,783 gsf), includes garage, vehicle display area, UAS, and enlarge driver operations pad (50,373 sy).
5. New Training Center: Mirror image of Merletti, includes classrooms, large training room, and staff office spaces (48,688 gsf).

FY26 PROJECTS

6. Inservice Training Facility: Build new Inservice Building. Includes Special Operations, Emergency Services, Joint and External Training (JET), Regional Inservice Training (RIST), Counter Surveillance, Protective Detail, and classrooms (70,679 gsf).
7. Upgrade Main Gate: Rework the main entry road to provide additional stacking space for cars before they enter the campus.

of the most important outputs of the MP is the following integrated list of executable projects that are tied to a plan. Supported by the USSS Strategic Plan (2018), the prior Master Plan Update (2017),

8. Logistics Facility by Main Gate (6,336 gsf): A new warehouse with associated offices and delivery space immediately off the main entry. Includes demolition of existing logistics building.
9. Build New Firing Ranges - 75 yd/100 yd (281,054 gsf) and demolish outdoor ranges.

FY27 PROJECTS

10. EAST VILLAGE TACTICAL CAMPUS

- a. Renovate Simpson & Knight: Move offices and storage out of these buildings (39,134 gsf).
- b. Expand Tactical Village Campus located adjacent to existing, expands tactical training (76,531 gsf).
- c. Tactical Support Building: Facility in east training node with classrooms, bathrooms, showers, lockers, etc. (7,616 gsf).
- d. Expand Range Operations: Add Range Operations Adjacent to Bell, simulate various home (Ranch and Townhouse) types (9,000 gsf).
- e. East Judgmental Range: Build New East Judgmental Range Tactical Operations (10,000 sf).
- f. East Airport Pad: Build new Airport Pad on East Side (555 sy)

11. Facility Maintenance Storage Yard: Facilities Maintenance and Storage/Administration/Yard (262 sy).

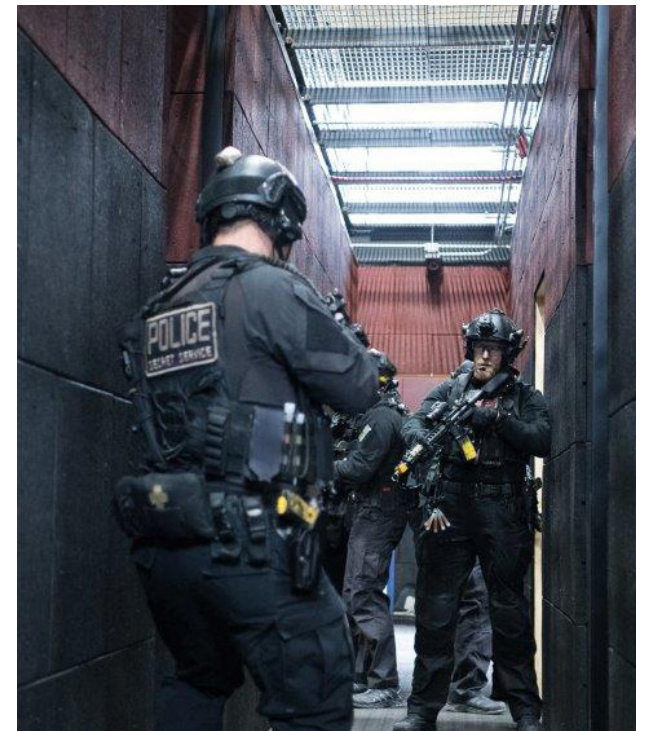
CAPACITY PROJECTS

12. Upgrade East Gate (16,231 gsf).
13. Back-up Generator

and this 2021 Master Plan Update. There are 16 project., 11 PCI, five minor construction, and one renovation projects.

THE BASICS - RTC CAMPUS

- 439 Acres
- 15 Buildings
- 15 Venues
- 45 Classrooms
- 144 Firing Ranges
- 751 Parking Spaces (60 GOV, 287 Home-to-Work, 404 POV)



USSS Training Exercise

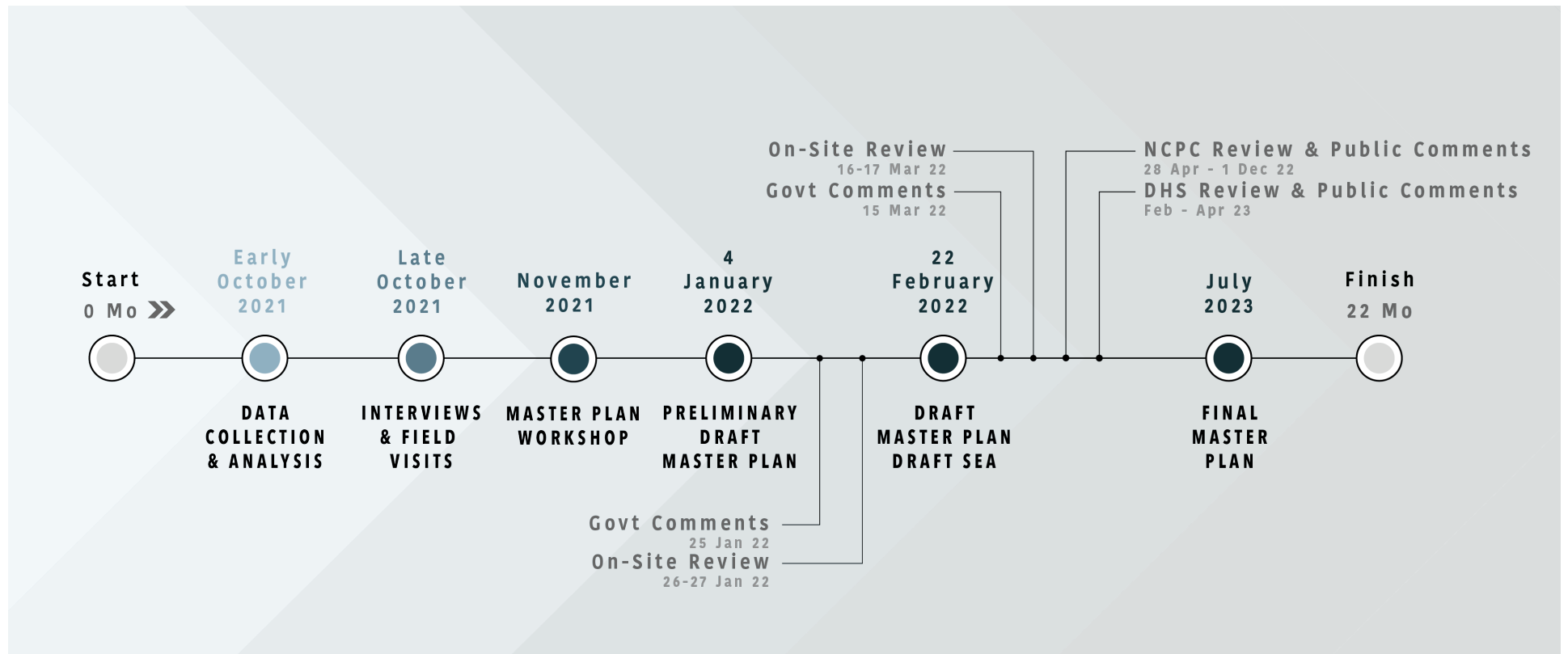
Source: USSS Instagram

MASTER PLAN PROCESS AND METHODOLOGY

The MP update process includes field data collection; stakeholder interviews; development of a planning vision; completion of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats (SWOT) analysis; a visual preference survey; analysis of the existing infrastructure; an analysis of requirements; the development of alternative Courses of Action (COA); the preparation of preferred COAs; and identification of renovation and new construction projects to

provide an effective and efficient facilities implementation plan. The USSS RTC process began with field data collection and stakeholder interviews in October of 2021. In November 2021 the team held a MP Workshop including the development of a MP Vision, completion of SWOT analysis and Visual Preference Survey (VPS), additional analysis of the existing infrastructure,

analysis of requirements, development of alternative courses of action, selection of preferred COAs, and identification of new and renovation projects to provide a complete campus.



02 REQUIREMENTS



USSS in Washington, DC

Image Source: USSS Instagram

REQUIREMENTS

Introduction

In order to develop the RTC MP requirements, one needs to understand the USSS and RTC mission, vision, organization, and operations in order to translate the mission, vision, and operations into facility requirements.

According to Transystems/Urban Collaborative Joint Venture interviews, the RTC will serve as the primary location for USSS Basic and Inservice Training for the foreseeable future. RTC is the primary location for the USSS Office of Training with initial Basic training occurs at FLETC before recruits transfer to RTC and minor inservice training occurs at USSS regional offices. RTC provides a range of training utilized by special agents, UD officers, special officers, and physical security specialists throughout their careers. Basic recruits undergo intense training in firearms, marksmanship, use-of-force/control tactics, emergency medical techniques, financial crimes detection, physical site/event protection, and water survival training. Also on campus, veteran law enforcement, executive/managerial, administrative, and technical personnel are offered specialized and technically based curriculum. The USSS and RTC also support valued law enforcement partners from across the country by providing protective security, financial crimes, specialized tactical, and weapons training to other federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies.

RTC is currently organized with eight branches. Basic Skills, Uniformed Division,

Advanced Skills, Specialty Programs, and Use of Force branches offer training. The other branches, Academic Processes, Student Services, Training and Administration, and Facilities support the training. The following charts provide details for each of the branches.

“We have an integrated mission of protection and financial investigations to ensure the safety and security of our protectees, key locations, and events of national significance. We also protect the integrity of our currency and investigate crimes against the US financial system committed by criminals around the world and in cyberspace.”

- USSS Mission

“We will be world-class in protection and financial crimes investigations, including in cyberspace, through developing strong leaders, employing cutting edge tools, delivering elite law enforcement training, and empowering our workforce.” - USSS Vision

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

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ORGANIZATIONAL REQUIREMENTS

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ORGANIZATIONAL REQUIREMENTS - CONTINUED

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ORGANIZATIONAL REQUIREMENTS - CONTINUED

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ORGANIZATIONAL REQUIREMENTS - CONTINUED

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EXISTING BUILDINGS

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* has a basement

BUILDING DISPOSITION

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REQUIREMENTS

Requirements Overview

The requirements used for the RTC MP are based on future RTC facility requirements. Future RTC facility requirements are developed from the current class load, authorized manning, vehicles, equipment, and, most importantly, the anticipated growth in class loads, manning, and equipment. This data is then interpreted into facility requirements using the DHS Real Property Management Directive Number 15.2.6.1, dated 19 Nov 2020 and the DHS Federal Protective Service (FPS) Instruction Manual 15.2.6.1-01 dated 20 Oct 2020. Parking is based on the NCPC 2:1 persons per parking space except for the senior leadership position, which gets a dedicated space. Training requirements are based on the number of UD and SAs required across the Service. RTC estimates that the requirement for USSS UD and SAs will increase and peak in 2026 and then level out below the 2026 peak, but above the current number of UD and SAs. It is anticipated that the number of classes, both basic and inservice, on-campus will grow and level out at 50% above the current load, and the maximum number of students on campus as well as instructors and staff will also grow and level out at 50% above the current load. It is estimated that:

- The number of basic (SA and UD) classes will increase the SA /UD students on campus at one time from 264 to 408
- The number of inservice, special operations, and joint classes will increase the students on campus at one time from 100 to 150
- The number of permanent party instructors and staff on campus will increase from 358 to 537
- The total number of people on campus is estimated to grow from 722 to 1,095

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REQUIREMENTS - CONTINUED

Parking Requirements

Parking is based on an NCPC ratio of 2:1 (2 persons per parking space) except for one senior leadership position, GOVs, and home-to-work vehicles which use a 1:1 ratio. RTC uses vans for students who are not permanently assigned to the Washington, DC area. There are currently 40 GOV vans which will grow to 60 GOV vans and 225 home-to-work vehicles which will grow to 287.

The total facility requirements to support the increased course offerings and students are:

- 918,543 gsf of facilities
- 45 classrooms
- 15 training venues with 160,736 gsf
- 144 firing lanes
- 751 parking spaces

Parking Requirements:

- Total current space requirement is 514 spaces and future space requirement is 751 spaces

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REQUIREMENTS - CONTINUED

Facilities and Venues to Remain

Facility analysis identified seven buildings with a total of 94,460 gsf and seven venues with a total of 15,209 gsf that could be used in the future. The facilities and venues that can be kept are below.

Facility and Venue Renovations

There is one current building (12,250 gsf) and three venues (40,446 gsf) that can be renovated and used in the future. The Knight Building is currently dual use.

New Facility and Venue Requirements

With the buildings that can be kept and those that can be renovated, the requirement for new buildings and venues is 754,542 gsf and the requirement for a defined maintenance yard of 2,357 square yards (sy).

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NEW FACILITIES REQUIRED	
BUILDING	SIZE
Indoor Pistol Range (25 yd)	71,386 gsf
Physical Training Facility	82,536 gsf
Protective Operations Facility	26,783 gsf
Training Center	48,688 gsf
Inservice Training Facility	70,679 gsf
Logistics Facility	6,346 gsf
Firing Ranges (75 yd/100 yd)	281,054 gsf
Facility Maintenance Yard	262 sy
Total	587,472 gsf; 262 sy

NEW TRAINING VENUES REQUIRED	
BUILDING	SIZE
DTF	63,923 gsf
Expanded PODC Driving Pad.	50,373 sy
Expand Tactical Village (1-1/2 stories)	76,531 gsf
Tactical Support Building	7,616 gsf
Expanded Range Operations (new ranch and townhouses)	9,000 gsf
East Judgmental Range	10,000 gsf
East Airport Pad	555 sy
Total	167,070 gsf, 50,928 sy

REQUIREMENTS - CONTINUED

The following pages identify the detailed requirements for the new buildings and venues that need to be provided.

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REQUIREMENTS - CONTINUED

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REQUIREMENTS - CONTINUED

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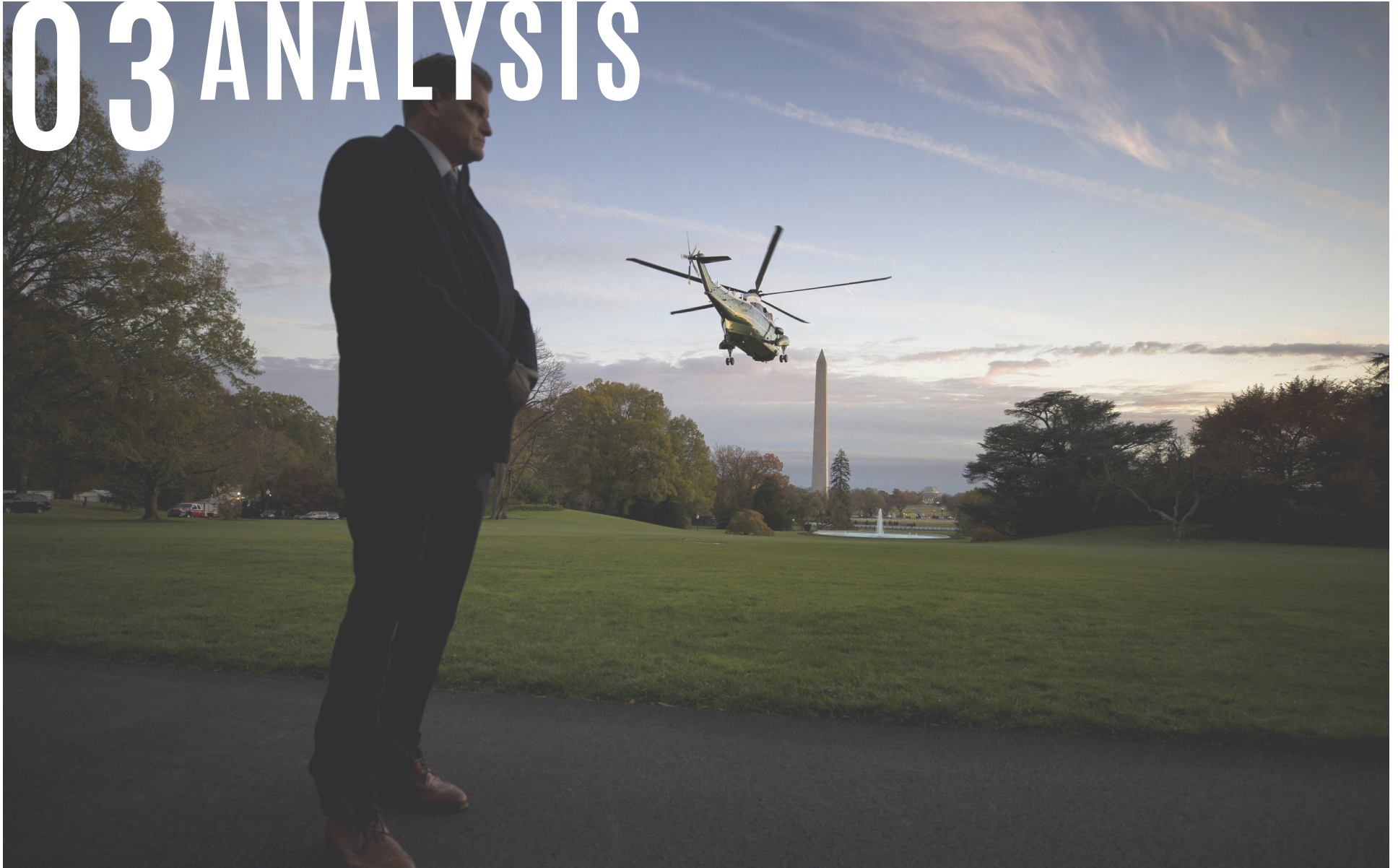
REQUIREMENTS - CONTINUED

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REQUIREMENTS - CONTINUED

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03 ANALYSIS



USSS near the Washington Monument

Image Source: USSS Instagram

ANALYSIS

Overview

Section three reviews the site analysis conducted to understand the site, the buildings, the training venues, and the customer through customer interviews. Site investigation and analysis included the existing condition, site analysis, building disposition, building age, building height, developable area, utility conditions, facility use and user, environmental analysis, and parking analysis. The MP team walked through every RTC facility, noting its condition as well as special customer requirements. Notes are highlighted in the building analysis section. Following the building analysis is the Visual Preference Survey, which identifies important building patterns to achieve RTC goals. The SWOT analysis identifies strengths of the campus to maintain, weaknesses to remediate, opportunities to leverage, and threats to avoid. The analysis guided COA development, evaluation, and selection.

EXISTING CONDITIONS

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SITE ANALYSIS

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Analysis teams assessed the natural forces acting on the site, including wind, solar paths, and locations of natural elements such as wetlands, woodland, and water. The wind comes primarily from the northwest. The sun path during the winter is short, which could cause insufficient sunlight to a majority of buildings on campus. There are two main water reservoirs on campus: a small lake on the west side of campus and a pond on the east side of campus.

A lot of the campus consists of wooded areas and wetlands except for primary roads and parking lots. Most of the development has occurred on the southwest side of campus.

BUILDING AGE

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The above map visually shows ranges of construction dates for RTC buildings. Generally, older buildings require more maintenance. While there are some newer facilities on-campus, there are numerous buildings constructed in the 1970's. Fortunately, however, none are historically significant and should be either demolished or renovated.

BUILDING HEIGHT

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One method for determining the efficiency of land use is to examine the RTC's building heights. Analyzing a building based on its number of floors indicates how densely square footage is distributed over the site. Facilities with only one story use land least efficiently, while multi-story facilities are more efficient. Most of the buildings on campus are one or two stories. In future development there needs to be a focus on building two and three story buildings

where the mission allows and to build new buildings with the capability to accept additional floors.

DEVELOPABLE AREA

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The site analysis includes the creation of a Developable Area Map, which takes the applicable constraints and identifies areas for development consistent with those constraints. Developable Area 1 represents the least constrained land which can be developed with little preparation to the site, including areas around current

USE AND USER

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An analysis team conducted a planning assessment of building use across the RTC campus as shown in the map above. Building uses include classrooms, offices/administration, security/site access, student support, and training and tactical. Training and tactical buildings are clustered on the southwest side of campus

by the main entrance as well as the northeastern side of campus. Classrooms, administration, and security buildings are located near the training and tactical buildings by the main entrance, with student support building located on the northwest side of campus. Most of the buildings are training and tactical facilities.

ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

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The above map shows the results of a planning assessment of natural areas, greenspace, and trees across the James J Rowley Training Center campus. Many patches of wetlands are close to the two water bodies on campus, including the pond on the west side and the pond on the east side. Both water bodies are intended to be stormwater ponds. These wetlands should be avoided where

possible. There are new trees as of 2014 that are located along South Perimeter Road, North Perimeter Road, as well as around the main buildings on the northeast side of campus and southwest side of campus. There are three existing bio-retention facilities on campus, both located around the K9 facility.

