





































# Appendix A

## Soils

Soil Map—Richland County, South Carolina



### MAP LEGEND

- |  |  |   |  |
|--|--|---|--|
| <b>Area of Interest (AOI)</b>  |  |  Spoil Area            |  |
|  Area of Interest (AOI) |  |  Stony Spot            |  |
| <b>Soils</b>   |  |  Very Stony Spot       |  |
|  Soil Map Unit Polygons |  |  Wet Spot              |  |
|  Soil Map Unit Lines    |  |  Other                 |  |
|  Soil Map Unit Points   |  |  Special Line Features |  |
| <b>Special Point Features</b>  |  | <b>Water Features</b>   |  |
|  Blowout                |  |  Streams and Canals    |  |
|  Borrow Pit             |  | <b>Transportation</b>   |  |
|  Clay Spot              |  |  Rails                 |  |
|  Closed Depression      |  |  Interstate Highways   |  |
|  Gravel Pit             |  |  US Routes             |  |
|  Gravelly Spot          |  |  Major Roads           |  |
|  Landfill               |  |  Local Roads           |  |
|  Lava Flow              |  | <b>Background</b>   |  |
|  Marsh or swamp         |  |  Aerial Photography    |  |
|  Mine or Quarry         |  |   |  |
|  Miscellaneous Water    |  |   |  |
|  Perennial Water        |  |   |  |
|  Rock Outcrop           |  |   |  |
|  Saline Spot            |  |   |  |
|  Sandy Spot             |  |   |  |
|  Severely Eroded Spot   |  |   |  |
|  Sinkhole               |  |   |  |
|  Slide or Slip          |  |   |  |
|  Sodic Spot             |  |   |  |

### MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:20,000.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service  
 Web Soil Survey URL:  
 Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Richland County, South Carolina  
 Survey Area Data: Version 18, Sep 29, 2016

