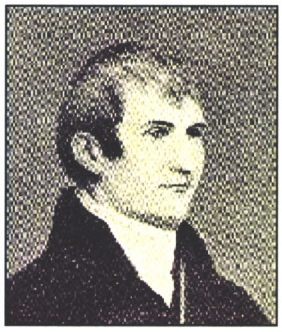
MERIWETHER LEWIS

NATIONAL HISTORIC MONUMENT & PARK

Environmental Assessment & Development Concept Plan

for the Meriwether Lewis Site

Hohenwald, Tennessee



Presented by
The United States Department
of the Interior

National Park Service
Natchez Trace Parkway

April, 2002

EDAW

604/127099

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1.0 PURPOSE AND NEED FOR ACTION

1.1 Introduction

The purpose of this Environmental Assessment (EA) is to provide a comprehensive appraisal of the positive and negative impacts likely to result from the location, construction and operation of a visitor center on land within the Meriwether Lewis Monument and Park. The Meriwether Lewis Monument and Park is managed by the National Park Service (NPS). This EA has been prepared in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations implementing NEPA. This EA analyzes the land use, visual resources, historic and cultural resources, visitation, transportation patterns, air quality, noise levels, utilities and natural resources within the Park. NPS policies must be complied with as well. NPS has jurisdiction over the site, control of construction conditions and responsibility for the maintenance and operation of the completed visitor center.

1.2 Purpose and Need for Action

The NPS proposes to construct a visitor center at the Meriwether Lewis Monument and Park. The Meriwether Lewis Monument and Park is located in Lewis County, Tennessee approximately seven-miles east of Hohenwald, which is the County seat, and 70 miles southwest of Nashville, Tennessee. Refer to Figures 1-1 and 1-2.

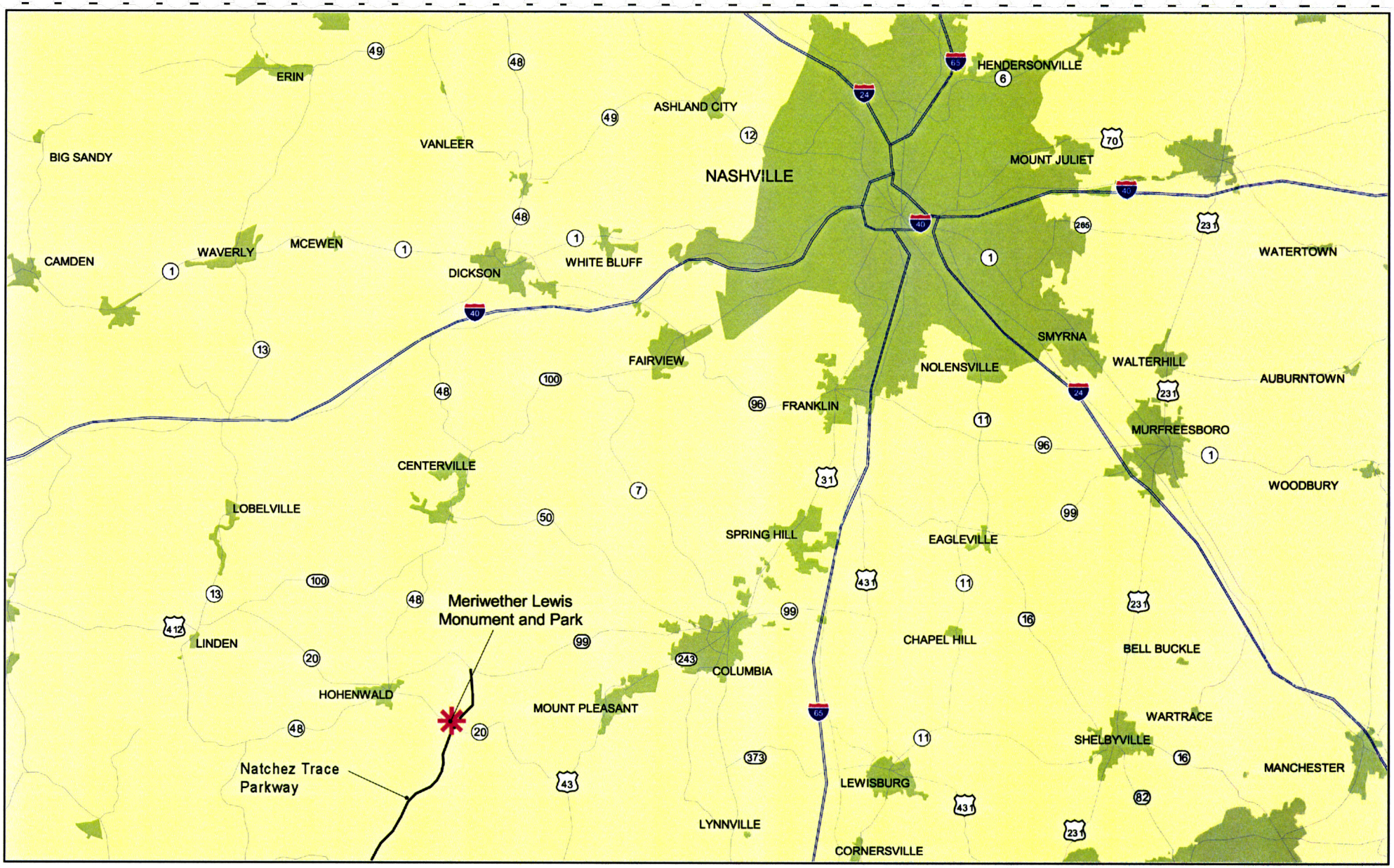
The visitor center is needed to:

- promote the historical significance of the monument/park, its mission and objectives,
- promote and enhance park visitation and education seeking opportunities, as well as to,
- provide services/facilities to travelers on the Natchez Trace Parkway.