UTILITY ANALYSIS

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UTILITY ANALYSIS - CONTINUED

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UTILITY ANALYSIS: WATER

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UTILITY ANALYSIS: SANITARY SEWER

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UTILITY ANALYSIS: NATURAL GAS

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UTILITY ANALYSIS: ELECTRIC

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UTILITY ANALYSIS: STORMWATER

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STREET CONDITION

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PARKING ANALYSIS

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PARKING LOT AND STREET SECTION ID

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PARKING LOT AND STREET SECTION ID ANALYSIS LOG

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PARKING LOT AND STREET SECTION ID ANALYSIS LOG - CONTINUED

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PARKING LOT AND STREET SECTION ID ANALYSIS LOG - CONTINUED

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ASSETS

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LIABILITIES

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KEY INTERVIEW FINDINGS

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EXISTING BUILDING INVENTORY

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04 MASTER PLAN DEVELOPMENT



USSS at an Obama Speech

Image Source: USSS Instagram

MASTER PLAN DEVELOPMENT

Overview

To develop the MP, the team took the site analysis, facility analysis, site constraints, facility requirements, utility condition, environmental factors, and user input and combined them with identified capability gaps to develop potential COAs. These COAs were then analyzed against the RTC MP vision and goals to determine the preferred COA.

The preferred COAs from each capability gap were then combined into the selected MP which is depicted in the Illustrative Plan. The COAs development process typically offers a low-cost alternative, medium cost alternative, and high-cost alternative to allow the planning team to see what is possible with different levels of funding. Sometimes one of the less costly COAs is preferred because it fulfills the capability gap without using as much funding. Other times it fulfills the capability gap enough that it is selected over a more costly COA.

Prior to COA measurement, the planning team (including stakeholders) weighted each of the MP goals to identify which goals are more important than others. For RTC, the most important goal was to provide a functional campus, with a weighting of 3.0. Modern facilities came in second with a weight of 2.7. Consolidated training nodes came in third with weight of 2.5, while cost had a weight of 2.0. When the COAs are measured, each COA is compared to the three goals: 1) Provide a functional campus, 2) Provide consolidated nodes, and 3) Provide modern facilities and ranked from 0 to 3 for each goal. The relative cost for

the COAs is considered, with the higher cost receiving a lower score. The measurement for each goal is multiplied by the weight to provide a subtotal. The subtotals are added together to provide a final score. The COA with the highest score is considered the selected COA. If the two highest scores are extremely close, additional factors can be considered (this last step was not required for the RTC capability gaps and COAs). The comparison chart provided in this report shows what percentage of the goals of the goals each COA covers. The COA with the highest score is the one that fulfills the most goals.

For RTC , the most important goal was to provide a functional campus. Based on key stakeholder input, this means pushing parking to the exterior to create a walkable campus with more intense uses concentrated in the interior.

MASTER PLAN DEVELOPMENT - CONTINUED

Capability Gap Example

As an example, one of the main RTC capability gaps is the lack of range space and lanes. Prior to the development of COAs, the team weighted each of the MP goals. Providing a functional campus was weighted 3.0, while providing modern facilities was weighted 2.7. Consolidating training nodes was weighted 2.5 and cost was weighted 2.0. The maximum score possible for a COA was 30.51 points. There were three possible COAs to fulfill the gap: 1) Status Quo - Leave the existing range and renovate it, 2) Build a new range on the west side, and 3) Build a new range on the east side. The COAs were then measured with the Status Quo receiving

a subtotal of 12.0 (39 percent of the maximum possible score), COA 2 receiving a subtotal of 28.51 (93 percent of the maximum possible score), and COA 3 receiving 72 percent of the maximum possible score). COA 2 had the best score and received the highest percent of the maximum possible score. It was then used on the Preferred COA Master Plan.

It is possible to have preferred COAs that conflict with each other when they are combined in the Illustrative Plan. When this occurs, the MP team will review the conflicting COAs and see if modifications can be made to use both COAs in a modified form.

Otherwise, it may be preferred to select a lower rated COA for one of the capability gaps. The MP team shall use its best judgment. This situation was not incurred during development of the RTC MP.

The next pages list the 13 RTC MP capability gaps, the COAs considered for each, the percentage of the maximum possible score received for each COA, and the preferred or selected COA. These COAs were then combined into the Illustrative Plan. The COAs are presented in the order in which their corresponding projects are shown in the implementation plan.

COURSES OF ACTION

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COURSES OF ACTION - CONTINUED

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COURSES OF ACTION - CONTINUED

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DESIGN PART I/MAIN CONCEPT FOR SITE DESIGN

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PRIORITIZED PROJECT LIST

During the workshop, stakeholders identified, validated, and prioritized key infrastructure projects needed to meet the critical mission and quality of life needs of the campus and its tenants. One of the most important outputs of the MP is the following integrated

list of executable projects that are tied to a plan. Supported by the USSS Strategic Plan (2018), the prior Master Plan Update (2017), and this 2021 Master Plan Update. There are 13 projects, six PCI, seven minor construction, and one renovation project.

FY24 Projects

1. New Indoor 25yd Pistol Range: New building for Wilkie Replacement. Demolish existing facility (71,386 gsf) Weapons Ordnance and Explosives and Emergency Services will move in a temporary building until FY26 Inservice building is constructed.
2. New Physical Training Facility: New Physical Training Facility on West Side. Demolish the existing facility (82,536 gsf)

FY25 Projects

3. Defense Tactical Facility: Specialized scenario training facility and 40 contiguous acres of White House grounds mock-up (63,923 gsf)
4. Protective Operations Facility: Replaces the existing building (26,783 gsf), includes garage, vehicle display area, UAS, and enlarge driver operations pad (50,373 sy)
5. New Training Center: Mirror image of Merletti, includes classrooms, large training room, and staff office spaces (48,688 gsf)

FY26 Projects

6. Inservice Training Facility: Build new Inservice Building. Includes Special Operations, Emergency Services, Joint and External Training (JET), Regional Inservice Training (RIST), Counter Surveillance, Protective Detail, and classrooms (70,679 gsf)
7. Upgrade Main Gate: Rework the main entry road to provide additional stacking space for cars before they enter the campus.
8. Logistics Facility by Main Gate (6,336 gsf): A new warehouse with associated offices and delivery space immediately off the main entry. Includes demolition of existing logistics building.
9. Build New Firing Ranges - 75 yd/100 yd (281,054 gsf) and demolish outdoor ranges.

FY27 Projects

10. East Village Tactical Campus
 - a. Renovate Simpson & Knight: Move offices and storage out of these buildings (39,134 gsf)
 - b. Expand Tactical Village Campus located adjacent to existing, expands tactical training (76,531 gsf)

- c. Tactical Support Building: Facility in east training node with classrooms, bathrooms, showers, lockers, etc. (7,616 gsf)
- d. Expand Range Operations: Add Range Operations Adjacent to Bell, simulate various home (Ranch and Townhouse) types (9,000 gsf)
- e. East Judgmental Range: Build New East Judgmental Range Tactical Operations (10,000 sf)
- f. East Airport Pad: Build new Airport Pad on East Side (555 sy)
11. Facility Maintenance Storage Yard: Facilities Maintenance and Storage/Administration/Yard (262 sy)

Capacity Projects

12. Upgrade East Gate (16,231 gsf)
13. Back-up Generator

ILLUSTRATIVE PLAN

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REGULATING PLAN

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The Regulating Plan defines parcels, uses, building heights, parking locations, build-to lines, and required entries. At the same time, the plan provides planners maximum flexibility for the future. The development process of this plan followed the steps shown to the right:

1. Define Development Parcels
2. Establish Build-To-Lines
3. Determine Allowable Parking Locations
4. Establish Building Height (Min/Max)*
5. Locate Required Entries
6. Define Allowable Uses

NOTE: Maximum building height recommended should ensure limited visual impacts to cultural resources beyond the campus.

MASTER PLAN BUILDINGS

CONCEPTUAL DESIGN RENDERING



STEPWISE SEQUENCE 1 (FY24)

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The following pages graphically identify the project steps to be followed to execute the ADP. The order of the projects was determined by priority need and required construction sequencing. The culminating step is the Illustrative Plan, which graphically represents the selected COAs including the USSS RTC Vision, planning patterns, and workshop attendee recommendations. Each step identifies the projects within the step, the location of

the project, whether the project is dependent on any proceeding projects, any building or parking demolition involved with the project, and any project specific notes. Each step shows the information graphically. The very last step presents the Illustrative Plan image. Each step also identifies the parking required for the step, the parking provided, the parking removed, the delta for those changes, and the running delta.

STEPWISE SEQUENCE 2 (FY24)

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STEPWISE SEQUENCE 3 (FY 25)

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STEPWISE SEQUENCE 4 (FY 25)

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STEPWISE SEQUENCE 5 (FY 25)

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STEPWISE SEQUENCE 6 (FY26)

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STEPWISE SEQUENCE 8 (FY26)

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STEPWISE SEQUENCE 9 (FY26)

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STEPWISE SEQUENCE 10A (FY27)

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STEPWISE SEQUENCE 10B (FY27)

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STEPWISE SEQUENCE 10C (FY27)

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STEPWISE SEQUENCE 10D (FY27)

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STEPWISE SEQUENCE 10E (FY27)

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STEPWISE SEQUENCE 10F (FY27)

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STEPWISE SEQUENCE 11 (FY27)

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STEPWISE SEQUENCE 12 (CAPACITY)

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STEPWISE SEQUENCE 13 (CAPACITY)

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NEXT PLANNING STEPS

Next Planning Steps for the USSS

1. Conduct staff survey
2. Prepare Customer Concept Document (CCD) 15% Design with requirements analysis, programs, site plans, floor plans, elevations, sections, system narratives, cost estimates, energy model, Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) model, Low Impact Design (LID) model, and programming documents for:

- Indoor Pistol Range (25 yd)
- New Physical Training Facility
- DTF
- Protective Operations Facility & Expanded PODC Driving Pad
- Training Center
- Inservice Training Facility
- Main Gate Upgrade
- Logistics Facility
- Firing Ranges (75 yd/100 yd)
- Simpson and Knight Renovation
- Tactical Village (1-1/2 stories) Expansion
- Tactical Support Building
- Range Operations Expansion
- East Judgmental Range
- East Airport Pad
- Facility Maintenance Yard
- East Gate Upgrade
- Back-Up Generator

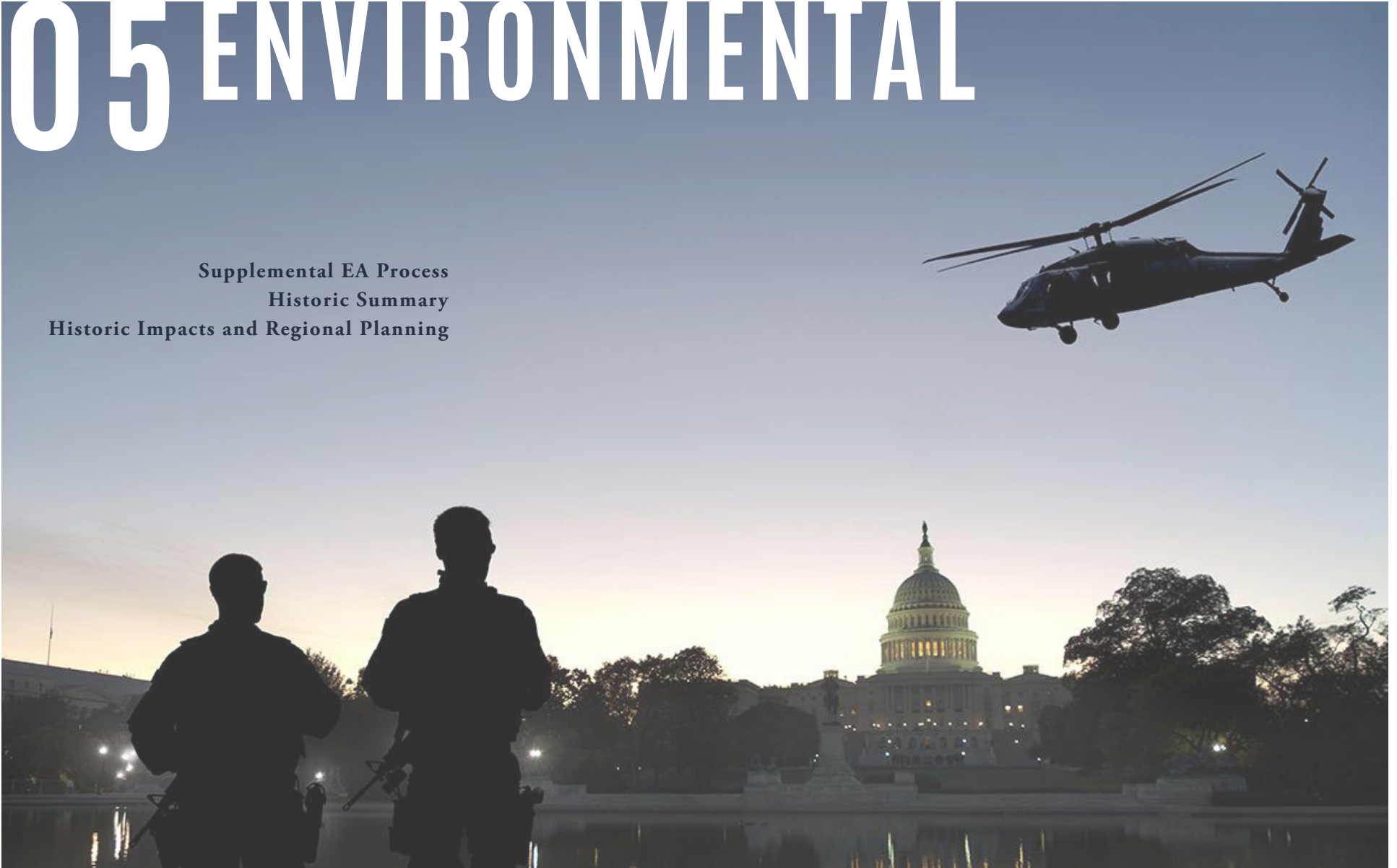


Workshop Stakeholders Rendering the Regulating Plan

Image Source: November 2021 MP Workshop

05 ENVIRONMENTAL

Supplemental EA Process
Historic Summary
Historic Impacts and Regional Planning



USSS at the Capitol Building

Image Source: USSS Instagram

SUPPLEMENTAL ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

Supplemental EA Process

The USSS prepared a Supplemental Environmental Assessment (SEA) to determine the potential impacts that implementation of the 2023 RTC Master Plan Update would have on the natural and man-made environment. This SEA was prepared in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, as amended, the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations implementing NEPA [40 CFR 1500-1508 (1986)], and the DHS Directive 023-01, Rev 01, Implementation of the National Environmental Policy Act and Instruction Manual 023-01-001-01 Rev 01.

In November 2021, the USSS (through Urban Collaborative-Transsystems Team) sent scoping emails to agencies, organizations, and public officials requesting comments or concerns at the start of the planning process. Following the precedent of the 2012 and 2017 Master Plan processes, the planning team sent emails to the following organizations:

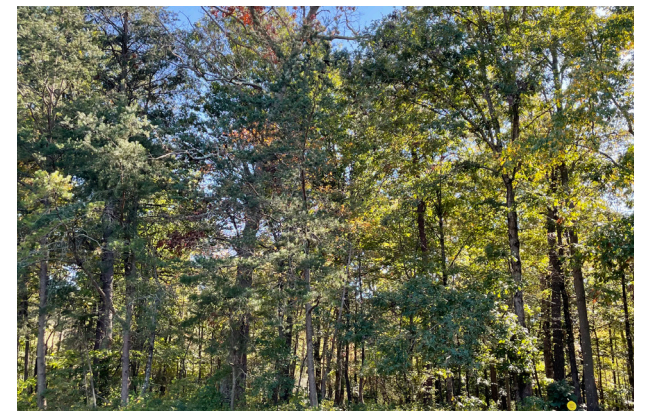
- Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP)
- Council on Environmental Quality
- Department of Homeland Security (DHS)
- Maryland Department of Natural Resources (MDNR)
- Maryland Department of Planning (MDP)
- Maryland Historical Trust (MHT)
- Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission (M-NCPPC)
- National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)/Goddard Space Flight Center
- National Capital Planning Commission (NCPC)

- National Park Service (NPS)
- Other Local, State, and Federal Government Officials
- Prince George's County Department of Environmental Resources
- Prince George's County Department of Public Works and Transportation
- Prince George's County Fire/Emergency Management Services (EMS)
- Prince George's County Police
- Snowden Pond Montpelier Homeowners' Association
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)
- U.S. Department of Agriculture
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFW)
- U.S. Geologic Survey Patuxent Wildlife Research Center

The USSS sent scoping emails to the Delaware Nation of Oklahoma and the Delaware Tribe in Oklahoma and Kansas on 3/14 2022.

The DHS (Jennifer Haas), NCPC (Charlton Hart and Lee Webb), MDP (Beth Cole), M-NCPPC (Christine Osei), and ACHP (Katherine Kerr) attended the Master Plan Workshop Kick-Off virtually and provided input. Their comments included being sure to conserve the tree stand along the Baltimore-Washington Parkway to ensure the historic character of the parkway, carefully following the EA processes to include any potentially interested parties, and capturing any significant USSS history that occurred at the site. They did not identify any of the buildings as architecturally significant. They did ask for a tour of the site. The USSS offered one on 18 November 2021, but none of the representatives could attend. The USSS set up a second trip in 2022, which was attended.

An online US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Information for Planning and Consultation (iPAC) inquiry in June 2022 indicated that 18 migratory bird species may use habitat on the RTC campus. The iPAC indicates that there are no federally-listed threatened or endangered migratory birds within the campus area and one threatened mammal, the Northern Long-Eared Bat (NLEB). No critical habitat was designated for this species on the RTC campus. In February 2023, USSS received a determination from USFWS that the Preferred Action may affect the NLEB. The letter verifies that the Programmatic Biological Opinion (PBO) satisfies and concludes USSS responsibilities for this Action under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) Section 7(a)(2) with respect to the NLEB. The NLEB roost in trees during the summer. USSS will complete clearing activities outside of the active bat season (April 1 to September 30). The determination is good for one year. For actions not completed within one year, USSS must update and resubmit the information required in the iPAC.



Significant separation between development clusters, which facilitates preservation of relatively large forested areas on site

SUPPLEMENTAL ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT - CONTINUED

Historic Summary

The Transystems - Urban Collaborative Joint Venture Team toured RTC in Laurel, Maryland, to explore current conditions and appropriate updates to the 2017 Master Plan. Since the USSS oversees the approximately 500-acre wooded site, the agency must comply with the requirements of Sections 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). Section 106 requires Federal agencies to consider the effects on historic properties of undertakings they carry out, assist, fund, permit, license, or approve prior to initiating an undertaking. It is a four-step consultative process that gives the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), consulting parties, and the public the opportunity to comment on an undertaking prior to the agency making a final decision.

In previous RTC projects, such as the 2017 Master Plan, the Secret Service and Maryland Historic Trust (MHT) did not consider the facility (campus) eligible for listing on the National Register for Historic Places. However, the facility is now 50-years old and retains much of its original historic integrity, requiring the USSS to evaluate the property in consultation with MHT and interested Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (THPOs) or Indian Tribes. The final decision regarding National Register eligibility is made by the Federal agency after it receives the concurrence by the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). Should there be a dispute among the agency and SHPO, the determination of eligibility is referred to the Keeper of the National Register. Service must consider the effects of future activities on historic properties and explore how such effects can be avoided, minimized, or mitigated.

In discussions with the Maryland Historical Trust, UC clarified the next steps required by the Secret Service to evaluate RTC for both Section 110 and 106 purposes given that it has reached the 50 year threshold. The determination of eligibility (DOE) will be an important tool for making a definitive and justifiable evaluation of NR eligibility as well as defining the Criteria of Significance (A, B, C, or D). Further, it establishes a period of significance, if any, boundaries, contributing and non-contributing resources, associated landscape elements. The federal agency makes the formal determination and submits it to the SHPO for review and concurrence. If they are unable to reach concurrence and the SHPO objects, the federal agency can take it to the Keeper of the NRHP for a final decision.