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Feb 26, 2010—Jun 14, 2013

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

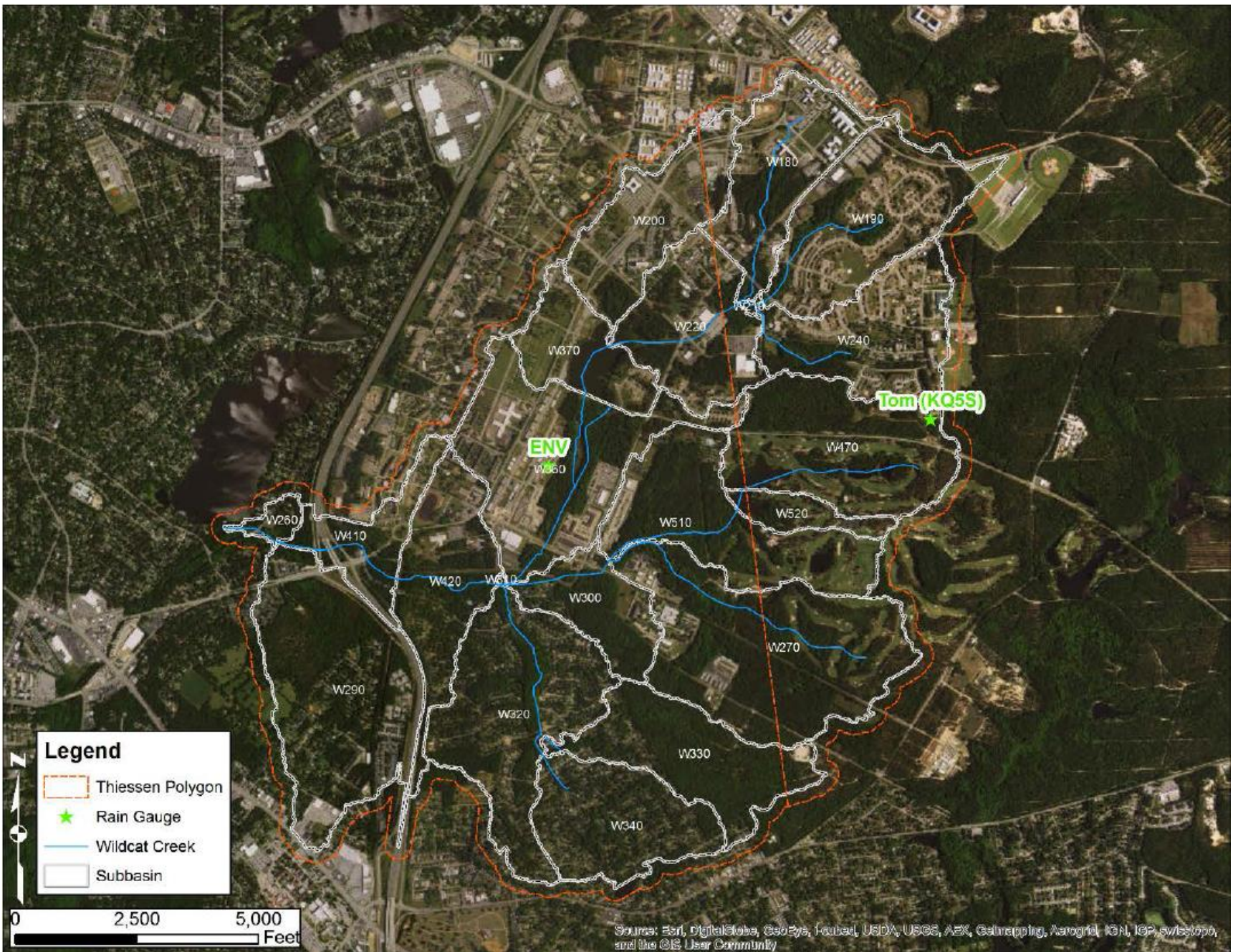
## Map Unit Legend

Richland County, South Carolina (SC079)			
Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
AeC	Ailey loamy sand, 2 to 10 percent slopes	38.1	2.0%
DuB	Dothan-Urban land complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes	71.8	3.7%
FyB	Fuquay-Urban land complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes	96.7	5.0%
Jo	Johnston loam	124.8	6.4%
LaB	Lakeland sand, 2 to 6 percent slopes	167.3	8.6%
LaD	Lakeland sand, 10 to 15 percent slopes	5.2	0.3%
LkB	Lakeland-Urban land complex, 2 to 6 percent slopes	56.8	2.9%
PeB	Pelion loamy sand, 2 to 6 percent slopes	130.8	6.7%
PeD	Pelion loamy sand, 6 to 15 percent slopes	253.8	13.0%
PnC	Pelion-Urban land complex, 2 to 10 percent slopes	531.3	27.3%
Ra	Rains sandy loam	58.4	3.0%
TrB	Troup sand, 0 to 6 percent slopes, Carolina and Georgia Sand Hills	6.9	0.4%
Ur	Urban land	97.6	5.0%
VaC	Vaucluse loamy sand, 6 to 10 percent slopes	188.1	9.7%
VaD	Vaucluse loamy sand, 10 to 15 percent slopes	66.4	3.4%
W	Water	53.3	2.7%
<b>Totals for Area of Interest</b>		<b>1,947.3</b>	<b>100.0%</b>



## Appendix B

### Wildcat Creek Watershed



## Appendix C

### Floodplain Data

**EO 11988 Evaluation**  
**UPPER AND LOWER LEGION LAKES REPAIRS**

**Ft. Jackson, South Carolina**

**May 2017**

Below is the eight-step process that agencies should carry out as part of their decision-making on projects that have potential impacts to or within the floodplain. The eight steps reflect the decision-making process required in Section 2(a) of the Order.

1. Determine if a proposed action is in the base floodplain (that area which has a one percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year).

The preferred alternative and all other evaluated alternatives are within a floodplain.

2. Conduct early public review, including public notice.

In addition to ongoing coordination as part of the NEPA process, a public meeting was held on December 14, 2016 to inform the public of alternatives being considered for the rehabilitation of Semmes Lake and Upper and Lower Legion Lakes. The public was notified of both the public meeting and the upcoming availability of the draft EA.

3. Identify and evaluate practicable alternatives to locating in the base floodplain, including alternative sites outside of the floodplain.

As all action alternatives consist of measures to address damages from flooding to structures existing in the floodplain. No non-floodplain alternatives exist.

4. Identify impacts of the proposed action.

All action alternatives (this excludes the No Action Alternatives) will restore structures within the floodplain to pre-flood (October 2015) conditions or construct storage within the floodplain so no stormwater detention is lost when compared to pre-flood (October 2015 conditions).

5. If impacts cannot be avoided, develop measures to minimize the impacts and restore and preserve the floodplain, as appropriate.

The floodplain would be restored to pre-flood (October 2015) conditions.

6. Reevaluate alternatives.

No non-floodplain alternative exists.