1.3 Site History

The Park is the burial site of Meriwether Lewis, co-leader of the Lewis and Clark expedition, who died October 11, 1809, of gunshot wounds inflicted while staying at Grinder's Stand, an inn near the Old Natchez Trace. The burial site is located north/northeast of the site of Grinder's Stand and east of the Old Natchez Trace.

Funding for construction of the Meriwether Lewis monument marking the gravesite of Meriwether Lewis was provided in 1848 in the form of an amendment to the December 21, 1843, legislative act establishing Lewis County. The monument was erected in 1848-1849. In August 1849, one-acre of land surrounding the Meriwether Lewis monument was conveyed by deed for use as a cemetery. The gravesites of approximately 108 local residents are located south of the monument in an area referred to as pioneer cemetery. Mr. and Mrs. J. Clint Moore transferred title of 49 acres surrounding the one-acre monument/cemetery tract to the U.S. Government in December 1924. In turn, Lewis



Meriwether Lewis Monument and Park

Figure 1-1

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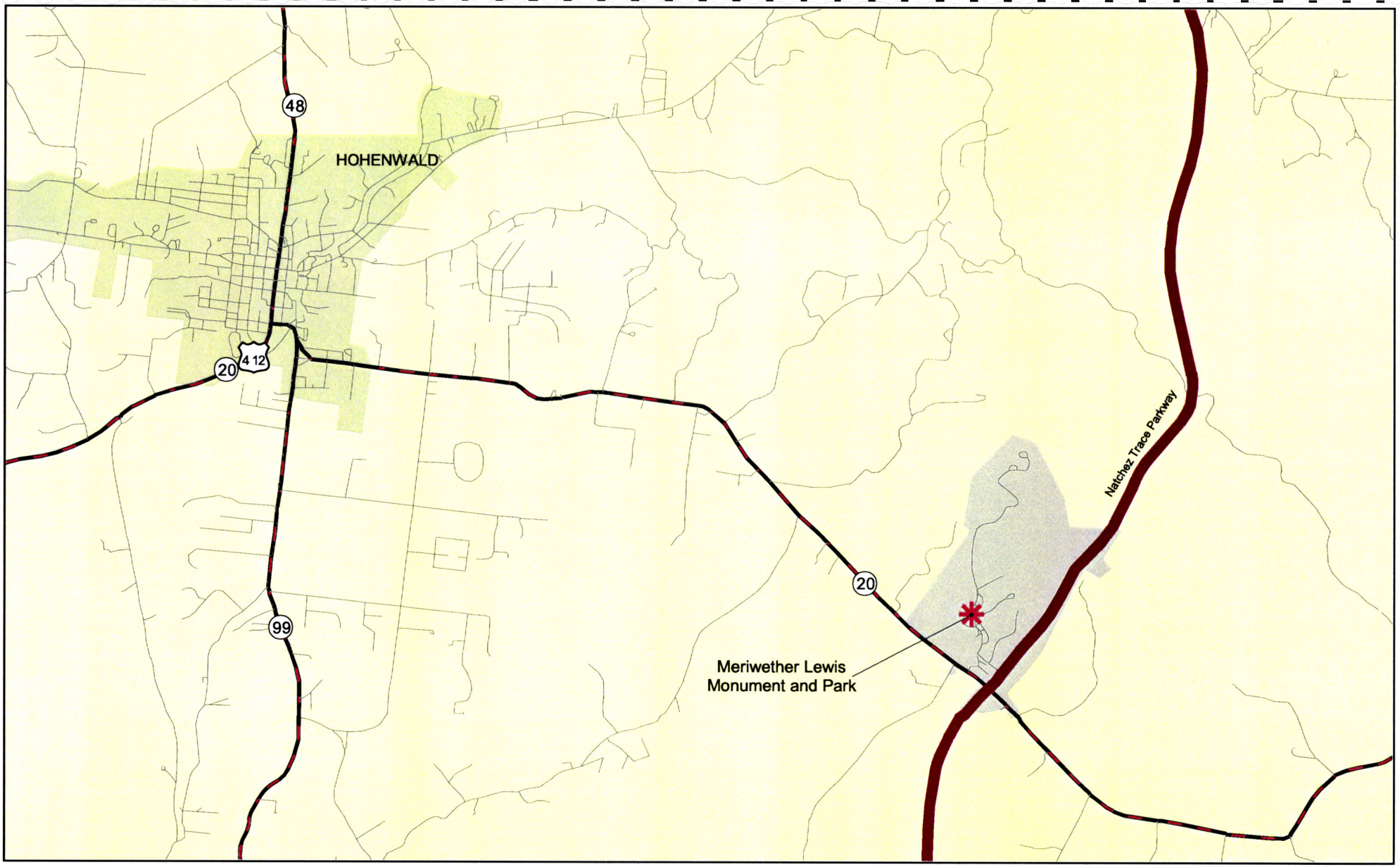
Legend:

- Meriwether Lewis Monument and Park
- Major Roads
- Interstates
- Cities

N

5 0 5 10 15

Miles



Meriwether Lewis Monument and Park

Figure 1-2

March 2002

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Legend:

- Major Roads
- Roads
  - Road or Street
  - Primary or Secondary State Route
- Meriwether Lewis Monument
- Cities
- Natchez Trace Parkway
  - 250 Foot Buffer
  - Meriwether Lewis Park Boundary

N

0.5 0 0.5 1
Miles

2000 0 2000 4000 6000
Feet

County transferred title of the cemetery tract to the U.S. Government in January 1925, and President Coolidge issued a proclamation in February 1925 establishing/creating the Meriwether Lewis monument. The War Department assumed responsibility for the monument in 1926. An additional 250-acres, including the site of Grinders Stand and a section of the Old Natchez Trace, was added to the park in December 1927, by presidential proclamation.