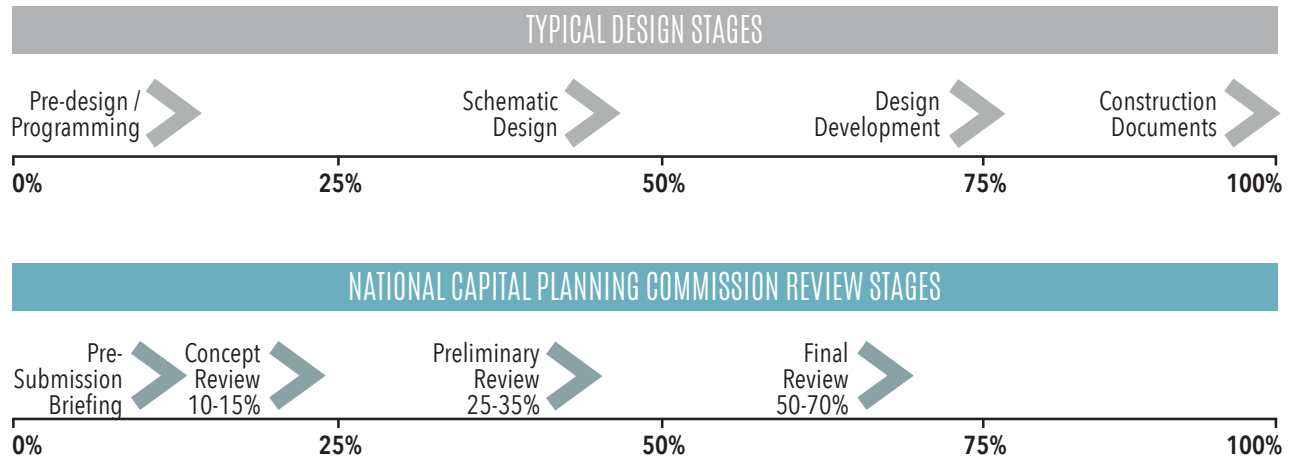
Transystems/Urban Collaborative is preparing a DOE. The DOE provides an evaluation of RTC's NRHP Eligibility. It found that the RTC does not meet any of the Criteria of Significance. Transystems/Urban Collaborative provided the DOE to RTC to provide to the Maryland SHPO, the Maryland Historic Trust. The DOE is not part of the SEA or Master Plan process.



SUPPLEMENTAL ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT - CONTINUED

Historic Impacts and Regional Planning

Because RTC is in the Washington DC metropolitan area, the Secret Service is also required to consult with NCPC in developing an updated Master Plan. NCPC was involved in the October workshop. This draft document was provided to NCPC for an official review which is ongoing. This page outlines the NCPC review process.



RTC NCPC PROCESS OVERVIEW

- NCPC does not approve the Master Plan, but rather makes recommendations the agency that submits the document
- It distributes the Master Plan to the Federal, State, and local agencies for Intergovernmental reviews (Typically takes 60 days)
- NCPC considers comments from the Intergovernmental review as well as NCPC policies when drafting recommendations

PRE-SUBMISSION BRIEFING

Applicant schedules and attends Pre-Submission Briefing with NCPC staff.

Applicant receives feedback from NCPC staff to guide project formulation and submission process.

CONCEPT REVIEW (IF APPLICABLE)

Commission provides input into project alternatives, and the general consistency of the alternatives with NCPC policies.

NEPA: Scoping process initiated
Sec. 106: Consultation initiated

PRELIMINARY REVIEW

Commission reviews the project for consistency with NCPC plans and policies and planning principles.

NEPA: Draft environmental document issued
Sec. 106: Assessment of Effects issued

FINAL REVIEW

Commission confirms the design details developed since Preliminary Review.

NEPA: Decision document complete
Sec. 106: Consultation complete

06 APPENDICES

- Requirements
- Master Plan Criteria Documents
- Visual Preference Survey
- SWOT-V Analysis
- Campus Exterior Architectural Standards
- Sustainability/Resilience Features
- Landscape Standards
- Transportation Conditions
- Network Plan - Proposed Bike Lanes
- Cost Estimate Detail
- Interview Notes
- Acknowledgments
- Acronyms



USSS at the Capitol Building

Image Source: USSS Instagram

REQUIREMENTS

Security Requirements

The scope for security upgrades at RTC is based on the 2015 Physical Security Survey. The survey identified upgrades to the main entry and the perimeter fence and trail. The upgrades to the perimeter fence and trail were completed.

The main entry is close to Powder Mill Road and does not provide enough drive space to cue the vehicles wanting to enter the campus without blocking Powder Mill Road or requiring that vehicles use the shoulder of Powder Mill Road. The main entry does not have space to inspect large trucks before they enter the campus. Large trucks are required to go to the west entrance, which is not manned 24 hours a day, and security personnel are sent to the west gate to inspect the truck.

Sustainability/Resilience Requirements

Government agencies are subject to the sustainable and resilience design requirements and expectations set forth in two executive orders - the Executive Order on Catalyzing Clean Energy Industries and Jobs Through Federal Sustainability dated 8 December 2021 and Executive Order 13961 Governance and Integration of Federal Mission Resilience dated 7 December 2020. The Executive Order on Catalyzing Clean Energy Industries and Jobs requires 100 percent carbon pollution-free emission (CFE) by 2030 at least half of which are locally supplied clean energy, a new-zero emission building portfolio by 2045, and net-zero emissions from federal procurement no later than 2050. Executive Order 13961 increases the resilience of the executive branch and implements a strategy to reduce the current reliance on reactive relocation of personnel and enhance a proactive posture that minimizes disruptions,

distributes risk to the performance of National Essential Functions (NEF) and maximizes the cost-effectiveness of actions that ensure continuity of operations, continuity of government, and enduring constitutional government.

This MP also follows the most current version of the Guiding Principles for Federal Leadership in High Performance and Sustainable Buildings and the associated guidance. The federal guiding principles are summarized by the following:

- Employ Integrated Design Principles
- Optimize Energy Performance
- Protect and Conserve Water
- Enhance Indoor Environmental Quality; and
- Reduce the Environmental Impact of Materials

DHS has established strategies and targets for addressing sustainability goals in these general areas:

- Goal 1: Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Reduction
- Goal 2: Sustainable Buildings
- Goal 3: Clean and Renewable Energy
- Goal 4: Water Use Efficiency and Management
- Goal 5: Fleet Management
- Goal 6: Sustainable Acquisition
- Goal 7: Pollution Prevention and Waste Reduction
- Goal 8: Energy Performance Contracts
- Goal 9: Electronic Stewardship and Data Centers
- Goal 10: Climate Change Resilience

REQUIREMENTS - CONTINUED

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REQUIREMENTS - WATER

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REQUIREMENTS - STORMWATER

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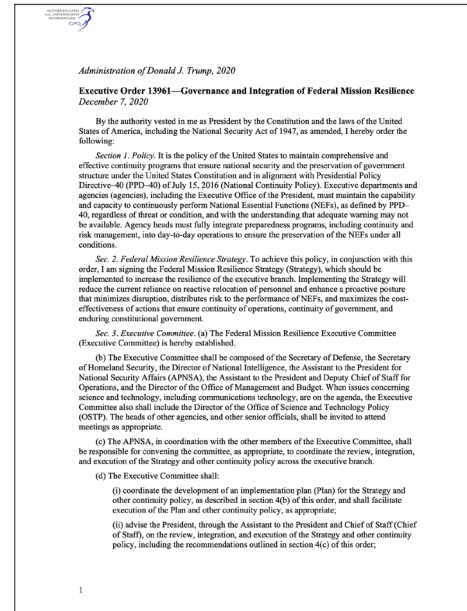
MASTER PLAN CRITERIA DOCUMENTS

Criteria Documents

The following criteria was reviewed to determine the applicability of the criteria to the MP. The description highlights the critical sections applicable to either the development of the MP or follow-on projects. Although USSS does not need to follow DoD guidance, the referenced DoD UFCs provide helpful guidance.

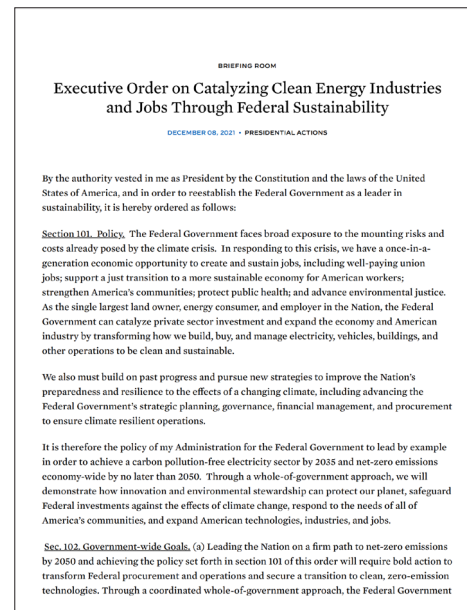


Developing the Regulating Plan
November 2021 Workshop



Executive Order 13961

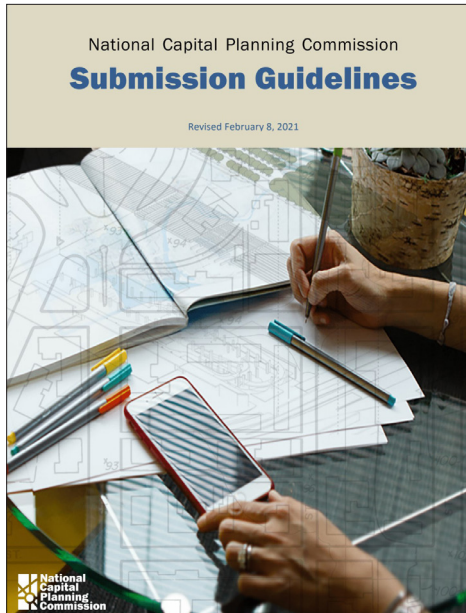
Governance and Integration of Federal Mission Resilience dated 7 December 2020. Executive Order 13961 increases the resilience of the executive branch and implements a strategy to reduce the current reliance on reactive relocation of personnel and enhance a proactive posture that minimizes disruptions, distributes risk to the performance of National Essential Functions (NEF) and maximizes the cost-effectiveness of actions that ensure continuity of operations, continuity of government, and enduring constitutional government.



Executive Order on Catalyzing Clean Energy Industries and Jobs Through Federal Sustainability

Dated 8 December 2021, the Executive Order on Catalyzing Clean Energy Industries and Jobs requires 100 percent carbon pollution-free electricity (CFE) by 2030 at least half of which are locally supplied clean energy, a new-zero emission building portfolio by 2045, and net-zero emissions from federal procurement no later than 2050. Note: This order is new and the executive order has not yet been assigned.

MASTER PLAN CRITERIA DOCUMENTS - CONTINUED



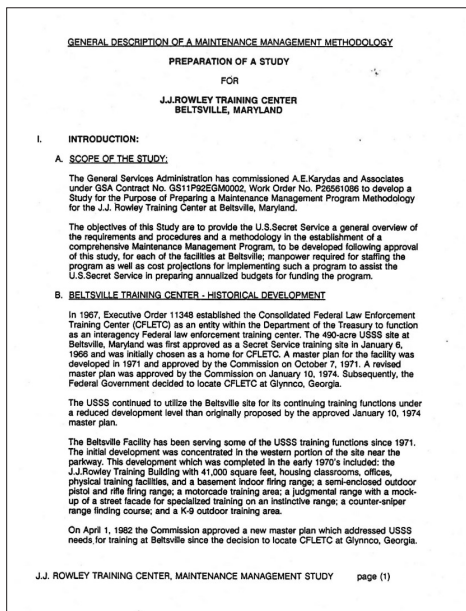
NCPC Review Process

This document outlines the submission guidelines critical to carrying out its congressionally mandated planning and review by authorities. The guidelines explain what is expected at each stage of the project review cycle and the degree of review provided by the commission.



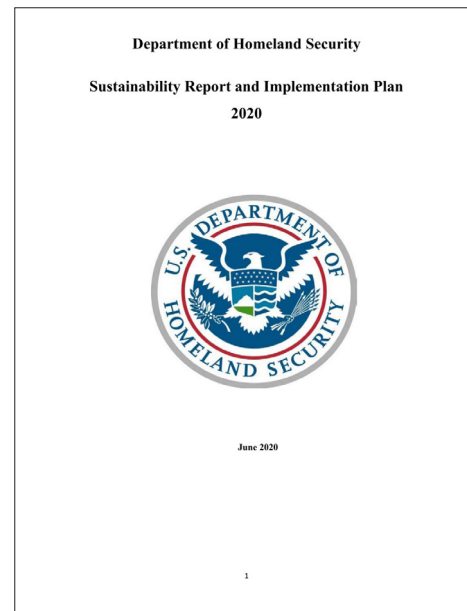
GSA P100

The facilities standards for the public buildings service (P100) establish standards and criteria for the public building service (PBS) of the U.S. General Services Administration (GSA). It contains both performance-based standards and prescriptive requirements to be used in the programming, design, and documentation of GSA buildings.



RTC Blue Book

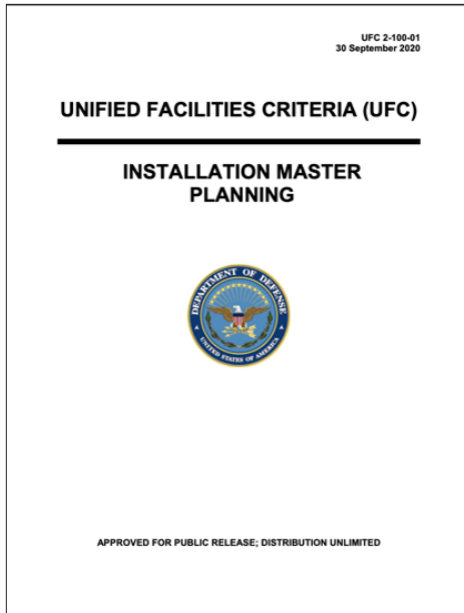
This document provides the USSS with a general overview of the requirements, procedures, and methodology in the establishment of a comprehensive maintenance management program. It looks at the manpower required for staffing the program as well as cost projections for implementing such a program to assist the USSS in preparing annualized budgets for funding the program.



DHS 2020 Sustainability Plan

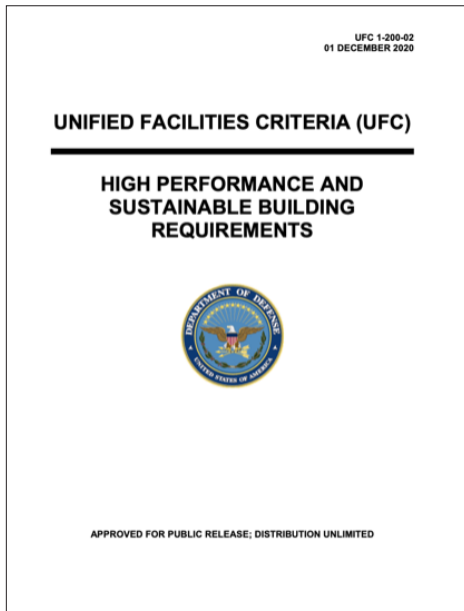
The DHS report and implementation plan outlines the department's strategic vision for efficiency and sustainability. It allows components to meet their mission needs and requirements by giving strategies, initiatives, and actions to implement sustainable programs.

MASTER PLAN CRITERIA DOCUMENTS - CONTINUED



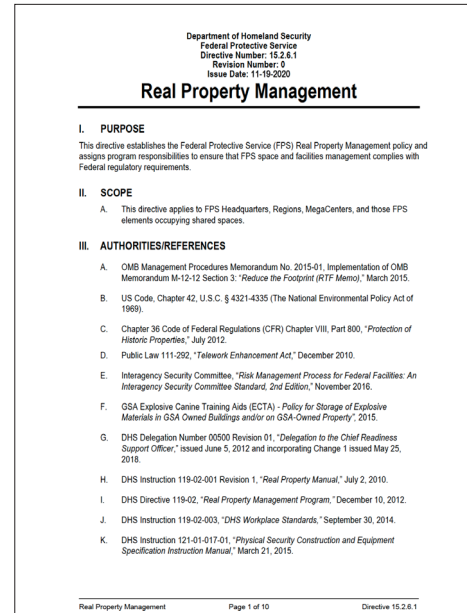
UFC Installation Master Planning

This document prescribes the DoD minimum requirements for master planning processes, products, tools, and strategies in accordance with DoD instruction. The process is to use the tool of a Master Plan and its components to provide ongoing master planning of installations in support of the mission. The UFC outlines a total process for master planning (and ultimately the development of a Master Plan) through the preparation of linked plans that can be implemented in total or incrementally based on each service's needs and resources.



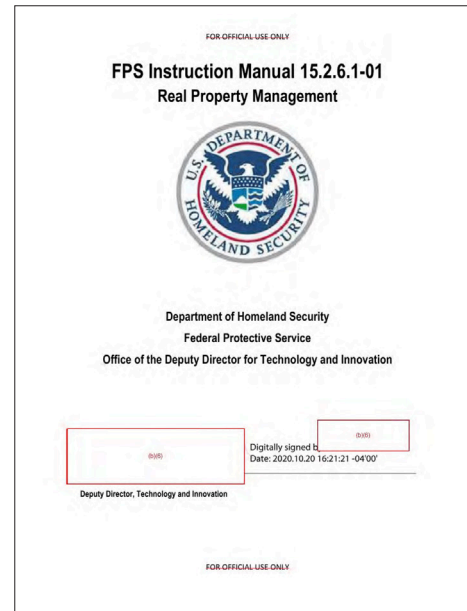
UFC High Performance and Sustainable Building

This document provides minimum unified requirements and guidance for planning, designing, constructing, renovating, and maintaining high-performance and sustainable buildings. These will enhance DoD mission capability by reducing total ownership costs.



DHS Instruction Real Property Management

The DHS Real Property Management Directive Number 15.2.6.1, dated 19 Nov 2020 establishes Real Property Management policy and assigned program responsibilities to subordinate agencies and services to ensure that Federal Protective Service (FPS) space and facilities management are in compliance with Federal regulatory requirements.



FPS Instruction Manual

The DHS Federal Protective Service (FPS) Instruction Manual 15.2.6.1-01 dated 20 Oct 2020 outlines the details for implementing the space and facilities management requirements outlined in the DHS Real Property Management Directive Number 15.2.6.1 dated 19 Nov 2020.

MASTER PLAN CRITERIA DOCUMENTS - CONTINUED

USSS SWM Conveyance Maps

These site plans show the stormwater flow direction and location of culverts. The map defines five separate drainage areas with a more detailed site plan of the drainage area.

Existing Water Utility Plan

This site plan shows the main water lines and the placement of fire hydrants at the RTC.

RTC Sanitary Sewer System

The sanitary sewer system plan shows the location of manholes, gravity sewers, and the main sanitary force sewers on the site.

Hazard Waste Contingency Plan

This plan shows the hazardous waste locations such as the Hazardous Waste Containment building, the axillary containment area, and the satellite accumulation area.

US Secret Service Forest Bird Survey 2013 Summary Report

Species	Count	Count	Avg. both	Rel. Abundance	Where observed	Species	Rel. Abundance
1st visit	2nd visit	visit					
ACADIAN FLICKER	34	33	33.5	10.34%	ALL POINTS	ACADIAN FLICKER	10.34%
AMERICAN CROW	0	2	1	0.72%		RELEASSED WOODPECKER	0.72%
AMERICAN REDSTART	0	1	0.5	0.38%	03, 04, 05, 03	PIKE WARBLER	0.38%
AMERICAN ROBIN	1	1	1	0.72%		RED-TAILED WREO	0.61%
BLACK-AND-WHITE WARBLER	1	0	0.5	0.38%	05, 03	FLUTED TITMOUSE	0.61%
BLUE GROUSE	0	1	0.5	0.38%		CAROLINA WREN	7.28%
BLUE JAY	1	0	0.5	0.38%		CAROLINA CHICKADEE	4.60%
BLUE GRAY Gnatcatcher	33	31	32	9.20%		NORTHERN CAROLINA	4.60%
BROWN-HEADED COWBIRD	1	8	4	3.09%		GREAT-CRESTED TYPHOCATER	3.45%
CAROLINA CHICKADEE	2	10	6	4.60%		SCARLET TANNER	3.45%
CAROLINA WREN	33	1	9.5	2.88%		BROWN-HEADED COWBIRD	3.07%
COMMON YELLOWTHRAT	2	1	1.5	1.15%		DOWNY WOODPECKER	2.90%
DOVEY WOODPECKER	2	3	2.5	2.30%		EASTERN TOWHEE	2.90%
EASTERN BLUEBIRD	0	1	0.5	0.38%		EASTERN WOOD PEEWEE	1.97%
EASTERN FLYCATCHER	0	1	0.5	0.38%		NORTHERN PARULA	1.97%
EASTERN TOWHEE	1	3	2	1.52%		RED-BREASTED WOODPECKER	2.90%
EASTERN WOOD PEEWEE	1	4	2.5	1.92%		RED-WINGED BLACKBIRD	1.97%
GREAT-CRESTED TYPHOCATER	4	5	4.5	4.69%	03, 04, 05, 03, 04, 07, 08	WOOD THRUSH	3.07%
INDIGO BUNTING	1	2	1.5	1.15%		MOURNING DOVE	1.97%
MORNING DOVE	3	1	2	1.52%		YELLOW-THROATED WREO	1.97%
NORTHERN CAROLINA	7	5	6	4.60%		COMMON YELLOWTHRAT	1.15%
NORTHERN PARULA	2	3	2.5	1.92%		INDIGO BUNTING	1.15%
OWENSBIRD	0	1	0.5	0.38%	05, 07	YELLOW-BELLIED CUCKOO	1.15%
PIKE WARBLER	13	11	12	3.20%	03, 04, 05, 06, 07, 08, 09, 10	WHITE-BREASTED NUTHATCH	1.15%
PILEATED WOODPECKER	0	2	1	0.72%		AMERICAN CROW	0.72%
RED-BREASTED WOODPECKER	4	1	2.5	1.92%		AMERICAN ROBIN	0.72%
RED-HEADED WREO	33	10	11.5	8.81%		PILEATED WOODPECKER	0.72%
RED-SHOULDERED HAWK	1	0	0.5	0.38%		UNKNOWN	0.72%
RED-WINGED BLACKBIRD	3	2	2.5	1.92%		AMERICAN REDSTART	0.38%
SCARLET TANNER	6	3	4.5	3.09%	03, 04, 05, 03, 04, 05, 03, 04, 09	BLACK-AND-WHITE WARBLER	0.38%
SUMMER TANNER	0	1	0.5	0.38%		BLUE GROUSE	0.38%
FLUTED TITMOUSE	9	11	10	7.69%		BLUE JAY	0.38%
UNKNOWN	0	2	1	0.72%		EASTERN BLUEBIRD	0.38%
WHITE-BREASTED NUTHATCH	1	1	1	0.72%		EASTERN FLYCATCHER	0.38%
WOOD THRUSH	3	2	2.5	1.92%	03, 04, 09	OWENSBIRD	0.38%
YELLOW-BELLIED CUCKOO	4	1	1.5	1.15%		RED-SHOULDERED HAWK	0.38%
YELLOW-THROATED WREO	4	0	2	1.52%		SUMMER TANNER	0.38%
Total	199	126	130.5	100.00%			

Bird Survey Data (2013)

The bird survey shows the list of bird species, where they have been observed, and the relative abundance of the species in the area.