7. Present the findings and a public explanation.

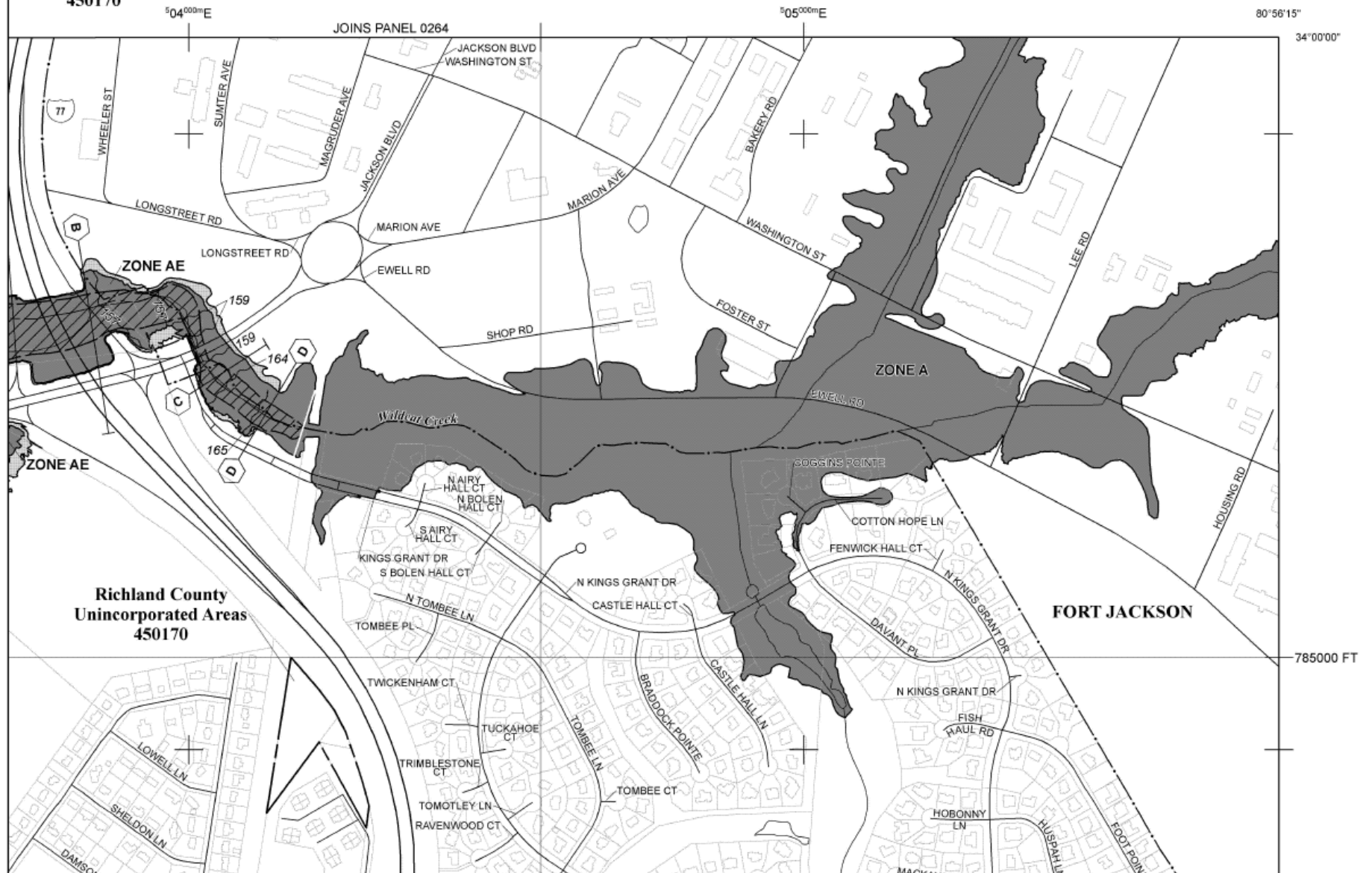
Ft. Jackson has determined that there is no practicable alternative for locating the project out of the flood zone. This is due to the location of Upper Legion Dam and Lower Legion Dike within the floodplain. Details of the proposed action are available, to the public, in the draft EA. Additionally, a public meeting was held on December 14, 2016 to inform the public of alternatives being considered for the rehabilitation of Semmes Lake and Upper and Lower Legion Lakes and environmental impacts from those alternatives.

#### 8. Implement the action

The proposed project cannot be implemented until the NEPA process is complete and funding is available. However once an action is initiated Ft. Jackson will also take an active role in monitoring the construction process to ensure no unnecessary impacts occur nor unnecessary risks are taken.



**Richland County  
Unincorporated Areas  
450170**



Portion of the FEMA FIRM in the Developed Area Downstream of Upper and Lower Legion Lakes.



## Appendix D

### Endangered Species

**South Carolina List of At-Risk, Candidate, Endangered, and Threatened Species - Richland County**

CATEGORY	COMMON NAME/STATUS	SCIENTIFIC NAME	SURVEY WINDOW/ TIME PERIOD	COMMENTS
<b>Amphibian</b>	Chamberlain's dwarf salamander (ARS)	<i>Eurycea chamberlaini</i>	Spring/Fall surveys	Breeding survey: November to February
<b>Bird</b>	American wood stork (T)	<i>Mycteria americana</i>	February 15-September 1	Nesting season
	Bald eagle (BGEPA)	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	October 1-May 15	Nesting season
	Red-cockaded woodpecker (E)	<i>Picoides borealis</i>	April 1-July 31	Nesting season
<b>Crustacean</b>	Broad River spiny crayfish (ARS)	<i>Cambarus spicatus</i>	November-April	
<b>Fish</b>	American eel (ARS)	<i>Anguilla rostrata</i>	March 1-May 30; October 1-December 15	Temperature dependent: normally (17-20°C); can be found between 13-25°C
	Atlantic sturgeon* (E)	<i>Acipenser oxyrinchus*</i>	February 1-April 30	Spawning migration
	Blueback herring (ARS)	<i>Alosa aestivalis</i>	Mid-January-mid May	Peak: March-April
	Robust redhorse (ARS)	<i>Moxostoma robustum</i>	Late April-early May	Temperature dependent: 16-24°C
	Shortnose sturgeon* (E)	<i>Acipenser brevirostrum*</i>	February 1-April 30	Spawning migration
<b>Insect</b>	None Found			
<b>Mammal</b>	Rafinesque's big-eared bat (ARS)	<i>Corynorhinus rafinesquii</i>	Year round	Found in mines, caves, large hollow trees, buildings, and bat towers
	Tri-colored bat (ARS)	<i>Perimyotis subflavus</i>	Year round	Found in mines and caves in the winter
<b>Mollusk</b>	Savannah lilliput (ARS)	<i>Toxolasma pullus</i>	March 1-September 30	
<b>Plant</b>	Bog spicebush (ARS)	<i>Lindera subcoriacea</i>	March-August	
	Canby's dropwort (E)	<i>Oxypolis canbyi</i>	Mid-July-September	
	Carolina-birds-in-a-nest (ARS)	<i>Macbridea caroliniana</i>	July-November	
	Ciliate-leaf tickseed (ARS)	<i>Coreopsis integrifolia</i>	August-November	
	Georgia aster (ARS*)	<i>Symphotrichum georgianum</i>	Early October-mid November	
	Michaux's sumac (E)	<i>Rhus michauxii</i>	May-October	
	Purple balduina (ARS)	<i>Balduina atropurpurea</i>	August-November	
	Rocky shoals spider lilly (ARS)	<i>Hymenocallis coronaria</i>	May-June	Found in rocky shoals of large streams and rivers; showy and fragrant
	Rough-leaved loosestrife (E)	<i>Lysimachia asperulaefolia</i>	Mid May-September	
	Sandhills lily (ARS*)	<i>Lilium pyrophilum</i>	Late July-August	
	Smooth coneflower (E)	<i>Echinacea laevigata</i>	Late May-October	
	Spathulate seedbox (ARS)	<i>Ludwigia spathulata</i>	June-October	
Wire-leaved dropseed (ARS)	<i>Sporobolus teretifolius</i>	August-September	Following fire	
<b>Reptile</b>	Southern hognose snake (ARS)	<i>Heterodon simus</i>	Most of the year	