The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) established an Emergency Conservation Work camp in July 1933. The purpose of the camp was to map the park, implement erosion control measures, provide general cleanup and develop a nature trail. It was during this Park Development Era, also referred to as the CCC era, that the rustic bridges and stone buildings, gutters, culverts and road aprons were constructed. The Parkway custodian residence, the log cabin, referred to as monument headquarters, and the loop/tour road around the monument and cemetery were also constructed during this time.

Park jurisdiction was transferred to the Natchez Trace Parkway in July 1939. There was no major construction at the park from approximately 1936 to 1953. The 1948 General Development Plan outlined a program to separate the historic and recreational areas of the park and led to the changes in road alignment and the addition of fill material around the monument. The next round of park changes came during the Mission 66 era, when the Parkway maintenance complex was expanded, the Parkway custodian residence was relocated, and the recreational area was developed to include a picnic area at Little Swan and campground facilities. The cemetery sign, as well as the phone booth, bench, drinking fountain and message board adjacent to the log cabin and visitor parking area, were part of the Mission 66 Prospectus. The Mission 66 Prospectus also called for a museum/interpretive center and parking in the historic area, but the museum/interpretive center was never constructed. The park was officially incorporated into the Natchez Trace Parkway unit in 1961.

The proposed visitor center is part of the more recent (August 2000) Comprehensive Interpretive Plan developed by the NPS Division of Interpretation, Natchez Trace Parkway, Tupelo, Mississippi, in association with the bicentennial of the Lewis and Clark expedition.

1.4 Public Involvement

Complying with NEPA goals include encouraging and facilitating public involvement in the decision-making process. Accordingly, NPS held a public meeting in Hohenwald, Tennessee to obtain imput from interested members of the public about construction of the visitor center. Several interested members of the local community attended the July 24, 2001, meeting. Refer to Appendix A for meeting comments. The meeting resulted in substantive imput on the function and design of the visitor center. The preliminary site and design plans that are the subject of this EA were developed from the ideas presented at the public meeting during a July 25, 2001, workshop with NPS personnel.

2.0 ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

2.1 Proposed Action

The proposed action is the development/construction of a visitor center at the Meriwether Lewis Monument and Park. The design of the visitor center would reflect the historic vision and mission of the park. Conceptually, the visitor center and its surrounding environment would combine architecture and landscape in an expression of symbolic themes related to Meriwether Lewis, the Old Natchez Trace, and the region in general.

As previously indicated, preliminary site and design plans for the visitor center were developed from public/community input and a workshop with NPS personnel. As such, the visitor center would function as a usable public education facility and interpretive center with space allocated for a work/community room, audiovisual room, storage, restrooms and administrative offices. Parking would be sufficient to accommodate employee vehicles and visitors, including buses and recreational vehicles. NPS expects an increase in Park visitation in conjunction with the bicentennial celebration of the Lewis and Clark expedition. Currently, one GS-9 interpretive ranger staffs the Park. The NPS has made provisions for two additional GS-5 park guides once the visitor center is completed.

To accommodate the various functional areas, current specifications for the visitor center provide for an approximate 3,300-square foot building (gross building area) on a minimum 4 to 5-acre site.

Two potential visitor center locations were identified based on preliminary site reconnaissance and discussions regarding the functions and space requirements for the visitor center. Refer to Figure 2-1. Generally, the two potential locations were identified by geographic area within the park as follows.

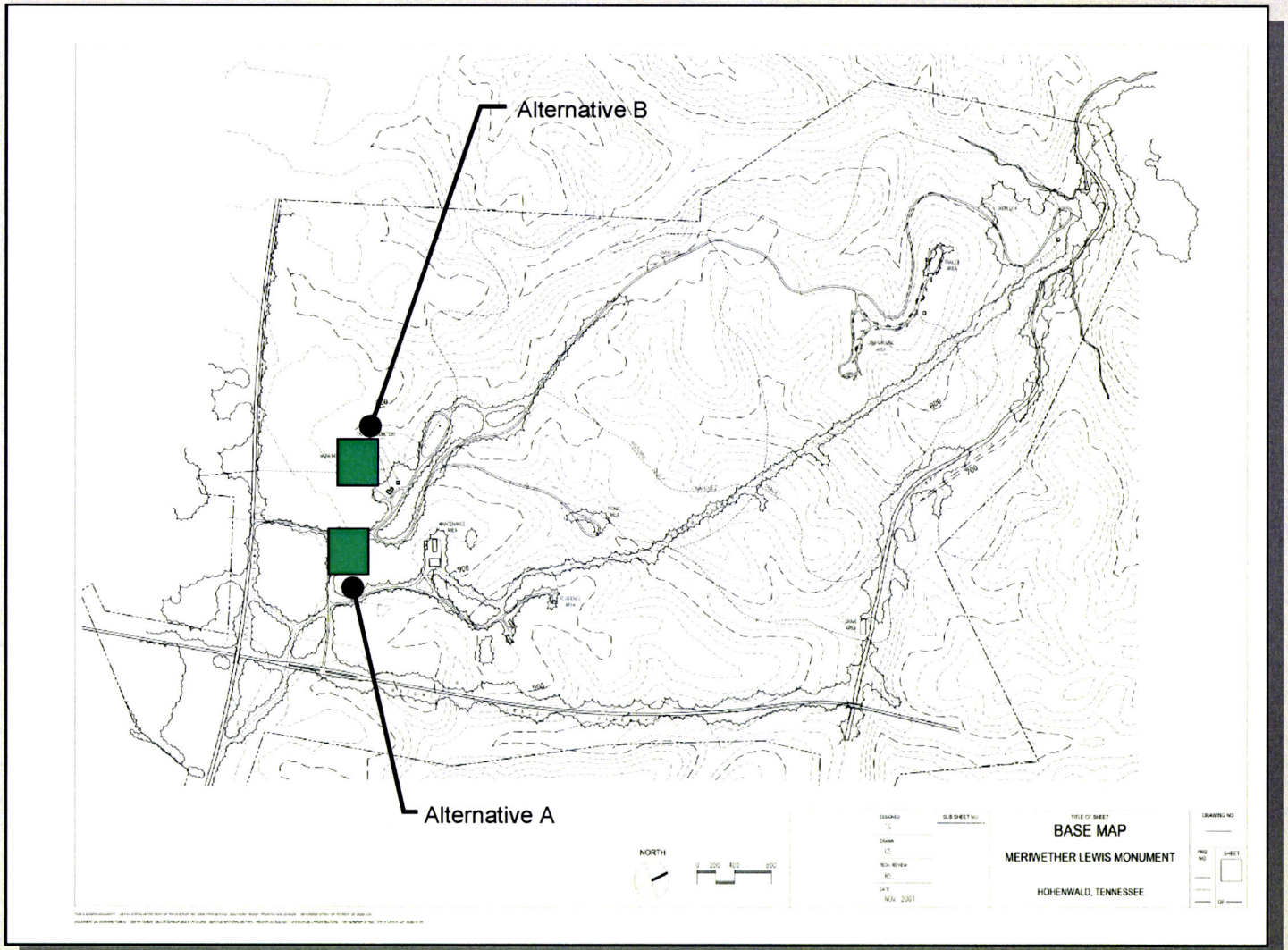
- Location A: Road Intersection
- Location B: Historic Area