DTF

The White House plan identifies the site plan to use for the White House mock-up

MASTER PLAN CRITERIA DOCUMENTS - CONTINUED

James J. Rowley Training Center Master Plan (2017)

This document defines the physical requirements and the proposed engineering and architectural direction for the development of a world-class training campus for the USSS.

11/18/2021 09:20:17

James J. Rowley Training Center
Facility Usage v1.6

Site: RTC | Facility Type: Practical Exercise | Facility Set: All
Area: Bell | Subarea: All
10/01/2020 to 06/30/2021 - Weekdays Only - Operational Schedule

Site	Date	Day	Facilities	Facilities Used for Training	% Facilities Used for Training	Training Hours	Training Utilization %	Facilities Used for Nontraining	Nontraining Hours	Facilities with Downtime	Downtime Hours
RTC	10/01/2020	Thursday	1	1	100	6:00	112	0	.00	0	.00
	10/02/2020	Friday	1	1	100	8:00	100	0	.00	0	.00
	10/05/2020	Monday	1	1	100	8:00	100	0	.00	0	.00
	10/06/2020	Tuesday	1	1	100	9:00	112	0	.00	0	.00
	10/07/2020	Wednesday	1	1	100	7:00	87	0	.00	0	.00
	10/08/2020	Thursday	1	1	100	8:00	100	0	.00	0	.00
	10/09/2020	Friday	1	0	0	.00	0	0	.00	0	.00
	10/12/2020	Monday	1	0	0	.00	0	0	.00	0	.00
	10/13/2020	Tuesday	1	0	0	.00	0	0	.00	0	.00
	10/14/2020	Wednesday	1	0	0	.00	0	0	.00	0	.00
	10/15/2020	Thursday	1	0	0	.00	0	0	.00	0	.00
	10/16/2020	Friday	1	0	0	.00	0	0	.00	0	.00
	10/19/2020	Monday	1	0	0	.00	0	0	.00	0	.00
	10/20/2020	Tuesday	1	0	0	.00	0	0	.00	0	.00
	10/21/2020	Wednesday	1	1	100	7:00	87	0	.00	0	.00
	10/22/2020	Thursday	1	1	100	7:00	87	0	.00	0	.00
	10/23/2020	Friday	1	1	100	7:00	87	0	.00	0	.00
	10/26/2020	Monday	1	0	0	.00	0	0	.00	0	.00
	10/27/2020	Tuesday	1	1	100	8:00	78	0	.00	0	.00
	10/28/2020	Wednesday	1	1	100	8:50	81	0	.00	0	.00
	10/29/2020	Thursday	1	1	100	4:00	90	0	.00	0	.00
	10/30/2020	Friday	1	1	100	4:00	90	0	.00	0	.00
	11/02/2020	Monday	1	0	0	.00	0	0	.00	0	.00
	11/03/2020	Tuesday	1	1	100	0:00	78	0	.00	0	.00
	11/04/2020	Wednesday	1	0	0	.00	0	0	.00	0	.00
	11/05/2020	Thursday	1	1	100	18:00	200	0	.00	0	.00

RTC Facility Room Schedule

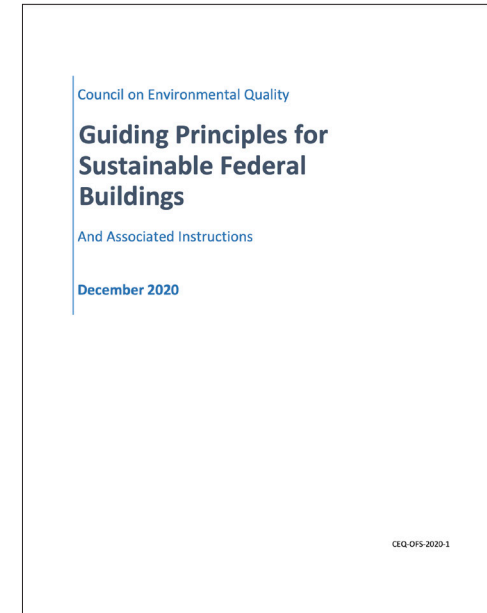
This document outlines the RTC training center facility usage by providing the number of facilities and their utilization during operational hours.

Troysgate Facility Site Plan

This site plan of the Troysgate Facility shows the extent of the project site, perimeter clearance, and nearby roads.

USSS Gun Range Design Options

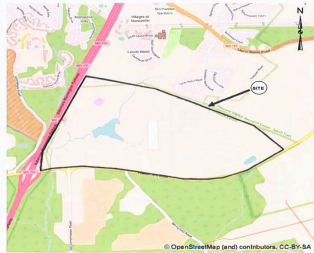
These plans show two different design options for the gun range at the RTC.



Guiding Principles For Sustainable Federal Buildings

All federal agencies have adopted the Guiding Principles for Federal Leadership in High Performance and Sustainable Buildings. The federal guiding principles employ integrated design principles, optimize energy performance, protect and conserve water, enhance indoor environmental quality and reduce the environmental impact of materials.

MASTER PLAN CRITERIA DOCUMENTS - CONTINUED



JAMES J. ROWLEY TRAINING CENTER (RTC)

MASTER PLAN 2017

Stormwater Management Master Plan

September 22, 2017

Prepared by VIKI Virginia, LLC

8180 Greensboro Drive, Suite 200
Tysons, VA 22102

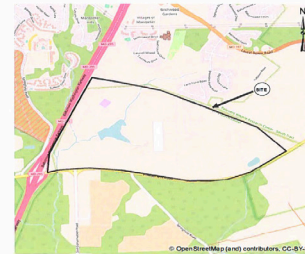
RTC MASTER PLAN 2017



RTC Stormwater Impact Study

The RTC Stormwater Impact Study provides a campus-wide strategy to control and treat stormwater runoff from the 2017 Master Plan post developed site such that the requirements of the local governing authority and the requirements of Section 438 of the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 are satisfied

6.7 UTILITIES REPORT UPDATE



JAMES J. ROWLEY TRAINING CENTER (RTC)

MASTER PLAN 2017

Utilities Report Analysis Update

January 18, 2017

Prepared by VIKI Virginia, LLC

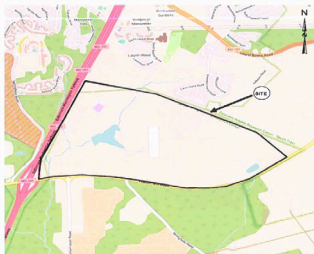
8180 Greensboro Drive, Suite 200
Tysons, VA 22102

RTC MASTER PLAN 2017



RTC Utilities Report Analysis Update

The RTC Utilities Report Analysis Update is to provide an update to the 2010 Utility Report. It notes that the off-site water system is operating below capacity, indicating that there is capacity to expand. The report notes that all minor projects proposed for the sanitary sewer system were accomplished. Any upgrades to the water system should meet fire protection standards



JAMES J. ROWLEY TRAINING CENTER (RTC)

MASTER PLAN 2017

Wetlands Impact and Mitigation Update

January 18, 2017

Prepared by VIKI Virginia, LLC

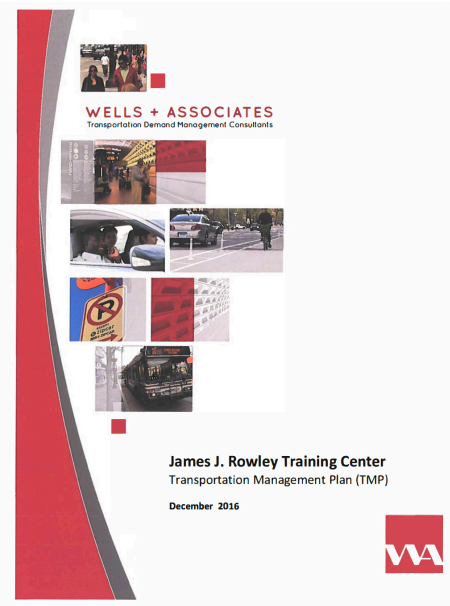
8180 Greensboro Drive, Suite 200
Tysons, VA 22102

RTC MASTER PLAN 2017



RTC Wetlands Impact Study

This document provides minimum unified requirements, and guidance for planning, designing, constructing, renovating, and maintaining high performance and sustainable buildings. These will enhance DoD mission capability by reducing total ownership costs.



RTC Traffic Impact Study

The RTC Traffic Impact Study describes a variety of transportation demand management strategies that can be implemented as necessary by the RTC over the course of the 2017 Master Plan to address traffic impacts associated with the potential growth and development outlined in the Master Plan

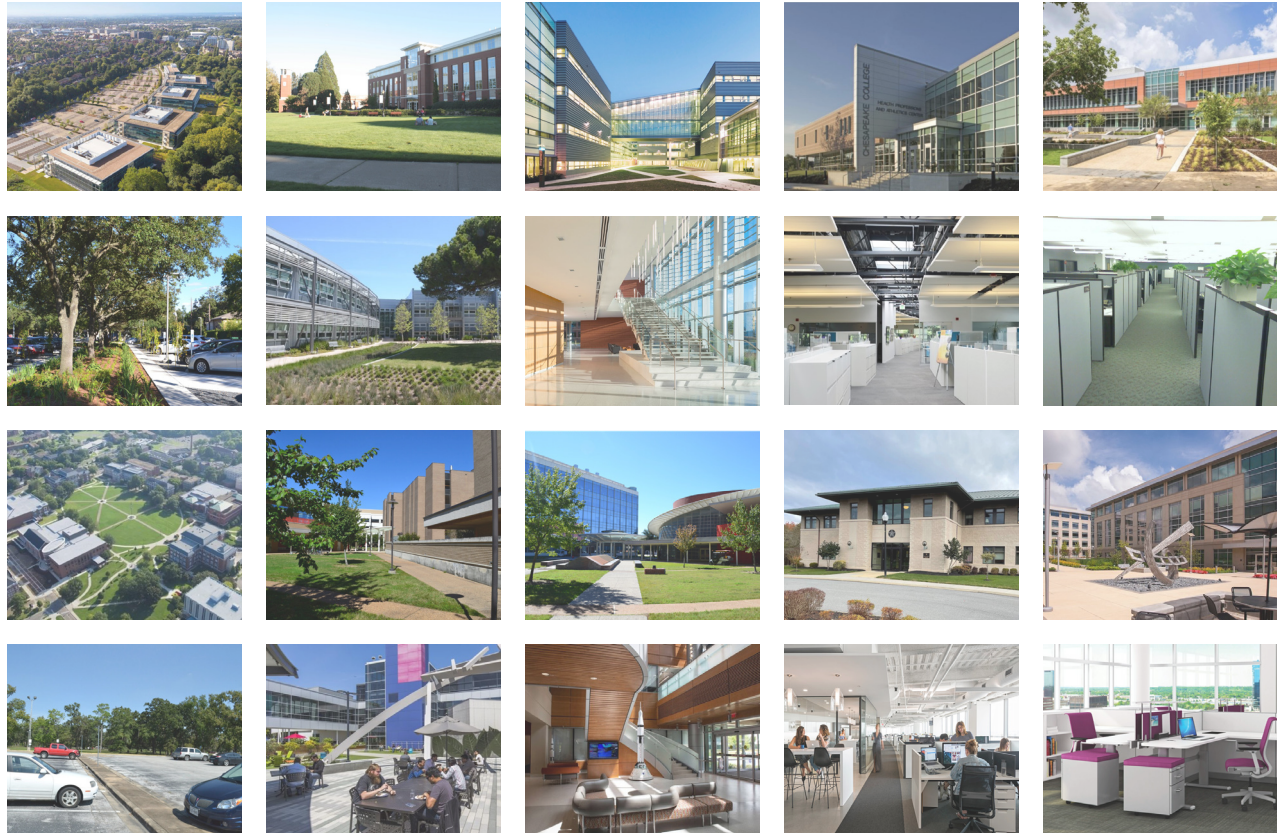
VISUAL PREFERENCE SURVEY

Visual Preference Survey Overview

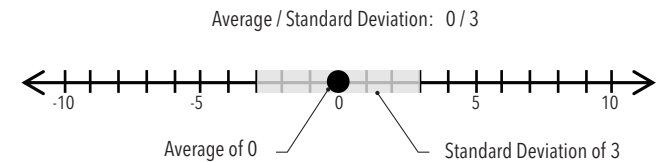
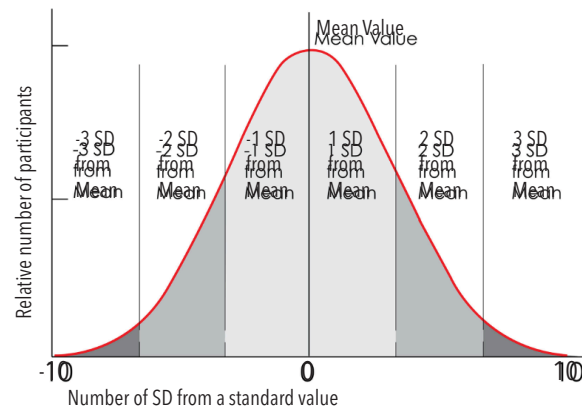
Stakeholders participated in a Visual Preference Survey (VPS) during the ADP Workshop in November 2021. The results helped the workshop participants solidify the Design Patterns for the proposed USSS Rowley Training Center. The VPS is a method of finding a group's partiality towards different design aesthetics. Developed by urban planner Anton Nelessen in the late 1970s, it is often used in planning forums. By viewing and rating images of comparable community environments, clear trends emerge as to the preference of the survey participants.

Through a series of comparative imagery, shown to the right of the page, participants rate each on a scale from -10 to +10, where -10 represents "highly unattractive" and +10 stands for "highly attractive." The resulting data then guides participants and planners in designing key elements of the built environment. Planners use the VPS primarily to identify what aspects of the built environment are important to the people who live and work on an installation. Participants in the forum used comparisons of the positively and negatively rated images to establish a set of design objectives. These objectives help ensure that subsequent development reflects the collective opinion of installation personnel.

The following pages summarize the results of the VPS, showing each pair of images with the scores (mean/standard deviation) and scale bar below. A low standard deviation (SD) suggests a high level of agreement between participants, whereas a high standard deviation suggests otherwise. Stakeholders also defined positive and negative aspects of each image, which are highlighted along the sides of each image.



Above: Images used in the VPS Exercise



VISUAL PREFERENCE SURVEY - CONTINUED

Negative Attributes

Large parking lots

Buildings don't have variety



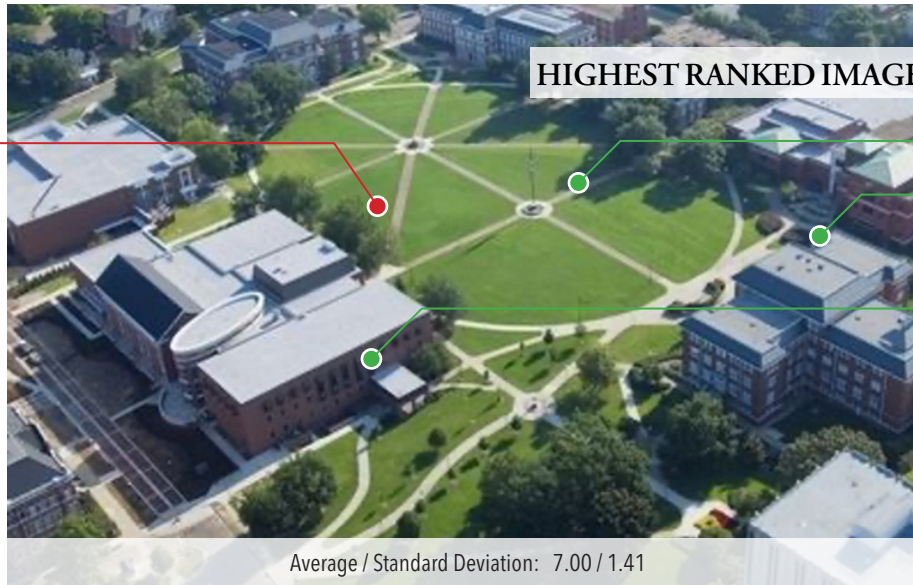
Average / Standard Deviation: -0.50 / 3.21



Positive Attributes

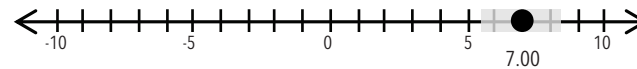
Landscaping

Quad is too large/unused space



HIGHEST RANKED IMAGE

Average / Standard Deviation: 7.00 / 1.41



Centralized quad

Variety of buildings

Buildings form the quad

VISUAL PREFERENCE SURVEY - CONTINUED

Negative Attributes

High maintenance landscaping



Positive Attributes

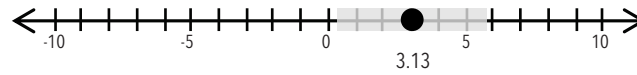
Windows (natural light)

Red brick (classic)

Simple modern design

Large green space

Average / Standard Deviation: 3.13 / 2.80



Facade (minimal windows)

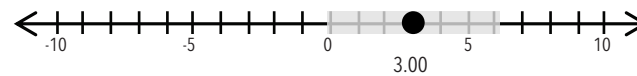
No outdoor seating



Natural Shading

Lighting

Average / Standard Deviation: 3.00 / 3.12



VISUAL PREFERENCE SURVEY - CONTINUED

Negative Attributes

Positive Attributes

Wasted centralized space

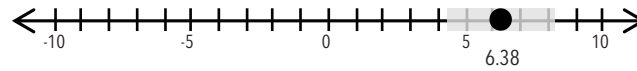


Windows (natural light)

Connected

Green space

Average / Standard Deviation: 6.38 / 2.00



Outdated facade

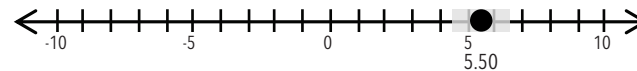
Not a prominent entry



Landscaping

Good entry plaza

Average / Standard Deviation: 5.50 / 1.07



VISUAL PREFERENCE SURVEY - CONTINUED

Negative Attributes

Positive Attributes

Needs better landscaping

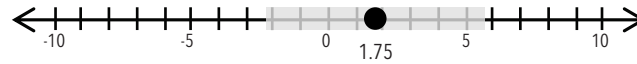


Ample windows

Signage

Well defined entry

Average / Standard Deviation: 1.75 / 3.99



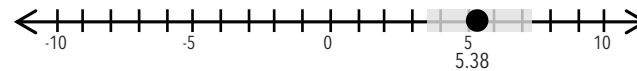
Facade materials

No buffer between road and sidewalk



Lighting

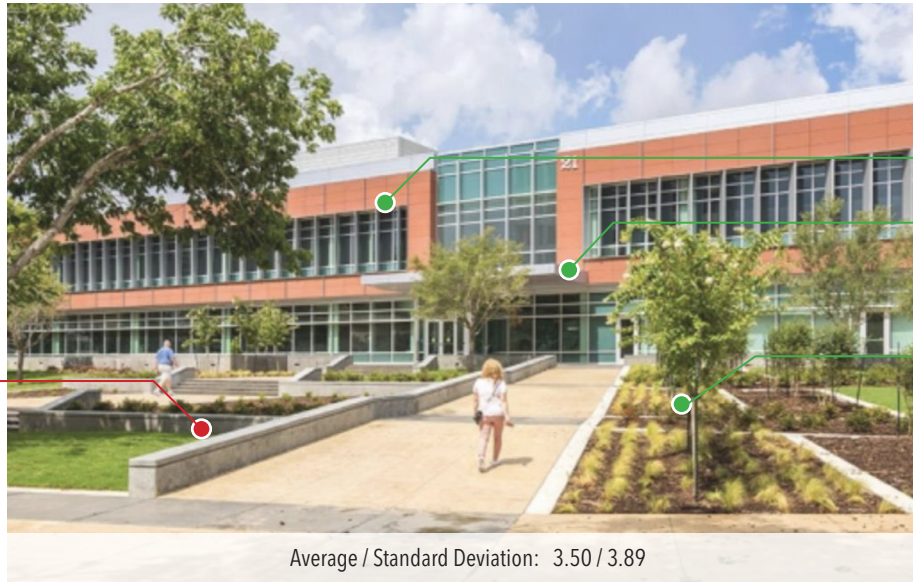
Average / Standard Deviation: 5.38 / 1.85