## South Carolina List of At-Risk, Candidate, Endangered, and Threatened Species - Richland County

- \* Contact National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) for more information on this species
- \*\* The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) and NMFS share jurisdiction of this species
- ARS Species that the FWS has been petitioned to list and for which a positive 90-day finding has been issued (listing may be warranted); information is provided only for conservation actions as no Federal protections currently exist.
- ARS\* Species that are either former Candidate Species or are emerging conservation priority species
- BGEPA Federally protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act
- C FWS or NMFS has on file sufficient information on biological vulnerability and threat(s) to support proposals to list these species
- CH Critical Habitat
- E Federally Endangered
- P or P - CH Proposed for listing or critical habitat in the Federal Register
- S/A Federally protected due to similarity of appearance to a listed species
- T Federally Threatened

These lists should be used only as a guideline, not as the final authority. The lists include known occurrences and areas where the species has a high possibility of occurring. Records are updated as deemed necessary and may differ from earlier lists.

For a list of State endangered, threatened, and species of concern, please visit <https://www.dnr.sc.gov/species/index.html>.

1/11/2017

## Appendix E

### Cumulative Impacts Documents

Rest Easy would build a new 331-room Candlewood Suites (CWS) hotel and associated parking lot (277 spaces) on an undeveloped, mostly grass covered open space. Tennis courts, basketball courts, and parking lots existing with the footprint of the proposed hotel and parking lot would also be conveyed and converted to parking. The Army also would grant Rest Easy a 46-year lease on the parcel. Figure 1 shows the current condition of the proposed location for the new hotel and associated parking. Figure 2 shows parking in the area a more detailed drawing of the proposed new hotel and associated parking.