Each of the two potential locations was evaluated based on the following general criteria:

- Overall Access: The measure of accessibility to the visitor center site by public and private vehicular transportation as well as by pedestrian access between the visitor center site and the historic area.
- Visibility and Impact: The degree to which the visitor center would be visible and distinguishable from other park features, such as the park maintenance buildings, as well as the way in which it would fit into the surrounding environment.
- Connection to/Compatibility with Park Character and Theme: The site's relationship to and compatibility with the historic area and message but also distinguishes the historic landscape from the day use/recreational area and maintenance area.

MERIWETHER LEWIS MONUMENT & PARK

HOHENWALD, TENNESSEE



Potential Visitor Center Locations

EDAW

Figure 2-1

- Size: The actual size of the site relative to the anticipated size of the visitor center and associated features. The anticipated gross building area would require a minimum 4 to 5-acre site.
- Capacity of the Site to Accommodate a Building: The site's buildability (levelness, drainage, etc.), or the ease with which the site would accommodate the visitor center and associated features.

In addition to the above criteria, other conditions that influenced the location and design of the visitor center were as follows:

- The visitor center would not intrude upon nor detract from the existing monument, cemetery, cabin or the immediate landscape settings.
- The visitor center would not interfere with existing views of the monument and cemetery.
- Access to the visitor center would be integrated into the existing roadway system,
- As many mature trees/oaks as possible would be saved.
- The site would be landscaped to be low-maintenance and unobtrusive and would complement/enhance the existing areas.

2.2 Alternatives Considered

2.2.1 Alternative A Road Intersection

In this Alternative the visitor center would be located south of the Historic Area at the intersection of the two park access roads. The site is bounded by the main park entrance road to the south, the access road to Highway 20 to the west, the historic area to the north and by forest and the maintenance area to the northeast/east. Refer to Figure 2-2 and Figure 2-2.1. Estimated site area includes space for the visitor center building, parking area, a small ceremonial plaza and a septic field. Figures 2-3 and 2-4 illustrate the floor plan and elevation of the proposed structure. The schematic narrative and estimated building/construction costs are provided in Appendix B to this document.

The proposed exterior of the building would be stone. The roofing material would complement the natural setting, character of the building and other materials being used. The windows would be wood casements. Roof elements, either louvers or dormers, would add interest to the significant roof surface on the one-story building. A porch would identify the entry for the visitor. Visitors would approach the building from the parking area and experience a view of a new ceremonial plaza.

The approximate square footage allocations for the various functional areas of the visitor center are indicated in Table 2-1. The interior exhibit space is envisioned to have a wood floor, painted sheet rock walls, and a wood ceiling. Accent light for the exhibits would be suspended from the ceiling. Windows would be minimized in the exhibit space to maximize wall space available for exhibits and to control light. An emergency exit would be located at the rear of the exhibit space.

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Visitor Center Development Concept Plan Alternative A