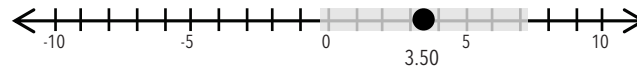
VISUAL PREFERENCE SURVEY - CONTINUED

Negative Attributes

Small barrier between pedestrians and green-space



Average / Standard Deviation: 3.50 / 3.89



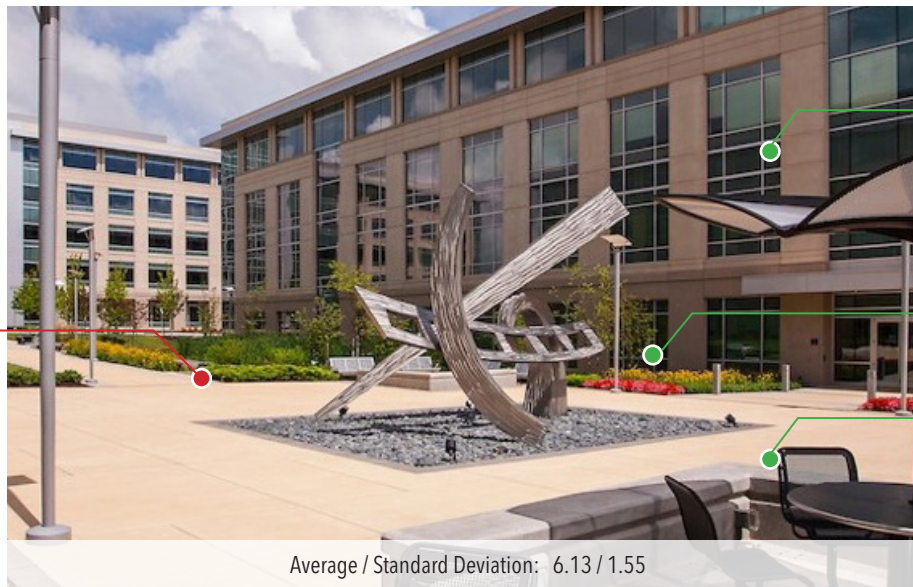
Positive Attributes

Sunshades

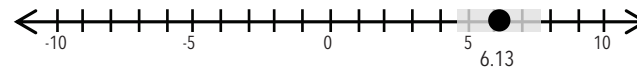
Prominent entry

Raised planter beds

Impervious concrete



Average / Standard Deviation: 6.13 / 1.55



Windows (natural light)

Landscaping

Outdoor seating

VISUAL PREFERENCE SURVEY - CONTINUED

Negative Attributes

Positive Attributes

No well defined pedestrian path

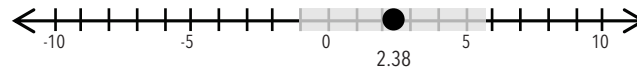


Lighting

Shaded parking

Greenery

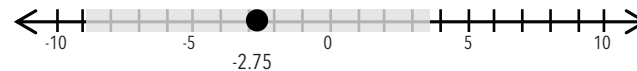
Average / Standard Deviation: 2.38 / 3.50



No landscaping
No barriers/protection from cars
Too much concrete



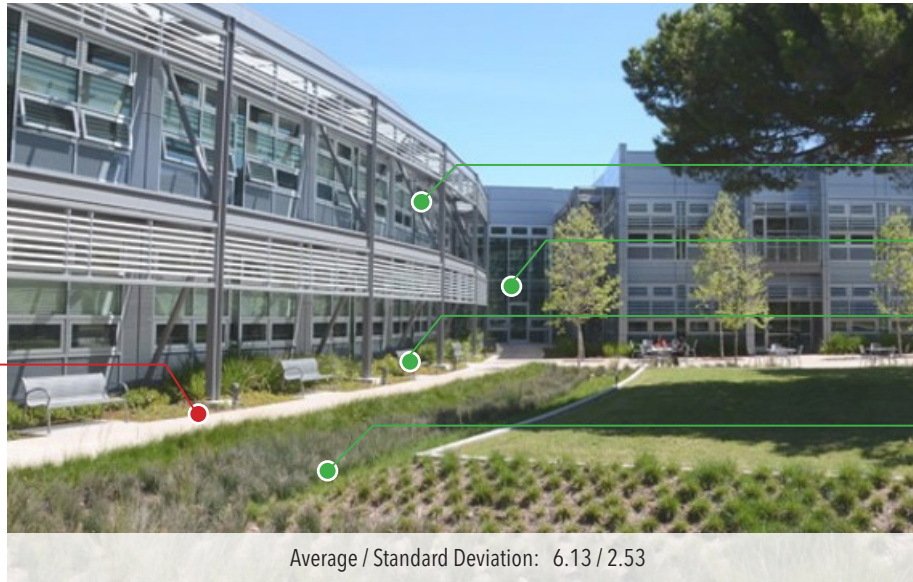
Average / Standard Deviation: -2.75 / 6.23



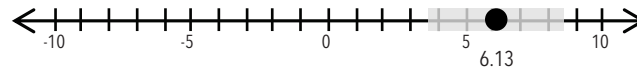
VISUAL PREFERENCE SURVEY - CONTINUED

Negative Attributes

Small circulation space



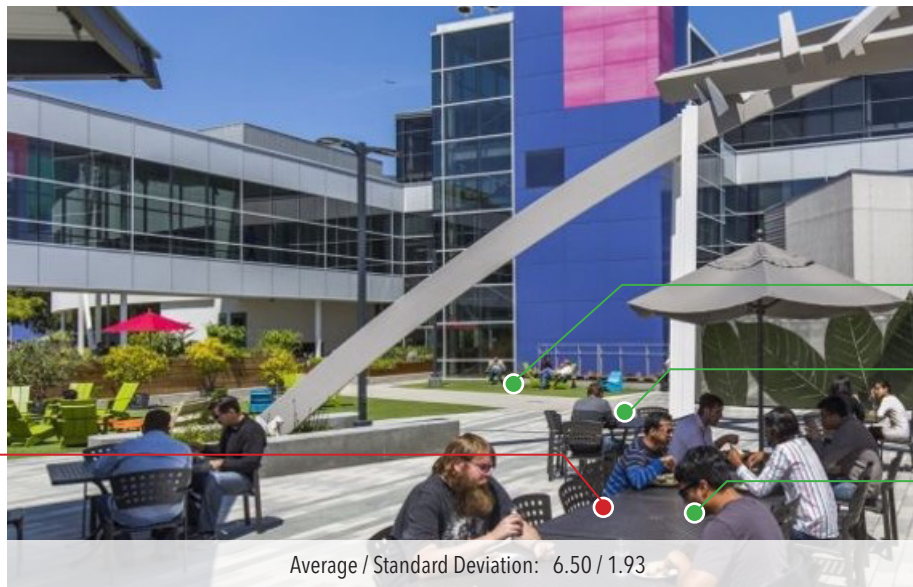
Average / Standard Deviation: 6.13 / 2.53



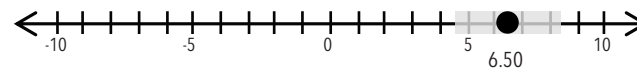
Positive Attributes

- Operable windows
- Windows (natural light)
- Outdoor seating
- Landscaping

No shading



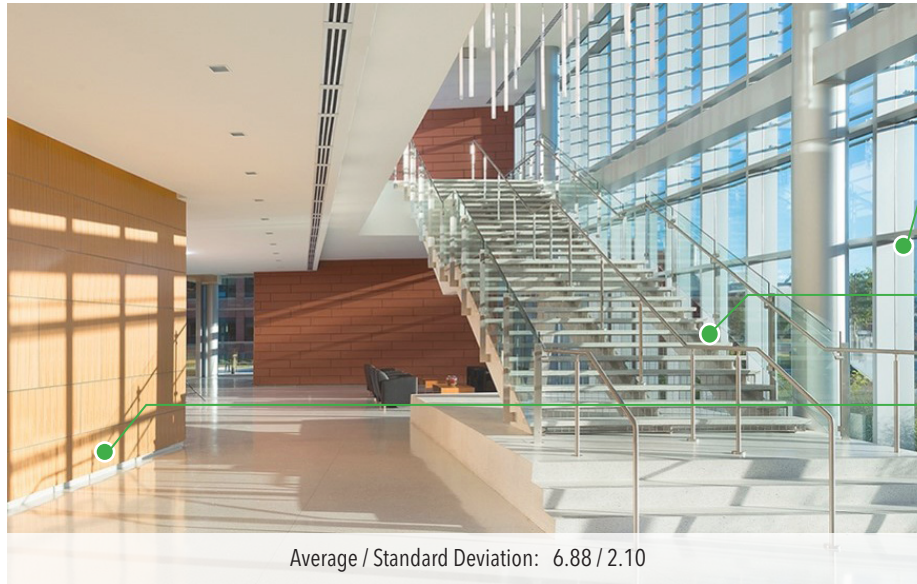
Average / Standard Deviation: 6.50 / 1.93



- Green spaces
- Outdoor seating
- Flexible use

VISUAL PREFERENCE SURVEY - CONTINUED

Negative Attributes



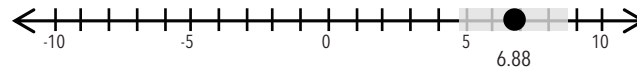
Positive Attributes

Natural light

Central circulation space

Warm materials

Average / Standard Deviation: 6.88 / 2.10



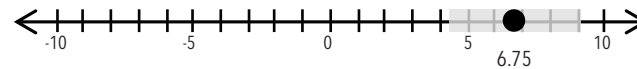
Materials

Directory/way-finding

Central circulation space

No controlled access

Average / Standard Deviation: 6.75 / 2.38



VISUAL PREFERENCE SURVEY - CONTINUED

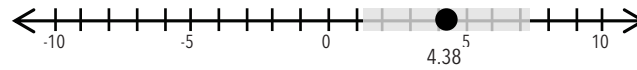
Negative Attributes

Natural light on one side

Cubicles



Average / Standard Deviation: 4.38 / 3.16



Positive Attributes

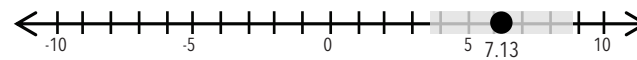
Skylights

Wide circulation space

Acoustics



Average / Standard Deviation: 7.13 / 2.75



Tall ceilings

Variety of spaces

Open concept

VISUAL PREFERENCE SURVEY - CONTINUED

Negative Attributes

No natural light

Tall cubicles

Materials



Average / Standard Deviation: -4.63 / 5.60



Positive Attributes

Plants

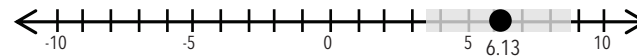
Windows

Personalized spaces

Ergonomic chairs

Storage

No privacy (acoustics)



VISUAL PREFERENCE SURVEY RESULTS



Highest Rated Campus Image in the Visual Preference Survey (VPS)

Key Findings:

Create a campus with perimeter district parking, pedestrian pathways, and quads framed by buildings rather than an assortment of facilities on vacant lots.

Positive Attributes:

- Centralized quad
- Variety of buildings
- Buildings forming the quad



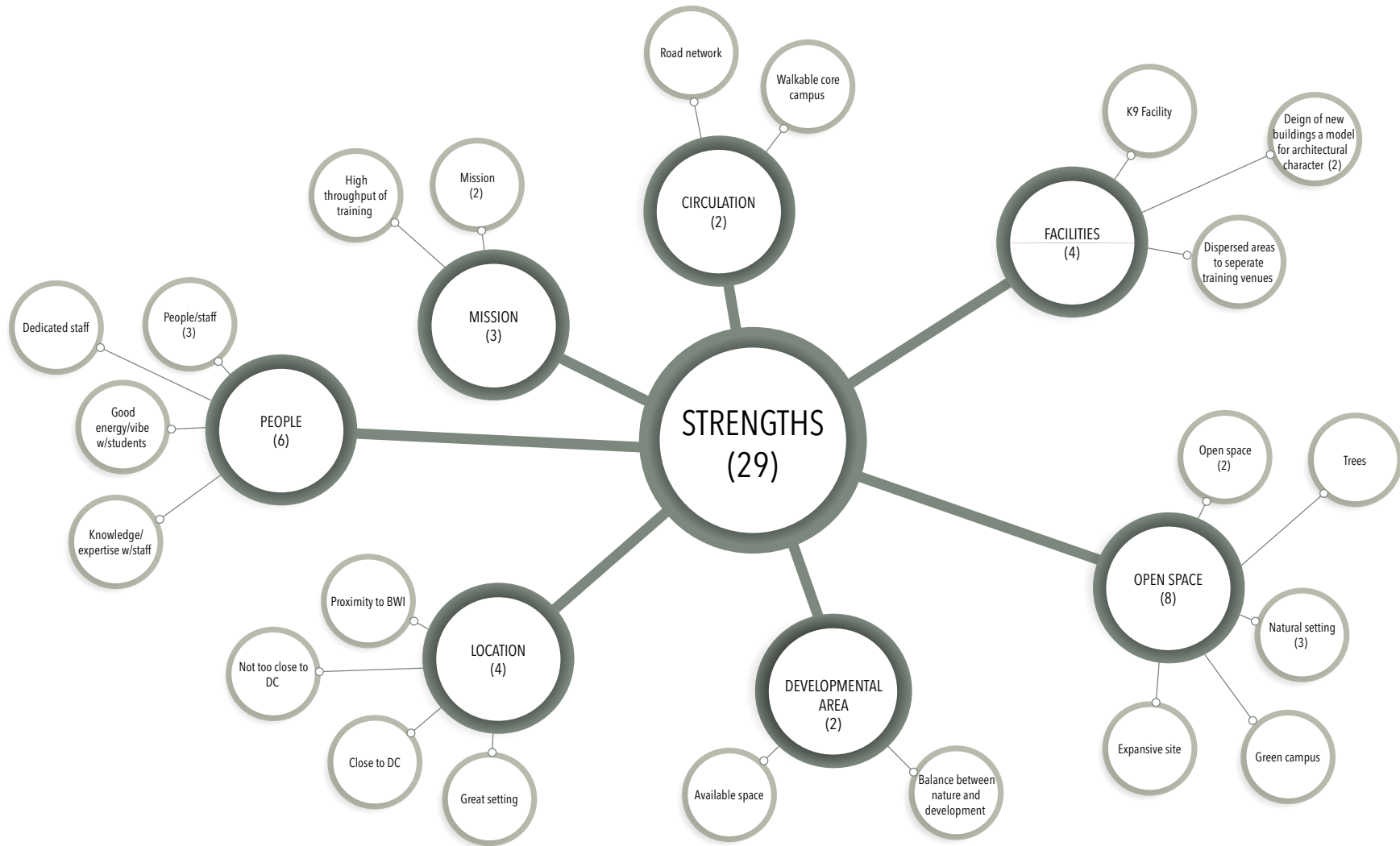
Highest Rated Building Image in the VPS (USSS Facility at RTC)

Key Findings:

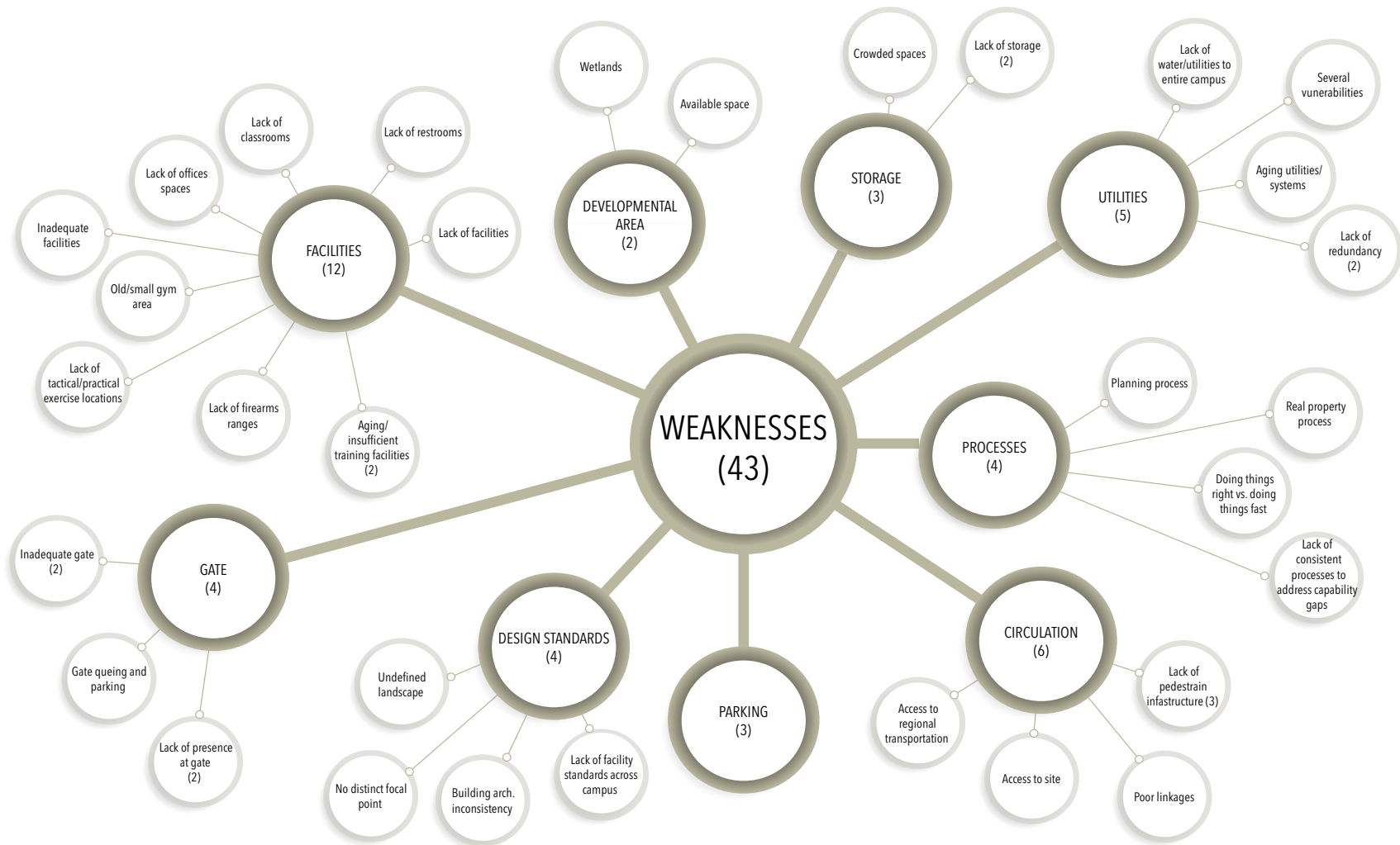
The Master Plan will include specific architectural standards that call for two-story facilities, hip roofs with standing seam metal in canine blue, split-faced block walls and precast stone details, large, blocked windows on the ground floor, ribbon windows on the second floor, narrow wings, and visible entries.