Figure 1 - current condition of the proposed new hotel and associated parking



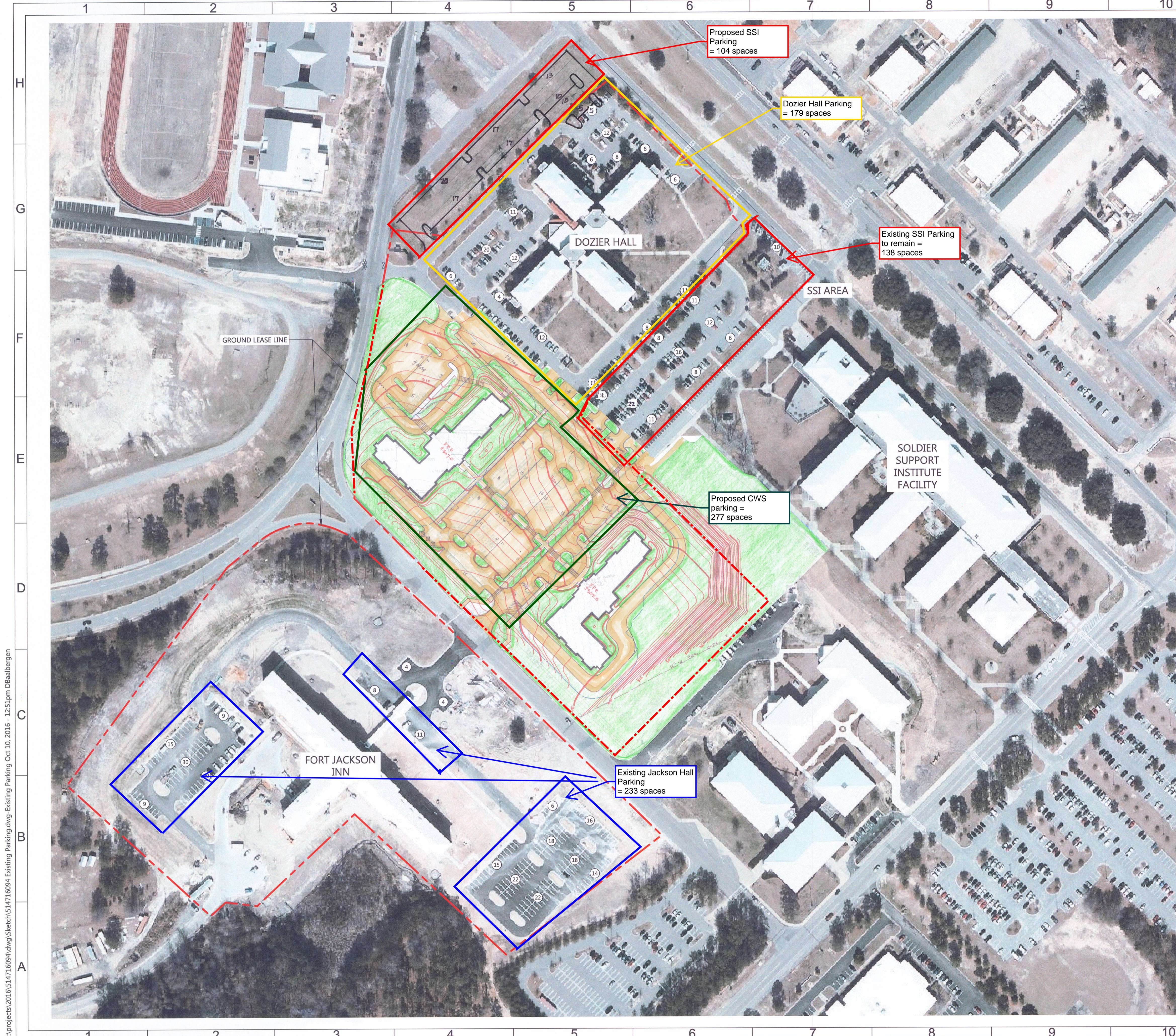
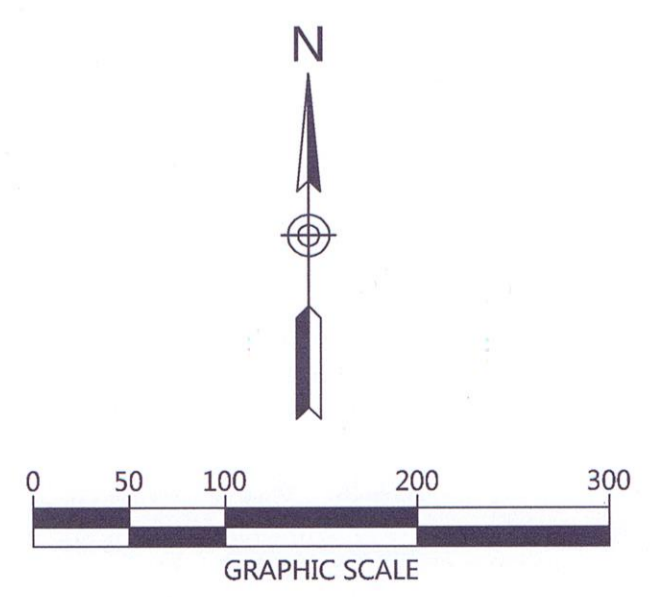


Figure 2.

**Existing Parking Summary:**  
 Dozier Hall: 136 rooms / 187 Parking Spaces  
 Jackson Inn: 209 Rooms / 241 Spaces  
 Existing SSI Parking = 272 Spaces  
**TOTAL EXISTING PARKING: 700 Spaces**

**Proposed Parking Summary**  
 Dozier Hall: 136 rooms / 179 spaces  
 Jackson Inn: 209 rooms / 233 Spaces  
 New CWS - 331 rooms / 277 Spaces  
 (net 676 rooms / 689 spaces)  
 Proposed NEW SSI parking - 104 spaces  
 Proposed EXISTING SSI parking to remain - 138 spaces  
 (net SSI ONLY spaces - 242 spaces)  
**TOTAL PROPOSED SPACES = 931 Spaces**



G:\projects\2016\514716094\Sketch\514716094-Existing Parking.dwg - Existing Parking Oct 10, 2016 - 12:51pm DBaalbergen



INCIDENT & INJURY FREE  
 SIN LESIÓN O ACCIDENTE  
 LIVE SAFE WORK SAFE  
 VIVE SEGURO TRABAJE SEGURO

Issue:	
Date:	
Issue:	
Date:	
Issue:	
Date:	

OCTOBER 10, 2016

**Littlejohn**  
 An S&ME Company  
 1935 21st Avenue South, NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37212  
 T 615.385.6144 F 615.385.4020 www.littlejohn.com

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

PAL - NEW BUILD  
 FORT JACKSON, SOUTH CAROLINA  
 PARKING EXHIBIT

Project No: 514716094  
 Drawn:  
 Checked:  
 Approved:  
 \*Scale:  
 \*use graphic scales if sheet size varies from 22 x 34

SHEET 1 OF 1  
**FTJK-NBLD**  
**EX. 2**

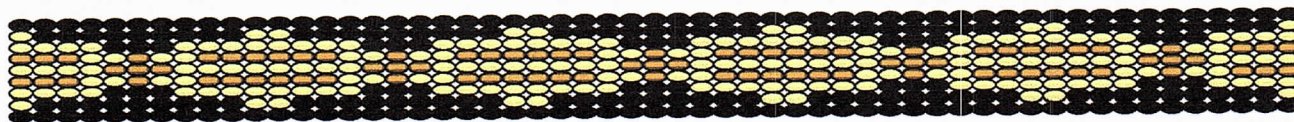


## Appendix F

Comments from EA comment period

Catawba Indian Nation  
Tribal Historic Preservation Office  
1536 Tom Steven Road  
Rock Hill, South Carolina 29730