EDAW

Figure 2-2

MERIWETHER LEWIS MONUMENT & PARK

HOHENWALD, TENNESSEE

Visitor Center Enlargement Plan Alternative A

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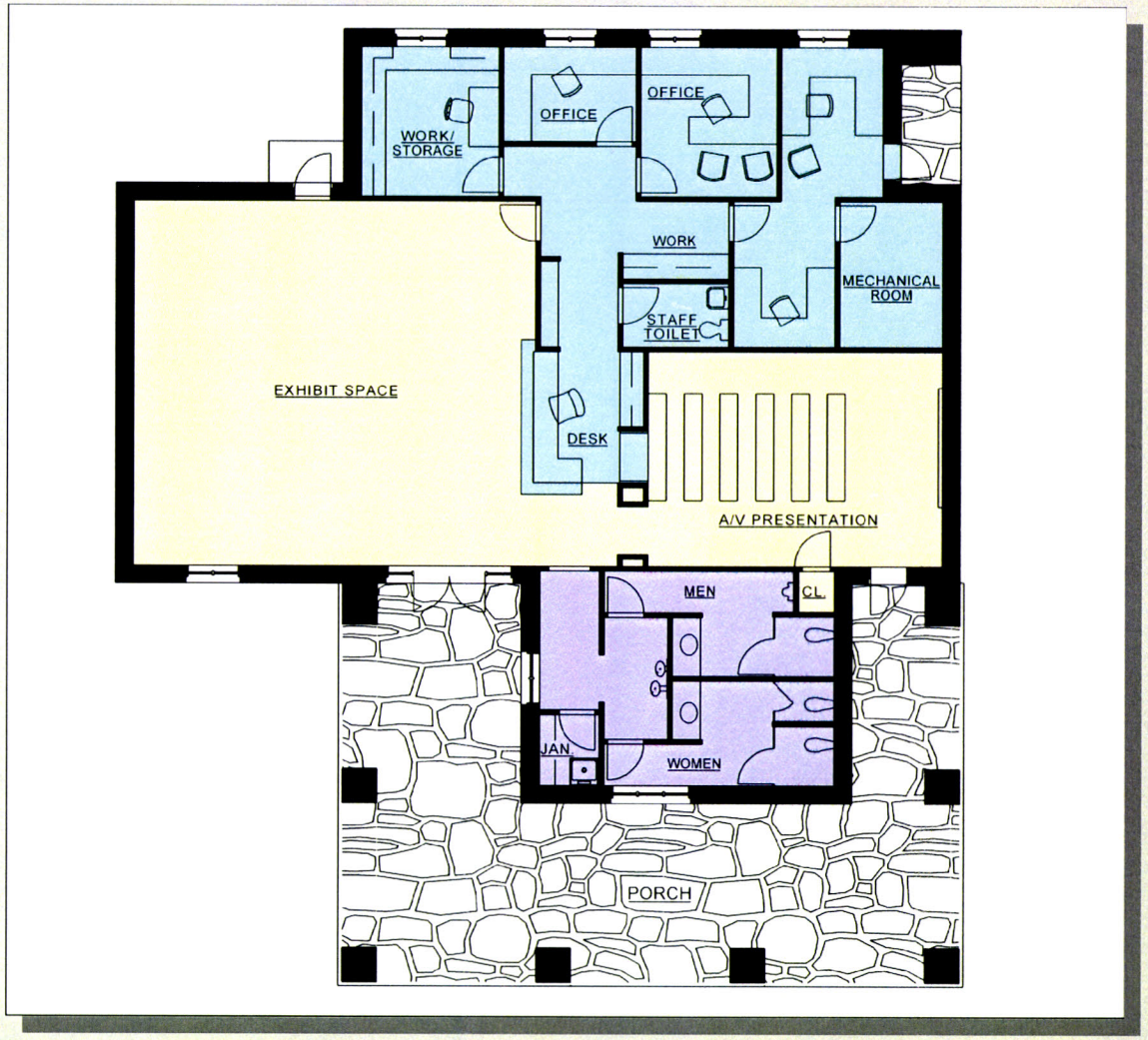
Figure 2-2.1

MERIWETHER LEWIS MONUMENT & PARK

HOHENWALD, TENNESSEE



Visitor Center Floor Plan

Alternative A

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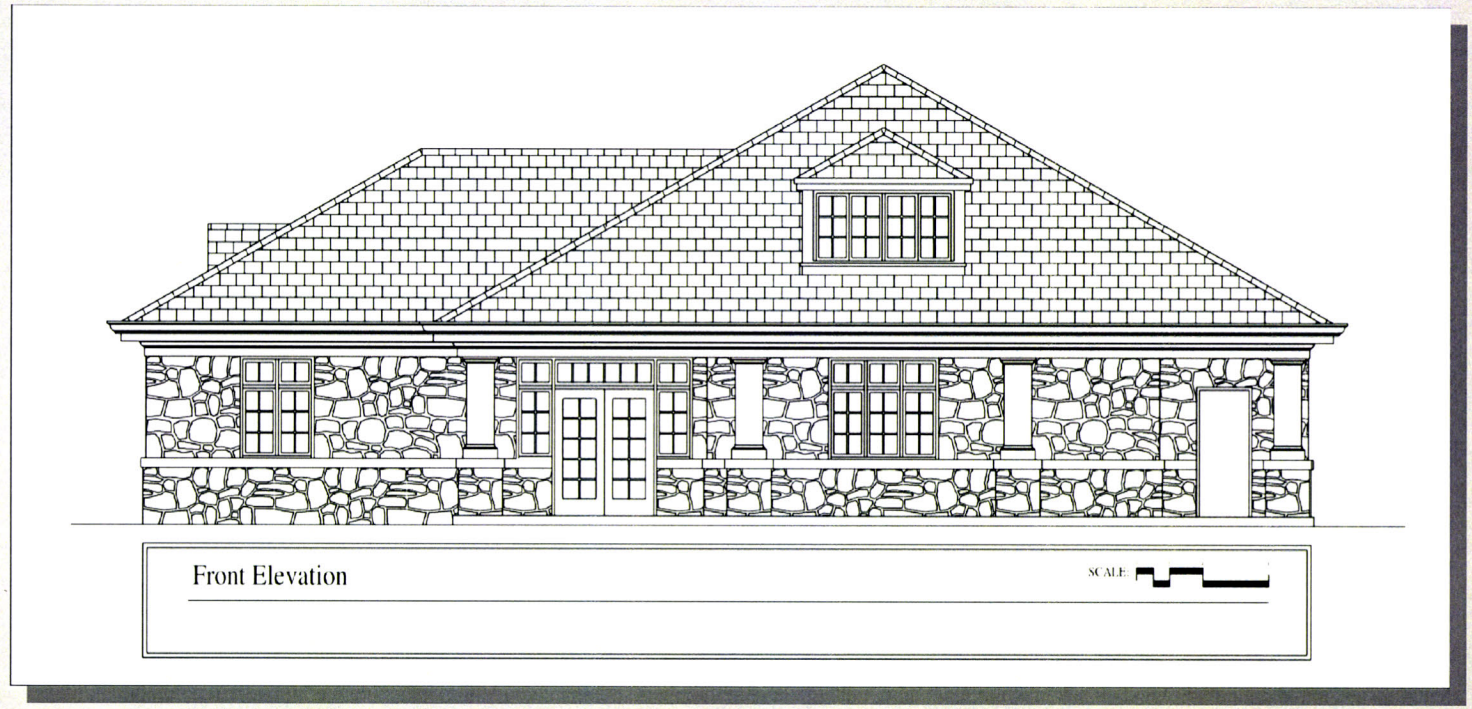
Surber Barber Choate & Hertlein Architects, Inc.