Positive Attributes:

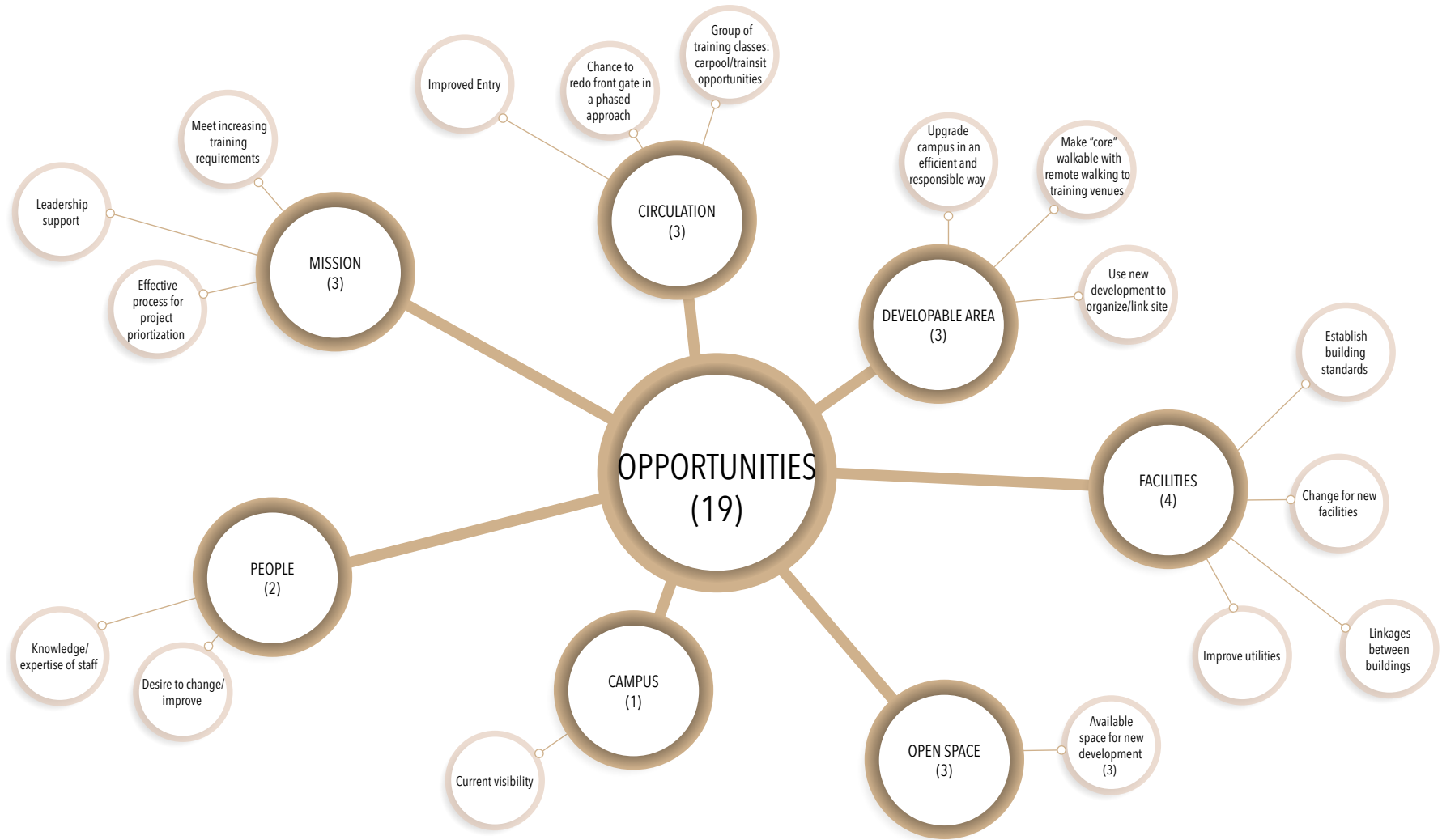
- Outdoor lighting
- Defined entry



SWOT-V - CONTINUED



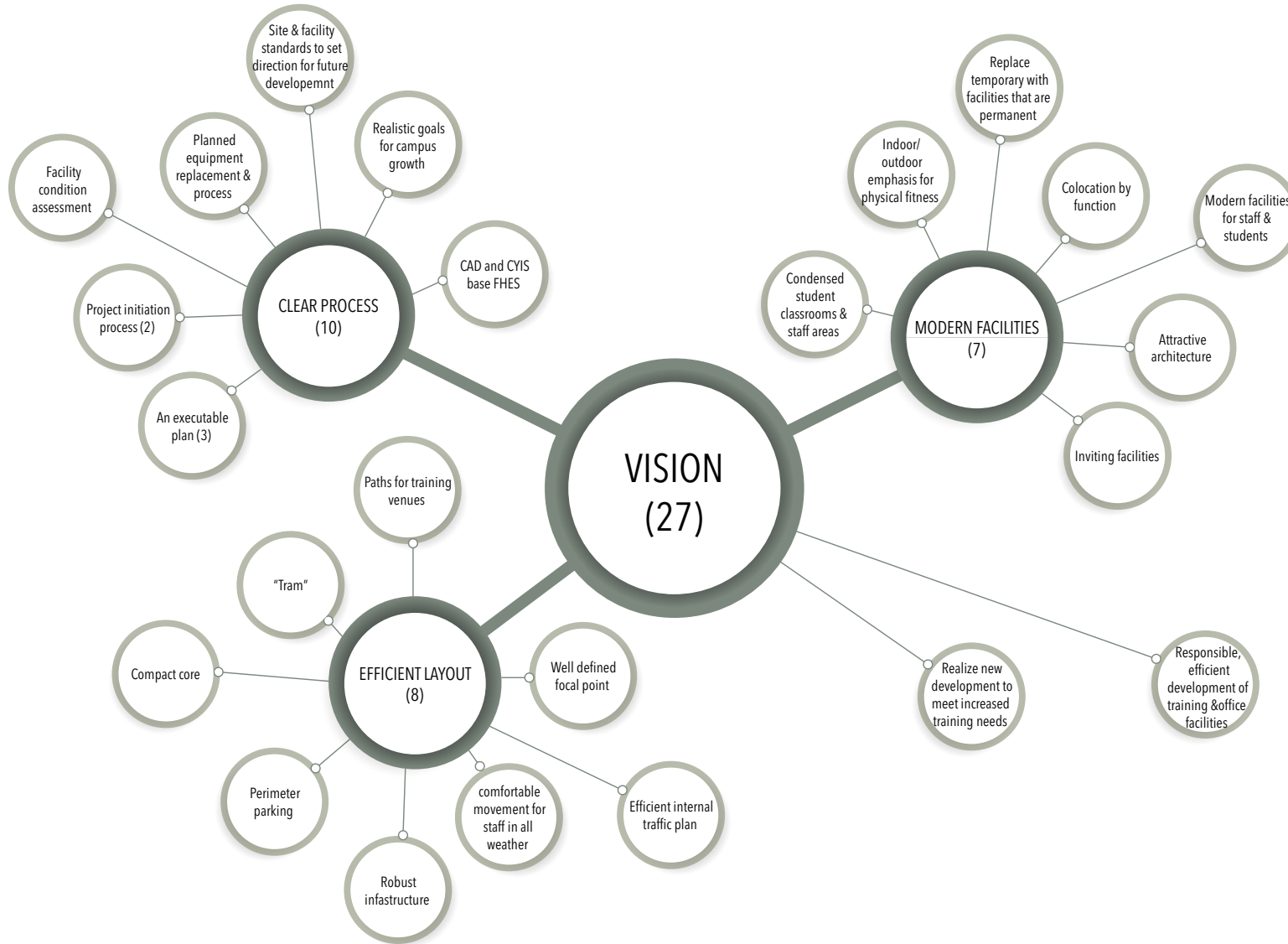
SWOT-V - CONTINUED



SWOT-V - CONTINUED



SWOT-V - CONTINUED



CAMPUS EXTERIOR ARCHITECTURAL STANDARDS

Building Entrances

- Building entrances have an important role in a building's appearance and function. Entrances shall be clearly defined through formal, spatial, and/or material hierarchy
- Primary building entrances must be easily identifiable with a clear and understandable path from site parking and circulation
- Use of landmark elements to create entries is encouraged. It can be elevators, stairs or other elements of the building, site plazas, or forecourts.
- Building entrances should be defined with shading elements, color changes, building transparency, and upgraded materials.

Building Lobbies

- Building lobbies shall be designed as integral components of the building entries and promote a feeling of openness and connection to the exterior.
- To promote openness, access control shall be provided between the lobby and interior spaces.
- Make lobbies simple rooms, single or double height
- Use a high ratio of glass to wall and provide abundant natural light
- Make the lobby appropriate to the building use and architectural design
- Use materials that are articulated and well detailed
- Entry doors shall be the glazed storefront type

Trellises and Canopies

- Trellis systems shall be designed to be an integral part of the building's architecture
- Trellises can be used to announce building entries and create a means of way-finding to the front door
- Trellises provide a transition from the building to the exterior or visually link stand-alone shade structures to the architecture
- Trellises can enhance the architectural façade and provide cover from the elements where appropriate
- Trellises shall be constructed of steel tube columns embedded in concrete and finished with high performance epoxy tube framing

Building Additions and Renovations

- Building additions shall be compatible with the existing building in terms of aesthetics, scale, form, material, orientation, and style
- Incompatible additions and renovations should either be removed and replaced with compatible designs that are sensitive to the building's design, function and location in cases where removal and replacement are not feasible, incompatible additions and renovations shall be modified to make them compatible with the style of the building.



CAMPUS EXTERIOR ARCHITECTURAL STANDARDS - CONTINUED

Exterior Doors, Windows and Storefronts

- The ratio of glazing to the overall wall area has a dramatic effect on solar heat gain within a space, significantly effecting energy loads associated with heating and cooling. A high ratio of glazing-to-wall area with less efficient windows can result in a building being too cold in the winter due to heat loss through the glass, or too hot in the summer due to direct sunlight. Conversely, a low ratio of glazing-to-wall can limit effectiveness of daylighting strategies and forfeit free heat provided by the sun
- Use double or triple glazing, whichever is most life cycle cost effective
- Windows and storefronts shall be aluminum with factory-applied Polyvinylidene Fluoride (PVDF) finish.
- Exterior glazing shall be clear insulated units (Solarban 70 or equivalent)
- Obscured glazing (ceramic fritting or applied film) shall be used where limited vision is desired
- Spandrel sections shall have sputter coat finish that harmonizes with the glazing color
- Translucent structural sandwich fiberglass polymer panels shall be used at warehouses and to provide daylighting into buildings
- Exterior doors and frames shall be steel with factory-applied coating
- Exterior doors, windows and storefronts shall conform to AT/FP blast requirements (where applicable)
- Exterior doors shall be steel with factory-applied coating

Roofs

- Roofs can have either low (2:12 or lower) or medium slope roofs (2:12 to 6:12)
- Pitches lower than 2:12 must have a solar reflective index (SRI) value of at least 78
- Medium pitched roofs should be anodized aluminum standing seam metal
- Pitches greater than 2:12 must have an SRI of at least 29



CAMPUS EXTERIOR ARCHITECTURAL STANDARDS - CONTINUED

BUILDING FORM AND COMPOSITION



Buildings should be two or three story where feasible to conserve limited space for new development on the RTC campus. Buildings should not exceed three stories to preserve the character of the campus and to avoid costs associated with additional fire protection measures and structural design for progressive collapse associated with four story and higher buildings.

Buildings should include:

- Medium roof slopes (3:12 - 6:12 pitch)
- Decorative masonry exterior with pattern or recess/projection relief to break up large area wall planes
- Concealed mechanical equipment, whether rooftop or on grade
- Windows placed to maximize daylight of interior spaces as appropriate to their functional requirements. Windows should consist of punched openings in masonry or concrete, and curtain wall glazing at key entrances and focal areas.

Buildings should have a base, mid wall, upper wall and roof areas that are proportioned to provide balanced architectural facades. The existing Merletti and Bowron facilities are good examples of appropriate building proportions.

CAMPUS EXTERIOR ARCHITECTURAL STANDARDS - CONTINUED

BUILDING EXTERIOR MATERIALS AND FINISHES

Building exteriors should be designed with durable materials and finishes that require minimal maintenance and have life cycles that are a minimum of 20 years for finishes and 50 years for materials.

Building exterior should consist of the following:

- Architectural split face and ground concrete masonry unit (CMU) or architectural precast concrete panels in light beige or sand color to match those used on the Merletti/Bowron facilities
- Metal wall panels if used should be limited to mid wall and preferably upper wall areas to minimize potential impact damage at base level and to maintain the durability and sense of permanence established with the existing masonry on campus.
- Architectural precast concrete window heads/sills, water tables, and accent features in unit masonry construction. Color to match the wall field color
- Verdigris or bronze color metal trim, including windows, doors, gutters, and downspouts
- Copper or verdigris color metal standing seam roof (high seams 12" - 18" o.c.), with matching fascia's, gutters, and exposed flashings.

Storage and Maintenance: Buildings Coordination with the sand/bronze/verdigris color palette used in the major campus buildings will help unify utilitarian buildings with other campus buildings and the natural surroundings.

Special Function Buildings: The existing tactical training venues feature a range of building forms and materials selected primarily to serve functional rather than aesthetic criteria. Coordination with the common materials and palette of the newer campus buildings should be undertaken.

CAMPUS EXTERIOR ARCHITECTURAL STANDARDS - CONTINUED

ADMIN/OFFICE/SUPPORT, GENERAL CLASSROOM/ TRAINING FACILITIES



The Bowron Building and the Merletti Building are the exemplars for future buildings of similar function on campus.

They Feature:

- Durable materials and finishes including: Architectural Split face and ground face concrete masonry unit (CMU) exterior wall finishes, Architectural precast concrete at window heads/sills, water tables, and accent features in unit masonry construction, and copper or bronze color metal trim, including windows, gutters and downspouts
- Medium slope roofs
- Decorative masonry exterior
- Concealed mechanical equipment
- Windows placed to maximize daylighting of interior spaces

CAMPUS EXTERIOR ARCHITECTURAL STANDARDS - CONTINUED

SPECIAL FUNCTION SINGLE STORY FACILITY EXAMPLE



The Canine Facility is the most recent new one-story construction on the campus and an attractive addition.

The continuation of the split-faced masonry walls as well as metal door, window, and sunscreen palette is appropriate. Low-sloped roofs tend to require maintenance and replacement more often than sloped roofs, so a sloped roof should have been considered. (Low-sloped roofs should only be used on extremely large roofs where the life-cycle analysis shows the low-sloped roof is more cost effective over the life of the facility than a sloped roof).

The entry/administrative wing of the Canine Facility provides an example for a modern single-story building. The durable CMU extends from grade to top of the mid wall at some areas and would have been more appropriate if continued around the entire building perimeter.

CAMPUS EXTERIOR ARCHITECTURAL STANDARDS - CONTINUED

EXTERIOR SIGNAGE

Provide exterior signage as part of a total wayfinding system that includes directional guide signs, building identification signs, pedestrian directional signs, street signs, and orientation maps. Develop specific sign designs in accordance with this Exterior Architectural Standards document, giving consideration to the existing cultural heritage, regional influences, and historical significance. Signs should coordinate with nearby landscape and structures. Design exterior signs for maximum durability and sustainability based upon regional weather impacts. Sign message panels should be easy to update or replace to allow for flexibility of future message updates. Integrate new signs with existing signs to provide the most cost-effective and practical solutions for each facility. A standardized sign system ensures consistency, improves wayfinding, and is compatible with existing campus standards.

Exterior Sign Types:

Develop a standard family of installation-specific sign designs in accordance with these guidelines. Integrate new signs with existing signs to provide the most cost-effective and practical solutions for each facility or installations.

Prohibited Exterior Signs:

Prohibited signs include any sign with animated, blinking, chasing, flashing, or moving effects. Other types of prohibited signs include rotating signs, windblown or inflated signs, neon signs, and portable signs. These restrictions do not apply to traffic control devices.

Exterior Color Standards:

The goal of these guidelines is to establish a consistent color scheme for all site and building signs that works for the entire campus. A consistent dark background should be used for standard site and gate identification signs, with light text to provide sufficient contrast, to meet all visibility and required legibility objectives. Accent colors help reinforce the brand identity of the USSS. These color standards do not apply to traffic control signs that have color and material requirements specified in the Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD).

Engineering and Shop Drawings:

All signs, foundations, and connections must be engineered to resist wind loads and thermal movement according to the local climate requirements without distortions and excessive deflections. Shop drawings submitted by the sign contractor must include fabrication details such as elevations, message layouts, sections, side views, plan views, mounting details, and electrical or communication details. Submittals for all freestanding signs must include design calculations and the signed seal of a registered structural engineer licensed in the required area or follow approved state department of transportation standards to ensure compliance with all design and load requirements. Shop drawings must illustrate all means of mounting and attachment for proper coordination for connections to building structures

CAMPUS EXTERIOR ARCHITECTURAL STANDARDS - CONTINUED

MAIN CAMPUS SIGNAGE



Place primary identification signs perpendicular to the roadway to permit viewing by traffic moving in both directions. Consider intersection sight distances provided in AASHTO A Policy on Geometric Design of Highways and Streets (Green Book), in addition to the lateral offsets included in the MUTCD

CAMPUS EXTERIOR ARCHITECTURAL STANDARDS - CONTINUED

BUILDING IDENTIFICATION SIGNAGE



Building identification signs are used to provide information about buildings, major tenants within buildings, areas within the campus, and organizational or functional units. Different sizes and design elements are used to identify the different organizational levels. The signs should carry one unit name and any secondary information to identify the unit component (such as headquarters) and may also include a street address.

Freestanding Building Identification Signs:

Most buildings can be best identified by using a freestanding building identification sign in front of the building near the main entrance or at the main entrance to the associated parking area. There are three basic types of freestanding building identification signs:

1. Primary- These signs identify high-level organizations such as command, division, or unit headquarters.
2. Secondary- These signs identify lower-profile buildings. These signs use the same basic principles as primary facility signs, only these are somewhat smaller.
3. Tertiary- These signs identify buildings or other miscellaneous facilities that do not require a street address or building number, such as recreational facilities, training areas, and maintenance or storage facilities.

The appropriate sign type required is based upon the importance of the building or tenant identification required. Place primary identification signs as close as possible to the building entrance and perpendicular to the roadway to permit viewing by traffic moving in both directions.

If the building is set back from the roadway and is not visible or is only partially visible from the roadway, place the sign next to the entrance driveway and on the side of the driveway closest to the building. Provide one sign for each building unless additional signs are required due to unique site conditions. Consider intersection sight distances provided in AASHTO A Policy on Geometric Design of Highways and Streets (Green Book), in addition to the lateral offsets included in the MUTCD.

CAMPUS EXTERIOR ARCHITECTURAL STANDARDS - CONTINUED

BUILDING IDENTIFICATION SIGNAGE

Materials and Colors:

Freestanding building identification signs must be non-illuminated and use a standard post-and-panel type construction. Use extruded aluminum square posts with flat aluminum sign message panels that are removable for easy replacement. Sign-post and panel sizes must be engineered by the sign contractor according to wind loads and other requirements at each installation. Minor deviations from these general specifications are permitted where needed to align with installation-specific standards and pre-existing sign programs.

- Provide a USSS Blue painted finish for the background of the message panels and support posts. Sign message content must be white reflective engineering-grade vinyl. Use these standard materials and colors unless there are specific requirements established elsewhere that take precedent. These color standards and any special exceptions do not apply to traffic control signs that have color and material requirements specified in the MUTCD.

Street Address and Building Numbers:

Include the street address or building numbers (if used) on all building and facility identification signs, where possible. Include this information at the main entrance to the building and on other exterior portions of the building as necessary for wayfinding.

CAMPUS EXTERIOR ARCHITECTURAL STANDARDS - CONTINUED

BUILDING IDENTIFICATION SIGNAGE

Building Entrance Signs:

Only one identification sign is permitted at each building entrance. Place the building entry signs directly on the wall next to the entry point. If the building is set back from the roadway and is not visible or only partially visible from the roadway, place the sign next to the main entrance of the building to confirm the information shown on the sign at the entrance driveway. Some buildings have more than one primary entrance. Use building-mounted entry signs to identify organizations that are reached through the alternate entries of these types of buildings.

Building Entrance Signs on Glass:

Customized solutions may be designed for buildings with glass entrances. Provide frosted or white vinyl building identification on glass entryway signs where required. Provide building numbers or the street address that are appropriately sized for the average viewing distance. As a guide, use letters 1" (25 mm) high per 25' (7.62 m) of viewing distance and establish an installation standard based on the average door size and viewing distance. Include limited additional information when appropriate.

CAMPUS EXTERIOR ARCHITECTURAL STANDARDS - CONTINUED

BUILDING IDENTIFICATION SIGNAGE

Building-Mounted Identification:

Minimize the use of building identification signs to only high-profile buildings, except where building identification numbers are used. Signs mounted on prominent buildings may include the building name, primary function, and/or building identification number when the facility needs identification from long distances. Building number signs may be used in addition to the primary facility identification sign where required.

Placement:

Building-mounted identification signs should be coordinated and compatible with the building's design and applied consistently across the installation. They are often most effective near the main building entrance or on a covered drop-off canopy. Signage may be required on the back or side of the building to provide better visibility and wayfinding cues for visitors or customers. The installation engineer should select the most appropriate solutions for the architectural style of the buildings and apply them consistently.

SUSTAINABILITY/RESILIENCE FEATURES

Sustainable Design

- New construction and major renovations shall follow Guiding Principles Validation requirements and third-party sustainable design certification
- Recommended certifiers include USGBC's LEED, Green Building Initiative's Green Globes, and the WELL certification rating systems.
- Sustainability certification goals include employing integrated design principles, optimizing energy performance, protecting and conserving water, enhancing indoor environmental quality and reducing environmental impact of materials.
- Evaluate and prioritize transportation strategies and associated infrastructure improvements that promote and support alternative transportation, including walking, cycling, alternative fuel and electric vehicles, and public transit over the life of the building, as feasible and consistent with the mission of the facility.
- Consistent with 42 U.S.C. § 6364, establish an electric vehicle supply equipment (EVSE) policy and install one or more electric vehicle charging stations if parking is provided.
- Design for LEED Gold as long as the measures to achieve LEED Gold are life-cycle cost effective and do not inhibit mission effectiveness. (To be life-cycle cost effective the measures will have to have the lowest life-cycle cost when compared to other alternatives comparing first, replacement, and maintenance costs).