Office 803-328-2427  
Fax 803-328-5791



June 28, 2017

Attention: Pearline Jackson  
DPW, Environmental Division  
2563 Essayons Way  
Fort Jackson, SC 29207

Re. THPO #	TCNS #	Project Description
2017-11-1		Draft EA for Legion Lakes Dam Repairs at Fort Jackson

Dear Ms. Jackson,

The Catawba have no immediate concerns with regard to traditional cultural properties, sacred sites or Native American archaeological sites within the boundaries of the proposed project areas. **However, the Catawba are to be notified if Native American artifacts and / or human remains are located during the ground disturbance phase of this project.**

If you have questions please contact Caitlin Totherow at 803-328-2427 ext. 226, or e-mail [caitlinh@ccppcrafts.com](mailto:caitlinh@ccppcrafts.com).

Sincerely,

Wenonah G. Haire  
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer

**From:** [Gissentanna, Larry](#)  
**To:** [Poppen, Andrew G CIV USARMY IMCOM ATLANTIC \(US\); LEGION-SEMMES-LAKE-COMMENTS](#)  
**Cc:** [Militscher, Chris](#); [Buskey, Traci P.](#)  
**Subject:** [Non-DoD Source] EPA Comments on the Draft EA Upper and Lower legion Lakes Repairs, Ft Jackson SC  
**Date:** Tuesday, June 27, 2017 7:44:11 AM

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Chief, Environmental Div.  
Andy Poppen,  
Environmental Engineer  
Ft. Jackson, SC

Dear Mr. Poppen,

EPA Region 4, NEPA Program Office is in receipt of the Draft Environmental Assessment (EA) Upper and Lower Legion Lakes Repairs at Ft Jackson, South Carolina. EPA understands that the Army is preparing this EA to analyze and evaluate the environmental impacts of three (3) alternatives to update Upper Legion Dam and Lower Legion Dike to current dam safety standards. These Lakes and the surrounding area were damaged due to the October 2015 flood event. This EA provided a discussion of the affected environment and the potential impacts to the physical, natural, and socioeconomic resources from the alternative actions for revitalization Upper Legion Lake, Upper Legion Dam, Lower Legion Dike, Lower Legion Lake, and infrastructure associated with these areas.

Our review considered the three (3) Alternative Analysis: 1. No action, 2. Remove the Dam, and 3. Repair the Dam and from EPA's perspective it appears that the major issues, e.g., noise, wetlands, and water/air quality, energy and environmental justice outlined in this Draft EA have been addressed. EPA concurs with the Army's Preferred Alternative 3, to repair the dam as stated in this EA. Please forward an electronic copy (CD) of your Final Environmental Assessment and FONSI to:

Environmental Protection Agency - Region 4  
Sam Nunn Atlanta Federal Center  
Attn: Chris Militscher, Chief NEPA Program Office  
61 Forsyth Street, SW  
Atlanta, GA 30303-8960

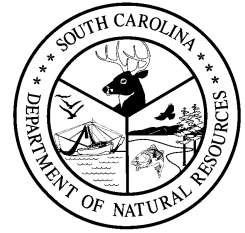
Thank you again, for the opportunity to comment, If you have any questions, please contact me via the information below.

Larry O. Gissentanna  
DoD and Federal Facilities, Project Manager

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency/ Region 4  
Resource Conservation and Restoration Division  
National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Program Office  
61 Forsyth Street, SW  
Atlanta, GA 30303-8960  
Office: 404-562-8248  
gissentanna.larry@epa.gov <<mailto:gissentanna.larry@epa.gov>>

# South Carolina Department of Natural Resources

1000 Assembly Street Suite 336  
PO Box 167  
Columbia, SC 29202  
803.734.3282 Office  
803.734.9809 Fax  
mixong@dnr.sc.gov



Alvin A. Taylor  
Director  
Robert D. Perry  
Director, Office of  
Environmental Programs

June 27, 2017

*Submitted via electronic mail*

REFERENCE: Draft Environmental Assessment  
Upper and Lower Legion Lakes Repairs  
Fort Jackson, South Carolina

Personnel with the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources (SCDNR) have reviewed the Draft Environmental Assessment for the proposed projects and offer the following comments.

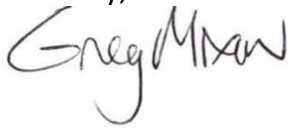
According to SCDNR data, there are currently no records of threatened and endangered species in the project area; however, there are records of several State Wildlife Action Plan (SWAP) priority species located approximately two miles downstream near the confluence of Wildcat Creek and Gills Creek. These include two fish species which are Flat Bullhead (*Ameiurus platycephalus*) and Snail Bullhead (*Ameiurus brunneus*), and the Cedar Creek Crayfish (*Procambarus chacei*). Appropriate measures should be taken to minimize or avoid impacts to these species and their habitat within the project area and in downstream areas. Please keep in mind that information in regards to the presence or absence of species is derived from existing databases, and SCDNR does not assume that it is complete. Areas not yet inventoried by SCDNR biologists may contain significant species or communities. However, the SCDNR does not have an objection to this project provided the following recommendations are abided.