Figure 2-3

MERIWETHER LEWIS MONUMENT & PARK

HOHENWALD, TENNESSEE



Visitor Center Elevation

Alternative A

EDAW

Figure 2-4

Surber Barber Choate & Hertlein Architects, Inc.

Table 2-1
Alternative A
Visitor Center Specifications and Approximate Square Foot Allocation

Functional Area	Approximate Square Foot Allocation
Public Lobby/Exhibit Space	1,045
Desk	117
Audio Visual Room	432
Work Area	101
Work Room/Storage	144
Rangers	221
Offices (2)	213
Closet	30
Staff Restrooms	45
Public Restrooms	342
Mechanical	106
Net Total Building Area	2,796
Porch	361
Circulation/Structure	602

The front desk would be centrally located to provide a view of the exhibit space, the front door and access to the audiovisual presentation space. The desk would be located adjacent to the audiovisual presentation space so that control of the audiovisual equipment would be from the desk. The desk would have counter space for brochures and the sale of small items.

The audio visual presentation space would seat approximately 30 people. Visitors would enter and exit the audiovisual space from the same door adjacent to the front desk. A second fire exit would be provided from this space to the building's exterior.

The visitor center would have an administration area including two offices, a work room/storage room for preparing exhibits and materials, a staff toilet with access to the front desk, office space for two rangers and work areas. These spaces would be configured to allow natural light in the office areas. The work areas would have base cabinets for work surfaces and shelves above for storage. Rangers would have a separate entry so they may enter the building without having to go through the visitor exhibit area. The building would have a mechanical space for heating and air-conditioning equipment. A janitor's closet would be located adjacent to the public restrooms.

The existing parking area would be augmented with a new visitor parking area for 20 cars and 3 recreational vehicles. The new parking area would be located east of the visitor center in an existing stand of trees. Refer to Figure 2-2.1. Access to the parking area would be from the main entrance road as well as the Highway 20 access road. Placing the new parking area in this location provides a natural screening for the parking area from the remainder of the property.

Mature, native trees and shrubs would be identified prior to beginning any construction activities. Care would be taken during construction of the visitor center complex, including the parking area, to save as many mature trees and shrubs in the construction

area as possible. Further screening for the visitor center and parking area would be provided by new buffer plantings. The new plantings would be located south and west of the visitor complex along the existing access roads. Refer to Table 2-2 and Figure 2-2.1.

Table 2-2
Recommended Plant List for Visitor Center

Botanical Name	Common Name
Canopy/Shade Trees	
*Acer rubrum 'October Glory'	'October Glory' Red Maple
*Acer saccharum	Sugar Maple
*Quercus coccinea	Scarlet Oak
*Quercus rubra	Northern Red Oak
Flowering Trees/Small Trees	
*Cercis canadensis	Redbud
*Cornus florida	Flowering Dogwood
*Magnolia virginiana	Sweetbay
Evergreens	
*Ilex opaca	American Holly
*Juniperus virginiana	Eastern Red Cedar
*Pinus strobus	Eastern White Pine
*Tsuga canadensis	Eastern Hemlock
X Cupressocyparis leylandii	Leyland Cypress
Shrubs	
*Hydrangea quercifolia	Oakleaf Hydrangea
*Ilex verticillata	Common Winterberry
*Kalmia latifolia	Mountain Laurel
*Lindera benzoin	Spicebush
*Rhododendron canescens	Wild Azalea
Groundcovers	
Hedera helix	English Ivy
Iberis sempervirens	Evergreen Candytuft
Liriope muscari	Border Grass/Liriope
Vinca minor	Periwinkle
Perennials	
Hemerocallis	Daylily
*Phlox divaricata	Wild Blue Phlox

*Indicates native plant.

Pedestrian walkways would lead from the new parking area to the visitor center or to a small memorial plaza and new interpretive trail. The trail would cross the access road from Highway 20 west/northwest of the visitor center complex and take the visitor past the monument headquarters cabin and location of Grinders Stand. Three stations along the trail would tell a story of milestone events in the life of Meriwether Lewis. The interpretive trail would tie into a section of the Old Natchez Trace. A visitor would approach the monument from the south/southwest where the Old Natchez Trace ties into/crosses the tour road. Return to the visitor center complex and parking area from the monument would be along the same trail.

The new pedestrian walkways and the interpretive trail between the visitor center complex and the historic area would be designed to meet ADA standards, the Architectural Barriers Act and other applicable Federal requirements for accessibility.

2.2.2 Alternative B – Historic Area

In this Alternative, the visitor center would be located south of the monument headquarters cabin and existing parking area. Refer to Figure 2-5 and Figure 2-5.1. This concept utilizes the existing road and parking system so that the site would be bounded by the access road to Highway 20 to the east/southeast, the historic area to the north and by forest to the west and south. Estimated site area includes space for the visitor center building, a small ceremonial lawn and a septic field. Figures 2-6 and 2-7 illustrate the building floor plan and elevation. The schematic narrative and estimated construction/building costs are provided in Appendix B to this document.

The visitor center in this Alternative would be similar in architectural character to the center discussed under Alternative A. The exterior of the building would be stone and wood and fit into the natural setting. Roof elements, either louvers or dormers, would add interest to the significant roof surface on the one story building. A porch would identify the entry for the visitor. Visitors would approach the building from the parking area and experience a view of the new ceremonial lawn.

The interior of the visitor center includes the same functional space as the visitor center described in Alternative A, however, as indicated on Figure 2-6, the space would be configured differently. Table 2-3 summarizes the approximate square footage allocations for the functional spaces of the visitor center.