Sustainable Building Elements

- Sustainable building elements incorporate energy

conservation, water conservation, and sustainable materials

- Integrate sustainable building elements into the architectural and site design, allowing the elements to fulfill other building requirements as well as sustainability
- Integrate daylighting strategies into the design of all buildings
- Provide access to daylight for all regularly-occupied spaces used for visual tasks. Passive strategies combined with daylight harvesting technology, can significantly reduce lighting demand while simultaneously boosting occupant productivity
- Take advantage of the natural movement of air as a result of temperature and pressure differences to offset energy demands associated with space heating and cooling. Natural ventilation has the capacity to reduce the hours outside of the comfortable range to fewer than two percent of occupied hours. Through proper orientation and operability, fresh air can be supplied and exhausted without the need for mechanical equipment
- Use high (transom) windows to get light deep into the building mass
- Integrate building openings and sun-control systems
- Use glazed interior office walls
- Use building-integrated photovoltaic (PV) systems at trellis, shade structures, parking, and building entries
- Passive solar control through the use of shading devices is critical to optimizing solar resources throughout the year. Combined with daylighting and thermal mass strategies, properly designed shading can both mitigate heat gain during the summer, and take advantage of heat storage in the winter. Photovoltaic canopies can provide shade along south-facing facades, attached or unattached to the building, which

combines passive and energy-generating strategies

- Incorporate PV arrays on flat/low-slope roofs and integral PV arrays on sloped roofs where the slope orients to the south. The PV arrays must be the most life-cycle cost effective alternative.
- Select materials consistent with LEED, Green Globes, and WELL standards
- Use regionally sourced materials
- Use materials with recycled content
- Use rapidly renewable materials
- Lighting:
 - Shield light fixtures to keep illumination directed downward, rather than upwards
 - Choose lighting color temperatures of 3000K or less, as recommended by the International Dark-Sky Association
 - Install blackout curtains or other opaque window coverings to keep indoor light indoors, and turn off unused interior lights at night

Resiliency

- Locate habitable floors above the 500-year flood plain and free-board level
- If mission requires a floor to be placed lower than the 500-year flood plain, locate all electrical, plumbing, heating, ventilating and air conditioning equipment above the 500-year flood plain
- Seek out sustainable strategies that save on energy and water usage to help provide a more resilient and longer operating facility during emergencies
- Use site generated energy to provide a more resilient facility when normal energy sources may be off or intermittent. Provide islanding capability

LANDSCAPE STANDARDS

Campus Landscape

The wooded character of the campus would reclaim around 4.5 acres of open spaces for new vegetation. The 2023 RTC Master Plan includes 20 acres more of vegetated areas than the previous 2017 RTC Master Plan. The proposed facilities and infrastructure improvements under the RTC Master Plan Update, 2023 would remove approximately 56 non-contiguous acres of vegetation at the RTC. This would constitute around 20 percent of the existing vegetated areas at the RTC. On the other hand, future demolition of the Baughman Outdoor Firing Range and the group of structures to the north of the driver operations pad, most of which are currently in poor condition, would reclaim around 4.5 acres of open spaces for new vegetation.

Tree Replacement and Wetland Mitigation

Tree replacement, when trees are removed due to infrastructure projects, and wetland mitigation, when wetlands are removed due to infrastructure projects, are an important part of sustainable site stewardship. The National Capital Planning Commission (NCPC) tree replacement policy stipulates that trees over 31.8" in diameter may not be removed. RTC does not have any known trees of this size; however, it is something to consider with development as trees may reach that diameter in the future. Additionally, the NCPC tree replacement policy FE.G.2 requires: Transplant or replace existing tree(s) when they are impacted by development and preservation is not feasible, according to the following procedures:

- Transplant healthy, native, or non-invasive tree(s) where practicable. Consult an Arborist and consider the following factors when determining if transplanting is appropriate.

- Replace tree(s) when they require removal. Replacement tree(s) should increase biodiversity, be native species or non-invasive species, and have a mature canopy spread equivalent to, or greater than, the tree(s) removed. Replacement tree(s) should be planted at a minimum caliper size of 2.5 inches for shade trees, 1.5 inches for ornamental trees, and sixfoot height for multi-stem and evergreen trees.
- Replace trees according to the following: a. Tree(s) less than 10-inches in diameter: Replace one tree for every one tree removed (1:1); b. Tree(s) 10-inches in diameter or greater should follow the scoring guide in Section G.
- Forests and Stands of Trees: Plant 1 acre minimum for every 1 acre removed.
- Locate replacement or transplanted tree(s), in order of preference, on: a. The project site (e.g., within or adjacent to the limits of disturbance); b. The property where the project site is located c. Another site within the agency's jurisdiction (authority) only if the preferred locations cannot accommodate the replacement trees without overcrowding; or d. A combination of the above locations.

The DTF removes 34.02 acres of groves and other Master Plan projects remove approximately 18.0 acres, for a total of 52.02 acres. During the pre-design of the DTF a certified arborist will conduct a tree survey and prepare a Tree Conservation Plan with tree replacement requirements and recommendations. This Tree Conservation Plan is a requirement of the Maryland Department of Natural Resources and should include what is existing on the DTF site, which trees will need to be removed, what is the health of the existing trees, where are locations for possible replanting on the RTC or possibly replanting off-campus. The USSS will submit this Tree Conservation Plan report to NCPC and M-NCPPC for a review

a month prior to the DTF being submitted formally to NCPC for its review under 40 USC 8722 (b)(1). It is anticipated that there will not be enough acres on RTC to accommodate the DTF tree replacement requirements. The Master Plan recommends that the USSS RTC find a nearby, off-site federal facility, perhaps the Beltsville Agricultural Research Center, to plant tree replacements. This recommendation is due to the timing of the DTF project, prior to any current buildings being demolished, and due to the size of the tree replacement area needed.

For the remaining projects and affected trees (approximately 18 acres or 720 trees), tree replacement is recommended in the area (4.5 acres) of the demolished firing range near the Baltimore-Washington Parkway and as street trees across the campus. There are over 30,000 linear feet of roadway that can accept up to 750 street trees.

The NCPC wetland mitigation policy requires three acres of wetland be remediated off campus.

LANDSCAPE STANDARDS

LANDSCAPE STANDARDS - CONTINUED

NATIVE PLANT LIST

The wooded character of the campus should be maintained for aesthetic, environmental and historic reasons. The MP shows expanding the wooded border along the Baltimore-Washington Parkway.

LARGE TREES					
Botanical Name	Common Name	Water Use Zone	Height	Color	Exposure
<i>Acer negundo</i>	Box elder	1,2	30-60 ft	Green, yellow	Full sun, part shade
<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red maple	1,2	40-60 ft	Red	Full sun, part shade
<i>Betula nigra</i>	River birch	1,2	30-50 ft	Yellow, brown	Full sun, part shade
<i>Carya alba</i> (C. tomentosa)	Mockernut hickory	2,3	60-90 ft	Yellow, green	Part shade, shade
<i>Carya cordiformis</i>	Bitternut hickory	1,2	60-80 ft	Yellow, green	Full sun
<i>Carya glabra</i>	Pignut hickory	1,2,3	60-80 ft	Yellow	Full sun, part shade
<i>Carya ovata</i>	Shagbark hickory	2	70-100 ft	Green, yellow	Full sun
<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	Hackberry	1,2	40-60 ft	Yellow, green	Full sun, part shade
<i>Chamaecyparis thyoides</i>	Atlantic white cedar	1,2	75 ft	Green	Full sun
<i>Diospyros virginiana</i>	Common persimmon	2,3	50-75 ft	Green, yellow	Full sun, part shade
<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>	American beech	2	50-100 ft	Yellow, green	Full sun, part shade
<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	White ash	2	80 ft	Yellow, green	Full sun, part shade
<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green ash	1,2	50-60 ft	Green, purple	Full sun, part shade
<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black walnut	2	70-90 ft	Yellow, green	Full sun
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	Sweet gum	1,2	60-80 ft	Yellow, green	Full sun, part shade
<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tulip poplar	2	70-120 ft	Green, yellow	Full sun, part shade
<i>Morus rubra</i>	Red mulberry	2	60 ft	White	Full sun
<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	Blackgum, sourgum	1,2	30-60 ft	White	Full sun, part shade
<i>Pinus echinata</i>	Shortleaf pine	2,3	100 ft	Evergreen	Full sun
<i>Pinus rigida</i>	Pitch pine	3	50-60 ft	Evergreen	Full sun
<i>Pinus taeda</i>	Loblolly pine	1,2	70-90 ft	Evergreen	Full sun
<i>Pinus virginiana</i>	Virginia pine	2,3	50-80 ft	Evergreen	Full sun
<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	American sycamore	1,2	75-100 ft	Yellow	Full sun, part shade
<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Black or wild cherry	2	40-60 ft	White	Full sun
<i>Quercus alba</i>	White oak	2	80-100 ft	Yellow, green	Full sun
<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	Swamp white oak	1	60-70 ft	Yellow, green	Full sun, part shade
<i>Quercus coccinea</i>	Scarlet oak	2	40-60 ft	Yellow, green	Full sun
<i>Quercus falcata</i>	Southern red oak	2	70-80 ft	Yellow, green	Full sun
<i>Quercus marilandica</i>	Blackjack oak	3	50 ft	Yellow, green	Part shade

LANDSCAPE STANDARDS - CONTINUED

NATIVE PLANT LIST

LARGE TREES						
Botanical Name	Common Name	Water Use Zone	Height	Color	Exposure	
<i>Quercus michauxii</i>	Swamp chestnut oak	1,2	60-80 ft	Yellow, green	Full sun	
<i>Quercus nigra</i>	Water oak	1,2	50-80 ft	Yellow, green	Part shade, shade	
<i>Quercus palustris</i>	Pin oak	2	60-80 ft	Yellow, green	Full sun	
<i>Quercus phellos</i>	Willow oak	1,2	80-100 ft	Yellow, green	Full sun, part shade	
<i>Quercus prinus</i> (<i>Q. montana</i>)	Chestnut oak	3	60-80 ft	Yellow, green	Full sun, part shade	
<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Northern red oak	2,3	90 ft	Yellow, green	Full sun, part shade	
<i>Quercus stellata</i>	Post oak	2	75 ft	Yellow, green	Full sun	
<i>Quercus velutina</i>	Black oak	2,3	50-60 ft	Yellow, green	Full sun	
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black locust	2,3	40-80 ft	White	Full sun	
<i>Salix nigra</i>	Black willow	1,2	40-80 ft	Yellow	Full sun, part shade	
<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	Bald cypress	1	50-70 ft	Brown	Full sun, part shade	
<i>Tilia americana</i>	American basswood	2	>100 ft	White, yellow	Part shade	
<i>Ulmus americana</i>	American elm	2	100 ft	Green, yellow	Full sun	

SMALL-MEDIUM TREES						
Botanical Name	Common Name	Water Use Zone	Height	Color	Exposure	Bloom
<i>Amelanchier canadensis</i>	Serviceberry, shadbush	1,2	35-50 ft	White	Part shade, shade	April-May
<i>Asimina triloba</i>	Paw paw	2	39 ft	Yellow, red	Full sun	March-April
<i>Castanea pumila</i>	Chinquapin	3	12-20 ft	Yellow	Part shade	June
<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	Eastern redbud	2,3	20-35 ft	Pink, purple	Part shade, shade	April-May
<i>Chionanthus virginicus</i>	White fringetree	2,3	20-35 ft	White	Full sun, part shade, shade	May-June
<i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering dogwood	2,3	35-50 ft	White	Part shade, shade	April-May
<i>Crataegus crus-galli</i>	Cockspur hawthorn	2,4	20-35 ft	White	Full sun, part shade	May-June
<i>Crataegus viridis</i>	Southern thorn	1,2	20-35 ft	White	Part shade, shade	April
<i>Ilex opaca</i>	American holly	2	65 ft	White	Full sun, part shade	May-June
<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Eastern red cedar	2,3	50 ft	Evergreen	Full sun	March-April
<i>Magnolia virginiana</i>	Sweetbay magnolia	1,2	30 ft	White	Full sun, part shade, shade	May-July
<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	Eastern hop-hornbeam, ironwood	2	25-40 ft	Red, brown	Part shade, shade	May
<i>Pyrus (Malus) angustifolia</i>	Southern crabapple	2	25 ft	Pink	Part shade, shade	April-May
<i>Pyrus (Malus) coronaria</i>	Sweet crabapple	2	20-26 ft	Pink	Full sun	April-May
<i>Sassafras albidum</i>	Sassafras	2	35-50 ft	Yellow, green	Full sun, part shade	April-May

LANDSCAPE STANDARDS - CONTINUED

NATIVE PLANT LIST

TALL SHRUB						
Botanical Name	Common Name	Water Use Zone	Height	Color	Exposure	Bloom
<i>Alnus serrulata</i>	Smooth alder	1,2	12-20 ft		Full sun	March-April
<i>Aralia spinosa</i>	Devil's walking stick	2	39 ft	White	Full sun, part shade	June-August
<i>Ilex decidua</i>	Possom haw	2,3	33 ft	White	Full sun, part shade	April-May
<i>Kalmia latifolia</i>	Mountain laurel	2,3	10 ft	White	Full sun, part shade, shade	May-July
<i>Rhus copallina</i>	Shining or winged sumac	3	20-30 ft	Green, yellow	Full sun, part shade	July-August
<i>Rhus typhina</i>	Staghorn sumac	3	33 ft	Green, yellow	Full sun	June-July
<i>Viburnum prunifolium</i>	Black haw	1,2	26 ft	White	Full sun, part shade	April-May

MEDIUM SHRUB						
Botanical Name	Common Name	Water Use Zone	Height	Color	Exposure	Bloom
<i>Aronia arbutifolia</i>	Red chokeberry	1,2,3	1.5-12 ft	White	Full sun	March-May
<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i>	High-tide bush, groundsel tree	1,2	<10 ft	White	Full sun	August-September
<i>Callicarpa americana</i>	American beautyberry	2	6 ft	Purple	Part shade, shade	June-August
<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>	Buttonbush	1,2	10 ft	White	Full sun	July-August
<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>	Sweet pepperbush, summersweet	1,2	<6-10 ft	White	Part shade, shade	July-September

WATER USE ZONES

1 = Regular irrigation

2 = Moderate, occasional irrigation

3 = Low, no irrigation (natural rainfall)

LANDSCAPE STANDARDS - CONTINUED

NATIVE PLANT LIST

LOW SHRUB						
Botanical Name	Common Name	Water Use Zone	Height	Color	Exposure	Bloom
<i>Comptonia peregrina</i>	Sweet fern	2	3 ft	Green	Full sun, part shade	April-May
<i>Euonymus americanus</i>	Strawberry bush, hearts-abustin'	2	1½-6½ ft	Green	Part shade	May-June
<i>Gaylussacia baccata</i>	Black huckleberry	2,3	1½ ft	White	Part shade, shade	May-June
<i>Gaylussacia frondosa</i>	Dangleberry	1,2,3	2-4 ft	Green, purple	Full sun, part shade	April-June
<i>Hypericum densiflorum</i>	Dense St. John's wort	1,2,3	1½-6 ft	Yellow	Part shade, shade	July-September
<i>Kalmia angustifolia</i>	Sheep laurel	1,2,3	2-5 ft	White	Full sun, part shade	May-July
<i>Lyonia mariana</i>	Stagger-bush	2	½-6½ ft	White	Part shade, shade	May-June
<i>Prunus maritima</i>	Beach plum	2	1-8 ft	White	Full sun, part shade	April-May
<i>Rhododendron atlanticum</i>	Dwarf or coast azalea	2	3-6 ft	White	Part shade, shade	April-May
<i>Rosa carolina</i>	Pasture rose	2,3	½-3 ft	Pink	Full sun, part shade	May-June
<i>Vaccinium vacillans (V. pallidum)</i>	Early lowbush blueberry	2	1½ ft	White	Full sun, part shade	April-May
<i>Viburnum acerifolium</i>	Maple-leaved arrowwood	2,3	3-6½ ft	White	Full sun, part shade	April-May

GROUNDCOVER						
Botanical Name	Common Name	Water Use Zone	Height	Color	Exposure	Bloom
<i>Asarum canadense</i>	Wild ginger	2	<1 ft	Brown	Part shade, shade	April-May
<i>Carex glaucoidea</i> or <i>C. flaccosperma</i>	Blue wood sedge	2,3	½-2 ft	Brown, red	Part shade	June-July
<i>Carex pensylvanica</i>	Sedge	3	½-1½ ft	Red, white	Part shade, shade	May-June
<i>Chimaphila maculata</i>	Striped wintergreen	3	<1 ft	White	Part shade, shade	June-August
<i>Chrysogonum virginianum</i>	Green-and-gold	2,3	<1 ft	Yellow	Part shade	March-June
<i>Gaultheria procumbens</i>	Wintergreen	2,3	<1 ft	White	Part shade, shade	June-August
<i>Hepatica americana</i>	Round-lobed hepatica	2,3	<1 ft	White	Part shade, shade	March-June
<i>Opuntia humifusa (O. compressa)</i>	Eastern prickly-pear cactus	3	<1 ft	Yellow	Full sun	June-July
<i>Maianthemum canadense</i>	Canada mayflower	2	<1 ft	White	Part shade, shade	May-July
<i>Mitchella repens</i>	Partridgeberry	2,3	<1 ft	White	Part shade, shade	July-September
<i>Sedum ternatum</i>	Mountain stonecrop	2	<1 ft	Green, white	Part shade, shade	April
<i>Uvularia sessilifolia</i>	Straw lily	2	<1 ft	Yellow	Full sun, part shade, shade	May-June

LANDSCAPE STANDARDS - CONTINUED

NATIVE PLANT LIST

HERBACEOUS						
Botanical Name	Common Name	Water Use Zone	Height	Color	Exposure	Bloom
<i>Arisaema triphyllum</i>	Jack-in-the-pulpit	1,2	1 ft	Striped	Part shade, shade	April-June
<i>Asclepias incarnata</i>	Swamp milkweed	2	4 ft	Pink	Full sun, part shade	May-June
<i>Asclepias syriaca</i>	Common milkweed	3	6 ft	Purple	Full sun	June-August
<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>	Butterflyweed	2,3	3 ft	Orange	Full sun, part shade	May-June
<i>Aster laevis</i>	Smooth blue aster	3	2-5 ft	Blue, purple	Full sun	August-October
<i>Aster novae-angliae</i>	New England aster	2,3	<6 ft	Purple	Full sun, part shade	September-October
<i>Aster novi-belgii</i>	New York aster	2	3-4 ft	Blue, purple	Full sun, part shade	July-October
<i>Aster pilosus</i>	White heath aster	3	3-5 ft	White	Full sun, part shade	August-October
<i>Baptisia tinctoria</i>	Wild indigo	3	3 ft	Yellow	Full sun	June-September
<i>Caltha palustris</i>	Marsh marigold	1	1-2 ft	Yellow	Full sun, part shade	April-June
<i>Chelone glabra</i>	White turtlehead	1,2	3 ft	White	Part shade	August-October
<i>Chrysogonum virginianum</i>	Green-and-gold	2,3	<1 ft	Yellow	Part shade	March-June
<i>Chrysopsis mariana</i>	Maryland golden aster	3	½-2 ft	Yellow	Full sun, part shade	August-October
<i>Cimicifuga racemosa</i>	Black snakeroot	2	5 ft	White	Shade	June-July
<i>Coreopsis tinctoria</i>	Tickseed sunflower	3	1-3 ft	Yellow	Full sun, part shade	June-September
<i>Desmodium paniculatum</i>	Panicled tick-trefoil	3	2-4 ft	Purple	Full sun, part shade	July-September
<i>Eupatorium dubium</i>	Joe-Pye weed	1,2	4-7 ft	Purple	Full sun, part shade	July-September
<i>Eupatorium fistulosum</i>	Joe-Pye weed	2,3	1½-6 ft	Pink	Full sun	July-September
<i>Eupatorium hyssopifolium</i>	Hyssop-leaved thoroughwort	2,3	1-4 ft	White	Full sun, part shade, shade	August-October
<i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i>	Common boneset	1,2	3½ ft	White	Full sun, part shade	July-October
<i>Eupatorium purpureum</i>	Green-stemmed Joe-Pye weed	2	2-6 ft	Pink	Full sun, part shade	July-September
<i>Eupatorium rugosum</i>	White snakeroot	2,3	3½ ft	White	Part shade	June-August
<i>Helenium autumnale</i>	Yellow sneezeweed	2	1½-3 ft	Yellow	Full sun, part shade, shade	August-November
<i>Helianthus angustifolius</i>	Swamp sunflower	1,2	5 ft	Yellow	Full sun	August-October
<i>Houstonia caerulea</i>	Bluet, innocence	2	<1 ft	Blue, purple, white	Full sun, part shade	April-June
<i>Liatris graminifolia</i>	Grass-leaf blazingstar	2,3	1-3 ft	Purple	Full sun, part shade	September-October
<i>Liatris spicata</i>	Gayfeather, blazingstar	1,2	3 ft	Purple	Full sun	August-October
<i>Lilium superbum</i>	Turk's cap lily	1,2	4-7 ft	Yellow, orange, red	Full sun, part shade	July-August
<i>Lobelia cardinalis</i>	Cardinal flower	1,2	3 ft	Red	Full sun, part shade	July-September
<i>Monarda fistulosa</i>	Wild bergamot	2,3	1½-5 ft	Pink, purple	Full sun, part shade	July-August