- Prior to beginning any land disturbing activity, appropriate erosion and siltation control measures (i.e. silt fences, curtains or barriers) must be in place and maintained in a functioning capacity until the area is permanently stabilized.
- Materials used for erosion control (e.g., hay bales or straw mulch) will be certified as weed free by the supplier.
- Inspections of temporary erosion control measures should occur on a weekly basis to safeguard against failures.
- All necessary measures must be taken to prevent oil, tar, trash and other pollutants from entering the adjacent offsite areas/wetlands/water.
- Once the project is initiated, it must be carried to completion in an expeditious manner to minimize the period of disturbance to the environment.
- Upon project completion, all disturbed areas must be permanently stabilized with vegetative cover (preferable), riprap or other erosion control methods as appropriate.

- Where necessary to remove vegetation, supplemental plantings should be installed following completion of the project. These plantings should consist of appropriate native species for this ecoregion.
- The project must be in compliance with any applicable floodplain, stormwater, land disturbance, dam safety or riparian buffer ordinances.
- SCDNR reserves the right to review and comment on any required federal or state permits, mitigation proposals or other documents at the time of public notice.

Thank you for the opportunity to review this project and provide comments. Should you have any questions or need more information, please do not hesitate to contact me by email at [mixong@dnr.sc.gov](mailto:mixong@dnr.sc.gov) or by phone at 803.734.3282.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Greg Mixon". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, looped "G" and "M".

Greg Mixon  
Office of Environmental Programs



**From:** [Olds, Melanie](#)  
**To:** [Helton, Jesse S CIV USARMY CESAC \(US\)](#)  
**Subject:** [Non-DoD Source] Draft Legion Lake EA - FWS Log. No. 2017-CPA-0058  
**Date:** Wednesday, June 14, 2017 8:36:07 AM

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Mr. Helton,

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has received your Draft Legion Lake Environmental Assessment Notice on May 31, 2017. Upon review of the draft EA the Service offers no comments at this time. However, due to obligations under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, potential impacts of this project must be reconsidered if: (1) new information reveals impacts of this identified action may affect any listed species or critical habitat in a manner not previously considered; (2) this action is subsequently modified in a manner, which was not considered in this assessment; or (3) a new species is listed or critical habitat is designated that may be affected by the identified action.

The Service appreciates the opportunity to provide comments for this EA and stands ready to provide further assistance if required.

Thanks,

Melanie

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Melanie Olds | Fish & Wildlife Biologist/FERC Coordinator

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

South Carolina Ecological Services Field Office  
176 Croghan Spur Road, Suite 200  
Charleston, SC 29407  
843-727-4707 ext. 205  
843-727-4218 fax

NOTE: This email correspondence and any attachments to and from this sender is subject to the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) and may be disclosed to third parties.

Date	Comment
6/1/2017	<p>I am not an engineer, nor am I a meteorologist. But the ground floors of my neighbor's homes were flooded because dams failed - dams at Fort Jackson. If a recurrence of this event could only be expected every 1000 years, then it would make no sense to invest in an expensive infrastructure to protect us against a repeat event. But, how certain are the data? Since accurate records have been compiled only over the last 100 years (a guess), the extrapolation to 1000 years is a reach. When this was published in the newspaper, my first thought was: "This is how people dodge responsibility." I know that Matthew dumped 13 inches on the Pee Dee. Tropical storms and hurricanes are frequent visitors to SC. Perhaps a confluence of two storm centers precisely like that which occurred during the Columbia flood may not occur frequently, but heavy rains - more than 10 inches - are not rare. We love Ft. Jackson, and we want the residents to be able to enjoy the recreational opportunities, but we - the downstream community - want some protection. We believed the Army Corps of Engineers to be the best. We trusted in their oversight. We trusted that they would maintain the dams and construct spillways to discharge excess water in the event of a storm. If the dams remain, what is the guarantee that proper oversight and maintenance will now be applied? If these low lying areas were allowed to become wetlands with, perhaps, small ponds here and there, would that provide the residents of Ft. Jackson opportunities for fishing and bird watching? In the end, we, the residents of Kings Grant, are doctors, businessmen, and teachers. We are not engineers. Those I know in our community want to feel comfortable and safe with our proximity to Ft. Jackson. The ball is in your court.</p>
	<p><b>Response</b></p>
	<p>Thank you for your comment. What is commonly called a 1000-year flood has a 0.1% chance of being equaled or occurring in any given year. This value refers to the probability that a given rainfall event will be equaled or exceeded in a given year. Flood frequencies can be assigned to floods on a given watercourse once a period of record has been established for the watercourse. By plotting the stage or volume of the floods that have been observed against the time intervals in which they occurred, a relational curve can be established (FEMA<sup>1</sup>). Even if the period of record is only 10 or 20 years, a relationship between discharge and time can be established. The curve generated by this relationship can be projected out through 100 or even 1000 years. Establishing a period of record requires that a gauging station or system of stations to be in existence for the river or stream that is to be measured (FEMA<sup>1</sup>). The annual peak streamflow is a different calculation USGS (USGS<sup>1</sup>) describes this measurement as follows:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>"Recurrence intervals for the annual peak streamflow at a given location change if there are significant changes in the flow patterns at that location, possibly caused by an impoundment or diversion of flow. The effects of development (conversion of land from forested or agricultural uses to commercial, residential, or industrial uses) on peak flows is generally much greater for low-recurrence interval floods than for high-recurrence interval floods, such as 25- 50- or 100-year floods. During these larger floods, the soil is saturated and does not have the capacity to absorb additional rainfall. Under these conditions, essentially all of the rain that falls, whether on paved surfaces or on saturated soil, runs off and becomes streamflow."</i></p> <p>It is important to note that a storm of a particular magnitude may not cause a flood of the corresponding magnitude (USGS<sup>1</sup>).</p> <p>Both Upper Legion Dam and Lower Legion Dike will be constructed to current dam safety standards and the structures and related facilities will be constructed in such a way so as to facilitate oversight and maintenance. Both Upper Legion Dam and Lower Legion Dike will be maintained pursuant to Army regulation. All action alternatives considered in the EA would continue to provide stormwater management and would require oversight and maintenance. Construction of wetlands and small ponds would provide recreational opportunities however they would require more maintenance than a modern dam.</p>