Table 2-3
Alternative B
Visitor Center Specifications and Approximate Square Foot Allocation

Functional Area	Approximate Square Foot Allocation
Public Lobby/Exhibit Space	800
Desk	147
Audio Visual Room	432
Work Area	100
Work Room/Storage	112
Rangers	259
Offices (2)	250
Closet	30
Staff Restrooms	45
Public Restrooms	342
Mechanical	140
Net Total Building Area	2,657
Porch	750
Circulation/Structure	717

The interior exhibit space is envisioned to have a wood floor, painted sheet rock walls, and a wood ceiling. Accent light for the exhibits would be suspended from the ceiling.

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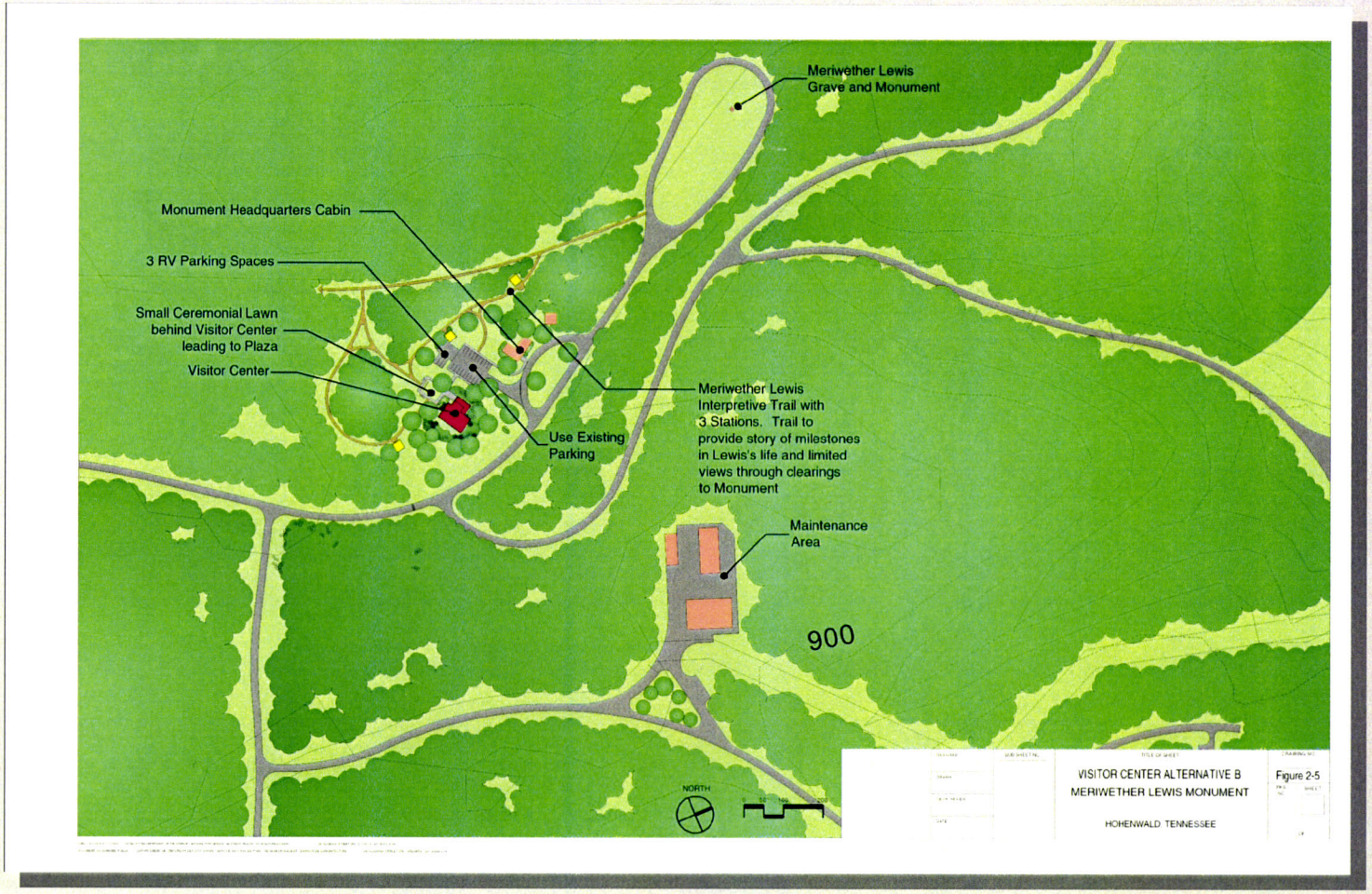
HOHENWALD, TENNESSEE