LANDSCAPE STANDARDS - CONTINUED

NATIVE PLANT LIST

HERBACEOUS						
Botanical Name	Common Name	Water Use Zone	Height	Color	Exposure	Bloom
<i>Monarda punctata</i>	Horsemint	3	½-3 ft	Yellow, purple	Full sun	June-October
<i>Oenothera fruticosa</i>	Narrow-leaved sundrops	1,2	2 ft	Yellow	Full sun	June-September
<i>Opuntia humifusa</i> (<i>O. compressa</i>)	Eastern prickly-pear cactus	3	<1 ft	Yellow	Full sun	June-July
<i>Podophyllum peltatum</i>	Mayapple	2	1 ft	White	Part shade, shade	April-May
<i>Polygonatum biflorum</i>	Solomon's seal	2,3	½-2 ft	White	Part shade, shade	May-June
<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>	Black-eyed Susan	2,3	2 ft	Yellow	Full sun, part shade	June-October
<i>Rudbeckia laciniata</i>	Tall or green-headed coneflower	2	1½-9 ft	Yellow	Full sun, part shade	July-September
<i>Senna marilandica</i> (<i>Cassia marilandica</i>)	Maryland wild senna	3	3-4 ft	Yellow	Part shade	July-August
<i>Silene caroliniana</i>	Wild pink	2,3	½ ft	White	Full sun, part shade	April-May
<i>Sisyrinchium atlanticum</i>	Coastal blue-eyed grass	1,2	½-2½ ft	Blue, purple	Full sun	May-July
<i>Sisyrinchium graminoides</i>	Blue-eyed grass	2,3	½-1½ ft	Blue, purple	Full sun, part shade	April-June
<i>Smilacina racemosa</i>	False Solomon's seal	2	2½ ft	White	Part shade, shade	May-July
<i>Solidago caesia</i>	Blue-stemmed goldenrod	2,3	1-3 ft	Yellow	Full sun, part shade	August-October
<i>Solidago juncea</i>	Early goldenrod	2,3	1-4 ft	Yellow	Full sun	June-October
<i>Solidago nemoralis</i>	Gray goldenrod	3	½-3 ft	Yellow	Full sun, part shade	July-November
<i>Solidago rugosa</i>	Wrinkle leaf goldenrod	1,2	1-6 ft	Yellow	Full sun	August-October
<i>Solidago sempervirens</i>	Seaside goldenrod	2	6 ft	Yellow	Full sun, part shade	August-October
<i>Symplocarpus foetidus</i>	Skunk cabbage	1	1-3 ft	Green, purple	Shade	March-April
<i>Thalictrum dioicum</i>	Early meadow rue	2	2 ft	Green, purple	Shade	April-May
<i>Thalictrum polygamum</i>	Tall meadow rue	2	3-6 ft	White	Full sun, part shade, shade	June-July
<i>Tiarella cordifoli</i>	Foamflower	2	1 ft	White	Full sun, part shade, shade	April-July
<i>Tradescantia virginiana</i>	Virginia spiderwort	2	2-3 ft	Blue, purple	Full sun, part shade, shade	April-June
<i>Trillium grandiflorum</i>	White trillium	2	1 ft	White	Shade	April-June
<i>Verbena hastata</i>	Blue vervain	1,2	4 ft	Blue, purple	Full sun, part shade	June-October
<i>Vernonia noveboracensis</i>	New York ironweed	2	4-8 ft	Purple	Full sun	August-October
<i>Viola pedata</i>	Bird's foot violet	3	<1 ft	Purple	Full sun, part shade	March-June
<i>Yucca filamentosa</i>	Adam's needle	3	2 ft	White	Full sun	June-September

LANDSCAPE STANDARDS - CONTINUED

NATIVE PLANT LIST

GRASS/GRASSLIKE						
Botanical Name	Common Name	Water Use Zone	Height	Color	Exposure	Bloom
<i>Andropogon virginicus</i>	Broomsedge	3	1-3 ft	Green, red	Full sun, part shade	August-November
<i>Carex glaucoidea</i> or <i>C. flaccosperma</i>	Blue wood sedge	2,3	½-2 ft	Brown, red	Part shade	June-July
<i>Carex pensylvanica</i>	Sedge	3	½-1½ ft	Red, white	Part shade, shade	May-June
<i>Carex stricta</i>	Tussock sedge	1,2	1-3 ft	Green, white	Full sun, part shade	May-August
<i>Chasmanthium latifolium</i>	Wild oats, river oats	2	2-3 ft	Green	Part shade	July-September
<i>Elymus canadensis</i>	Canada wild rye	2,3	3-4½ ft	Green	Full sun	June-October
<i>Elymus hystrix</i> (<i>Hystrix patula</i>)	Bottlebrush grass	2,3	3 ft	Green	Full sun, part shade, shade	September-October
<i>Elymus virginicus</i>	Virginia wild rye	2,3	1½ ft-5½ ft	Green	Part shade, shade	June-October
<i>Panicum amarum</i>	Coastal panic grass	3	1-3 ft	Green	Full sun	September-February
<i>Panicum virgatum</i>	Virginia switchgrass	1,2	3-6 ft	Green, yellow	Full sun	July-October
<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i>	Little bluestem	3	4 ft	Green, red	Full sun, part shade	August-October
<i>Sorghastrum nutans</i>	Indiangrass	3	5-7 ft	Green, yellow	Full sun, part shade	August-September
<i>Tripsacum dactyloides</i>	Gama grass	1,2	6-9 ft	Green, yellow	Full sun, part shade	May-September

VINE						
Botanical Name	Common Name	Water Use Zone	Height	Color	Exposure	Bloom
<i>Bignonia capreolata</i>	Crossvine	1,2	30-45 ft	Orange, red, yellow	Part shade, shade	May-June
<i>Campsis radicans</i>	Trumpet creeper	3	30+ ft	Orange, red, yellow	Full sun	July-September
<i>Celastrus scandens</i>	American bittersweet	2	<45 ft	Green	Full sun, part shade, shade	May-June
<i>Clematis virginiana</i>	Virgin's bower	3	6-12 ft	White	Full sun	July-September
<i>Lonicera sempervirens</i>	Coral honeysuckle	3	10-20+ ft	Red	Full sun	April-July
<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>	Virginia creeper	1,2	<45 ft	Green, white	Full sun, part shade, shade	June-August
<i>Passiflora incarnata</i>	Passionflower, maypops	3	25 ft	White, pink	Full sun	June-September

TRANSPORTATION CONDITIONS

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TRANSPORTATION CONDITIONS - CONTINUED

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TRANSPORTATION CONDITIONS - CONTINUED

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TRANSPORTATION CONDITIONS - CONTINUED

Vanpool Amenities

The Agency funds a fleet of 10 trainee van pools. These van pools play a vital role in reducing driving and parking demands on campus. Per the previous TMP, the vanpools transport an average of 70 out of town trainees per day to and from area hotels. These vanpools capture the largest share of non-auto commute trips to the RTC, with roughly nine percent of all commute trips to campus arriving on van pool.

Bicycle Amenities

Per the previous TMP, the following amenities are maintained by RTC and are available for use by both employees and trainees.

- Bike Racks - The Agency actively works to evaluate and adjust its supply of bike racks at RTC to meet user demand. Bike racks are located across campus and are primarily used for training purposes, but may be deployed for use by commuters as needed and appropriate.
- Showers and Lockers - There are training facilities throughout the campus which offer free shower access to commuters who bike or walk to campus. Towel service and lockers are also offered.
- The agency offers RTC employees a bicycle benefit of up to \$20 per month or \$240 a year to cover bike repairs and expenses so long as they're riding "pedaled" bikes and not enrolled in the Agency's other transit subsidies.

Carshare Amenities

The RTC has numerous official and pool vehicles that serve the same function as carshare vehicles and are available for employees to use to get to places on or off campus.

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TRANSPORTATION CONDITIONS - CONTINUED

Transportation Management Plan

A Transportation Management Plan (TMP) and a Transportation Impact Study (TIS), including traffic counts and traffic operational analysis, were conducted as a part of this master plan development. Transportation conditions related to the Campus have not appreciably changed since the 2017 Master Plan. The on-campus transportation facilities and campus population are generally unchanged. The planned campus population would not substantially change traffic operations. Also, transit, vanpool/carshare and bicycle amenities are generally the same as in the previous plans.

Transportation conditions related to the Campus have not appreciably changed since the 2017 Master Plan. The on-campus transportation facilities and campus population are generally unchanged. The planned campus population would not substantially change traffic operations.

In addition, transit, vanpool/carshare and bicycle amenities are generally the same as in the previous plans. Therefore, it is suggested that the previous TMP is still applicable to this Master Plan.

Traffic Operations

Traffic count data for the Campus was collected on Tuesday May 17, 2022. Between 5:00 A.M. and 6:00 P.M., 1,397 were identified using the main entrance. The inbound traffic is more concentrated in the morning and the outbound traffic is spread out throughout the afternoon. The majority of traffic comes to and from the west.

Off-campus, the weekday daily traffic volume on Powder Mill Road east of the Baltimore Washington Parkway was 18,800 in 2019

(pre-COVID), per the MDOT Annual Average Traffic Volume Map. This traffic volume indicates that Powder Mill Road is near capacity for a two-lane roadway, resulting in congestion, particularly at the Baltimore- Washington Parkway interchange.

The through volume along Powder Mill Road can also cause slight delays for vehicles turning out of the campus during peak traffic periods. Additionally, due to the influx of entering vehicles during the A.M. peak hour(s) and the short length between the roadway and gate, vehicles were observed backing up onto Powder Mill Road. The driveway reconfiguration will address the queue overflow by providing additional storage for vehicles as they wait to enter the security gate. A 300-foot eastbound left-turn lane should also be constructed at the reconfigured entrance driveway to provide storage for left-turning vehicles.

No capacity limitations or congestion at/within the Campus were observed or are projected in the future other than at the Main Gate on Powder Mill Road, as described earlier.

Gate Operations

Data from entry control at the Main Gate indicating the number of persons entering per weekday is shown below. The entry traffic ranges from approximately 600 to 900, with an 85th percentile value of 835. The TIS Study estimated that nine percent of vehicles were non-single-occupancy, primarily from trainees who utilize vanpools. The non-SOV split is assumed to increase to 13 percent in the future. Assuming 4 persons/vehicle in those vehicles, results in an average vehicle occupancy of 1.3. This would indicate an entering volume of 642 vehicles per day. Based on Institute of Transportation Engineers (ITE) data for an office building, about 14

percent of daily traffic enters in the peak hour, which would equate to 92 entering vehicles in the morning peak hour and 16 percent exiting during the afternoon peak hour, or 101 vehicles.

Per Military Surface Deployment and Distribution Command Transportation Engineering Agency (SDDCTEA) data, entry gates can typically accommodate 300-450 vehicles per hour per lane, however, this does not account for peaking within the hour period, nor the constraints at the Main Gate (serpentine barriers, congestion at visitor parking, opposing traffic on one-lane roadway), which results in the observed congestion and queuing at the Main Gate entry.

TRANSPORTATION CONDITIONS - CONTINUED

Parking Operations

A supply side inventory of all available parking spots and a demand/utilization side inventory count of parked vehicles were conducted in March, October, and November 2021. March and October were virtual desktop audits while the November count was in the field. During these inventories, 674, 651 and 611 parked cars were counted, averaging 645, or 52 percent of the total 1,235 spaces inventoried. For the marked parking lots, an average of 499 parked vehicles were counted, utilizing 65 percent of the marked stalls. However, for the large lots, occupancy was 87 percent in the Merletti lot, 98 percent in the Wilke lot, 61 percent in the Bowron lot and 70 percent in the Maloney lot. Parking percentages for all parking areas are shown on the figure to the right. Parking occupancies above 85 percent are generally considered as a full lot as finding open spaces becomes difficult.

It should also be noted that around 155 of the parked vehicles, and 119 in the marked lots, were identified as “fleet” vehicles or stored vehicles. This is approximately 16 percent of the capacity of the marked parking stalls, so moving many of these vehicles to parking areas in lower demand would free up higher demand parking areas.

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NETWORK PLAN

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COST ESTIMATE

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US Secret Service James J. Rowley Training Complex MASTER PLAN UPDATE

STAKEHOLDER INTERVIEW MINUTES PACKAGE



OCTOBER
2021

List of Acronyms

A

AIA – American Institute of Architects
AICP – American Institute of Certified Planners
AMT – Asset Management Team
AOD – Administrative Officer of the Day
APHIS – Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
ASAC – Assistant Special Agent in Charge
ASA – Assistant Special Agent
ATV – All Terrain Vehicle
AV – Audio Visual

B

BARC – Beltsville Agricultural Research Center
BG&E – Baltimore Gas & Electric
BICEP – Basic Investigation of Computer and Electronic Crimes Program
BJR –

C

CAD – Computer Aided Design
CAT – Counter Assault Team
CCTV – Closed Circuit Television
CDU – Civil Disturbance Unit
CID – Criminal Investigation Division
CNC – Central Network Control
CNOS –
CSU – Crime Scene Unit
CT – Control Tactics

D

DHS – Department of Homeland Security

E

EM – Emergency Medicine
EMT – Emergency Medical Technician
ERT – Emergency Response Team
ESQD – Explosive Safety Quantity Distance

F

FAIA – Fellow American Institute of Architects
FAICP – Fellow American Institute of Certified Planners

FITC – Firearms Instructor Training Course
FLETC – Federal Law Enforcement Training Center
FSAME – Fellow Society of American Military Engineers
FY – Fiscal Year

G

GCR – Maintenance Company
GGP – Green Globes Professional
GIS – Geographic Information System
GPCP – Guiding Principles Compliance Professional
GSA – General Services Administration
GOV – Government

H

HAMMER – Hazardous Agent Emergency Response
HVAC – Heating, Ventilating, and Air Conditioning

I

IP – Internet Protocol

L

LE – Law Enforcement
LED – Light Emitting Diode
LEED AP – Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design Advance Professional
LF – Linear Feet
LLC – Limited Liability Corporation

M

M – Million
MNCPPC – Maryland National Capital Planning and Parks Commission
MRI – Magnetic Resonance Imaging

N

NCFI – Electronic Security Platform
NCPC – National Capital Planning Commission
ND – Neighborhood Development

NIFA – National Institute of Food and Agriculture
NSSE – National Special Service Event

O

O&M – Operations and Maintenance
OSI – Office of Special Investigations
OSP – Office of Strategic Planning

P

PDT – Position Designation Automation Tool
PE – Professional Engineer
PEPCO – Utility Company
PhD – Doctor of Philosophy
PIC – Personal Identification/Verification Card
POC – Point of Contact
PPD – Personal Protective Detail
PPE – Personal Protective Equipment
PPI – Personal Protected Information
PDH – Professional Development Hours
PM – Project Manager
POV – Personal Owned Vehicle
PRV – Plant Replacement Value
PT – Physical Training
PV – Photovoltaic

R

RA – Registered Architect
RAP – Resource Allocation Plan
RFP – Request for Proposal
RTC – Rowley Training Center

S

SA – Special Agent
SAP – Safety Assessment Program
SAS – Special Agent Service
SASS – Student Administration and Scheduling System
SATC – Special Agent Training Course
SF – Square Feet
SHPO – State Historic Preservation Office
SOTS – Special Operations Training Specialist
SS – Secret Service
SS – Sanitary Sewer

INTERVIEW NOTES - CONTINUED



SSA – Senior Special Agent

T

TL – Technical lead

U

UAV – Unmanned

UC – Urban Collaborative

UD – Uniform Division

UDTC – Uniformed Division Training

Course

UESC – Utility Energy Service Contract

USSS – United States Secret Service

W

WTP – Water Treatment Plant



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ACRONYMS

AASHTO American Association of State Highway and
..... Transportation Official

ACHP Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

AIA American Institute of Architects

AICP American Institute of Certified Planners

AMT Asset Management Team

AOD Administrative Officer of the Day

APHIS Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

ASAIC Assistant Special Agent in Charge

ASA Assistant Special Agent

ATV All Terrain Vehicle

AV Audio Visual

B Building

BARC Beltsville Agricultural Research Center

BG&E Baltimore Gas & Electric

BICEP Basic Investigation of Computer and Electronic Crimes
..... Program

BWI Baltimore Washington International Airport

CAD Computer Aided Design

CAT Counter Assault Team

CCD Customer Concept Document

CCTV Closed Circuit Television

CDU Civil Disturbance Unit

CFE Carbon Free Emission

CID Criminal Investigation Division

CMU Concrete Masonry Unit

CNC Central Network Control

COA Course of Action

CSU Crime Scene Unit

CSU Counter Sniper Unit

CT Control Tactics

DC District of Columbia

DHS Department of Homeland Security-

EM Emergency Medicine

EMS Emergency Management Services

EMT Emergency Medical Technician

ERT Emergency Response Team

ESQD Explosive Safety Quantity Distance

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FLETC Federal Law Enforcement Training Center

FPS Federal Protective Service

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FY Fiscal Year

GCR Maintenance Company

GGP Green Globes Professional

GIS Geographic Information System

GPCP Guiding Principles Compliance Professional

GSA General Services Administration

GOV Government

HAMMER Hazardous Agent Emergency Response

HVAC Heating, Ventilating, and Air Conditioning

IP Internet Protocol

JET Joint and External Training

LE Law Enforcement

LED Light Emitting Diode

LEED Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design

LEED AP Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design
..... Advance Professional

LF Linear Feet

LID Low Impact Development

LLC Limited Liability Corporation

M Million

MD Maryland

MDNR Maryland Department of Natural Resources

MDP Maryland Department of Planning

MHT Maryland Historic Trust

MNCPPC Maryland National Capital Planning and Parks
..... Commission

MP Master Plan

MRI Magnetic Resonance Imaging

MUTCD Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices

NASA National Aeronautical and Space Agency

NCFI Electronic Security Platform

NCPC National Capital Planning Commission

ND Neighborhood Development

NEF National Essential Function

NIFA National Institute of Food and Agriculture

MPS National Park Service

NSSE National Special Service Event

O&M Operations and Maintenance

OSI Office of Special Investigations

OSP Office of Strategic Planning

PBS Public Building Service

PDT Position Designation Automation Tool

PE Professional Engineer

PEPCO Utility Company

PhD Doctor of Philosophy

PIC Personal Identification/Verification Card

ACRONYMS

POC	Point of Contact	SOTS	Special Operations Training Specialist
PPD	Personal Protective Detail	SIMLAB .	Simulation Lab
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment	SS	Secret Service
PPI	Personal Protected Information	SS	Sanitary Sewer
PDH	Professional Development Hours	SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office
PM	Project Manager	SOTS	Special Operations Training Specialist
POV	Personal Owned Vehicle	SSA	Senior Special Agent
PRV	Plant Replacement Value	SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats
PT	Physical Training	THPO	Tribal Historic Preservation Office
PV	Photovoltaic	TL	Technical lead
RA	Registered Architect	UAS	Unmanned Aerial System
RAP	Resource Allocation Plan	UAV	Unmanned
RBL	Required Build Line	UC	Urban Collaborative
RFP	Request for Proposal	UD	Uniform Division
RTA	Regional Transit Authority	UDTC	Uniformed Division Training Course
RTC	Rowley Training Center	UESC	Utility Energy Service Contract
SA	Special Agent	UFC	Unified Facilities Criteria
SAIC	Special Agent in Charge	US	United States
SAIC	Special Agent in Charge	USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
SAP	Safety Assessment Program	USFW	United States Fish and Wildlife
SAS	Special Agent Service	USGS	United States Geological Survey
SASS	Student Administration and Scheduling System	USSS	United States Secret Service
SATC	Special Agent Training Course	WTP	Water Treatment Plant
SD	Standard Deviation		
SDDCTEA	Surface Deployment and Distribution Command		
.....	Transportation Engineering Agency		
SEA	Supplemental Environmental Assessment		
SF	Square Feet		
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office		

"Make no little plans; they have no magic to stir men's blood and probably themselves will not be realized. Make big plans; aim high in hope and work, remembering that a noble, logical diagram once recorded will never die, but long after we are gone be a living thing, asserting itself with ever-growing insistency."

Daniel Burnham, 1846-1912