6/1/2017	<b>Comment</b>
	I would say if any dam is repaired let a local outside engineering firm have the contract. Semmes dam has been repaired once since I've lived in Kings Grant by the Army, it failed. I've lived here since 10/95. The Army engineers that did that repair are long gone and aren't held accountable for the damage that was cause in our neighborhood and Milford Rd.
6/1/2017	<b>Response</b>
	Thank you for your comment. The contract for this project will be advertised and open for interested qualified contractors to bid on. Work will be carried out by a private company with oversight from the government.
6/4/2017	<b>Comment</b>
	Rebuilding Legion Lake Dam and Dike makes most sense. My concern is that the lower Legion Lake Dam meets same standard as Upper Legion Lake.
6/4/2017	<b>Response</b>
	Thank you for your comment. Though Lower Legion Dike is not classified as a dam from a regulatory standpoint, it has been designed and will be constructed to current dam safety standards. The standards used for Lower Legion Dike are the same as those used for the design of Upper Legion Dam.

FEMA<sup>1</sup>. The 100 Year Flood Myth. <https://training.fema.gov/hiedu/docs/hazrm/handout%203-5.pdf>

USGS<sup>1</sup>. Floods: Recurrence intervals and 100-year flood (USGS). <https://water.usgs.gov/edu/100yearflood.html>

## Appendix G

Comments from Public Meeting  
Held December 14, 2016

Date	Comment
12/14/2016	These lakes are purely recreational. They serve no benefit in mitigating storm damage to the wetlands. Rebuilding the damn is a mistake. They should be removed and the creeks would run its normal course. No lake means no flooding downstream.
12/14/2016	I would recommend returning all these area to natural wetlands as they would better serve to reduce flooding.
12/15/2016	. my comments is .i have tried to get fort jackson to fix this problem,they had me to write a letter to the military corp of engr. and there responce was its not a military problem and they have nothing to do with it.i would like to talk to someone about my personal project about this matter to give them a full picture of whats going on.please reply.
12/16/2016	Hope dams are rebuilt to help with flood control.
12/17/2016	I have lived in Forest Acres since July 2002. I understand the terrain and Hydrology Science behind this issue. I am not a Structural Engineer, so I defer Engineering suggestions to the Professionals. I learned Maintenance in my twenty years serving in the Military. I believe in routine Maintenance and Inspection as the Military taught and demanded of me and the Equipment I was responsible to Maintain. MY suggestion to you Is. build a safe dam. routine Inspection and Maintenance, and Action if needed must be part of this solution. If you decide to rebuild a retention structure, and hold water behind it, I expect that the Events of October 2015 and an unplanned release of a large body of water and the destruction of Civilian Property, not be repeated.
12/18/2016	FT. JACKSON AND THE U.S. ARMY HAVE PROVEN TO BE INCAPABLE OF AND IN FACT NEGLIGENT MAINTAINING PREVIOUS DAMS SO THAT THE SAFETY AND SECURITY OF NEIGBORS AND CITIZENS IS GUARANTEED. WHAT ASSURANCE DO WE HAVE THAT THEY WON'T ALLOW THE DAMS TO FALL INTO DISREPAIR AND DISREGARD INSPECTION REPORTS? SADLY THEY ARE NOT TO BE TRUSTED. THEY CHOSE NOT TO SPEND FUNDS TO MAKE THE NECESSARY REPAIRS TO THE DAMES WHEN THEY WERE MADE AWARE OF THE POTENTIAL DAM FAILURES. ANY FUNDS THAT WOULD BE SPENT TO REPAIR THE DAMS ON FT, JACKSON SHOULD BE GIVEN TO THE HOMEOWNERS WHOSE HOMES WERE DAMAGED AND CARS AND POSSESSIONS LOST WHEN THE LAKES EMPTIED INTO THEIR HOMES.
12/19/2016	As a resident of Kings Grant, and after having my house flooded, I am against the rebuild. My resason for this is how can you guarantee maintenance in the future. Based on what I know, Wildcat Creek is a Raparian creek and you have responsibility to maintain not only the dam, but your portion of the creek as well. I have lived in muy house for 16 years, with the exception of the repairs, and not once have I seen anyone lift a hand. My vote is to let the former lake return to its natural state. I understand that graduation families love to see the lake, but it is nothing more than recreational. I have no confidence in the army to standby the construction and maintenance of another dam.