Visitor Center Development Concept Plan Alternative B

EDAW

Figure 2-5

MERIWETHER LEWIS MONUMENT & PARK

HOHENWALD, TENNESSEE

Visitor Center Enlargement Plan Alternative B

EDAW

Figure 2-5.1

MERIWETHER LEWIS MONUMENT & PARK

HOHENWALD, TENNESSEE

Visitor Center Floor Plan

Alternative B

EDAW

Figure 2-6

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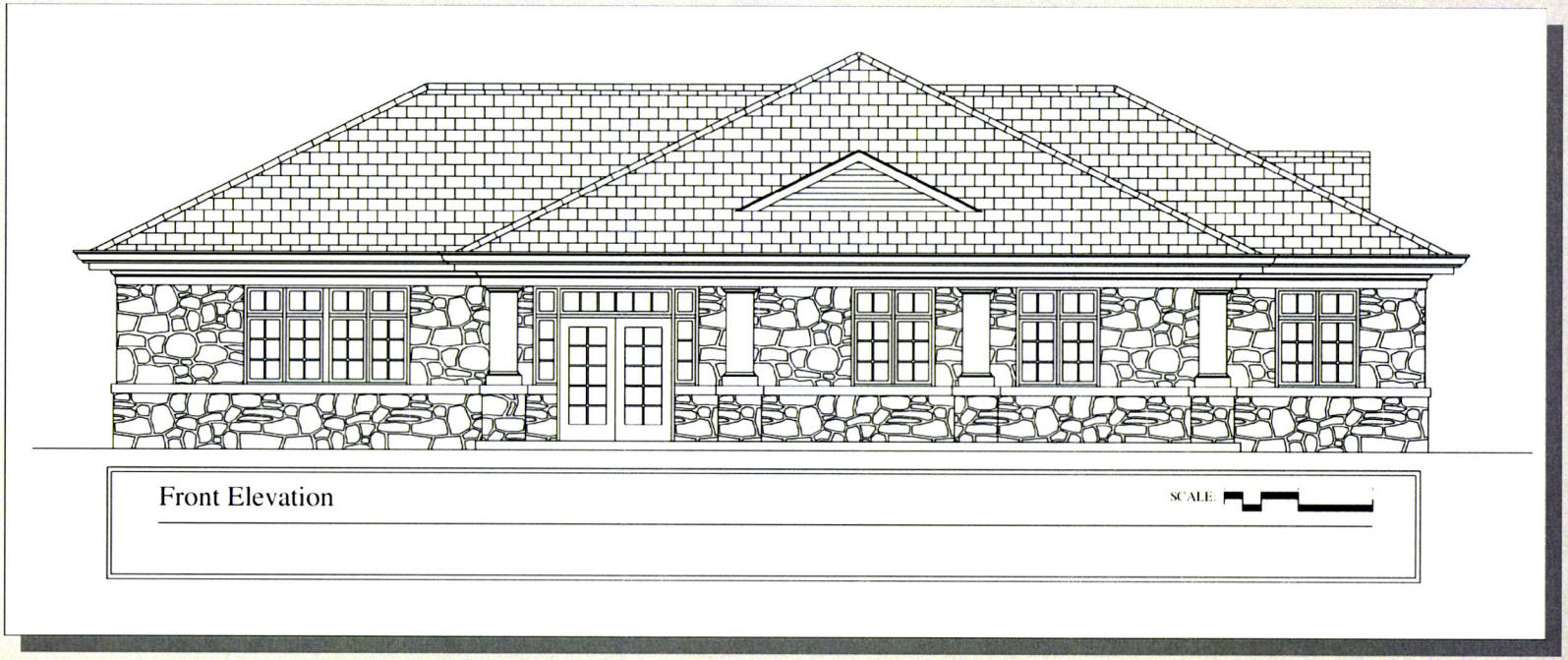
MERIWETHER LEWIS MONUMENT & PARK

HOHENWALD, TENNESSEE



Visitor Center Elevation

Alternative B

EDAW

Surber Barber Choate & Hertlein Architects, Inc.

Figure 2-7

Windows would be minimized in the exhibit space to maximize wall space available for exhibits and for light control. An emergency exit would be located at the rear of the exhibit space.

The front desk would be centrally located to provide a view of the exhibit space, the front door and access to the audiovisual presentation space. The desk would have ample counter space for brochures and the sale of small items.

The audio visual presentation space would seat approximately 30 people. Control of the audiovisual equipment would be from the front desk. Visitors would enter and exit the audiovisual room from the same door adjacent to the front desk. A fire exit would be provided from the audiovisual room to the building's exterior.

The administration area would include two offices, work room/storage space, a staff toilet with access to the front desk, office space for two rangers. These spaces would be configured to allow natural light in the office areas. The work areas would have base cabinets for work surfaces and shelves above for storage. The rangers would have a separate entrance to the building. The building would also have a mechanical space for heating and air-conditioning equipment with outside access. A janitor's closet would be located adjacent to the public restrooms.

Three new spaces for recreational vehicles would be constructed west of the existing 10-space parking area. The existing parking area would be expanded or restriped to accommodate 20 vehicles. Access to the parking area, including the new recreational vehicle parking would be from the Highway 20 access road.

Mature, native trees and shrubs would be identified prior to beginning any construction activities. Care would be taken during construction of the visitor center complex, including the recreation vehicle parking area, to save as many mature trees and shrubs in the construction area as possible. Screening for the visitor center and parking area would be provided by new buffer plantings. The new plantings would be located south and east of the visitor complex along the existing access road. Refer to Table 2-2 and Figure 2-5.1.

A new interpretive trail would be accessed by new pedestrian walkways from the parking area or the ceremonial plaza/lawn behind the visitor center. Three stations along the new interpretive trail would tell a story of milestone events in the life of Meriwether Lewis. The new interpretive trail would tie into the Old Natchez Trace. A visitor would approach the Meriwether Lewis monument from the south/southwest where the Old Natchez Trace ties into/crosses the tour road. Return to the visitor center complex and parking area from the monument would be along the same trail.

The new pedestrian walkways and the interpretive trail between the visitor center complex and the historic area would be designed to meet ADA standards, the Architectural Barriers Act and other applicable Federal requirements for accessibility.

2.3 No Action Alternative

This Alternative would make no improvements to existing conditions and construction of a new visitor center would not take place. Instead, all ongoing park missions and visitor management practices would continue at current levels and in the current environmental setting discussed in Section 3.0, Affected Environment.

2.4 Alternatives Not Carried Forward

Site improvements designed and implemented in conjunction with the construction of the visitor center are focused not only on placing the building in an attractive setting, but also on improving the overall function and appearance of the park and the historic landscape in particular. Therefore, two other alternative visitor center locations were considered, but rejected by the local public/community and NPS personnel as less desirable locations for the visitor center. The rejected alternative visitor center locations were near the intersection of the main park entrance road and maintenance area road and at the main park entrance from the Natchez Parkway. Of the alternative sites considered, Alternative A emerges as the preferred location/alternative at this time. Alternative A, Alternative B and the No Action Alternative remain the alternatives requiring more detailed assessment.

3.0 AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

This chapter describes the existing environmental characteristics of the project area. The affected environment is described succinctly in order to provide a context for the understanding of potential impacts. Available literature was acquired and data gaps were identified. To fill those gaps and to update available information federal, state and local regulatory agencies and databases were contacted/accessed. Referenced material is presented in Appendix C.

3.1 Location and Overview

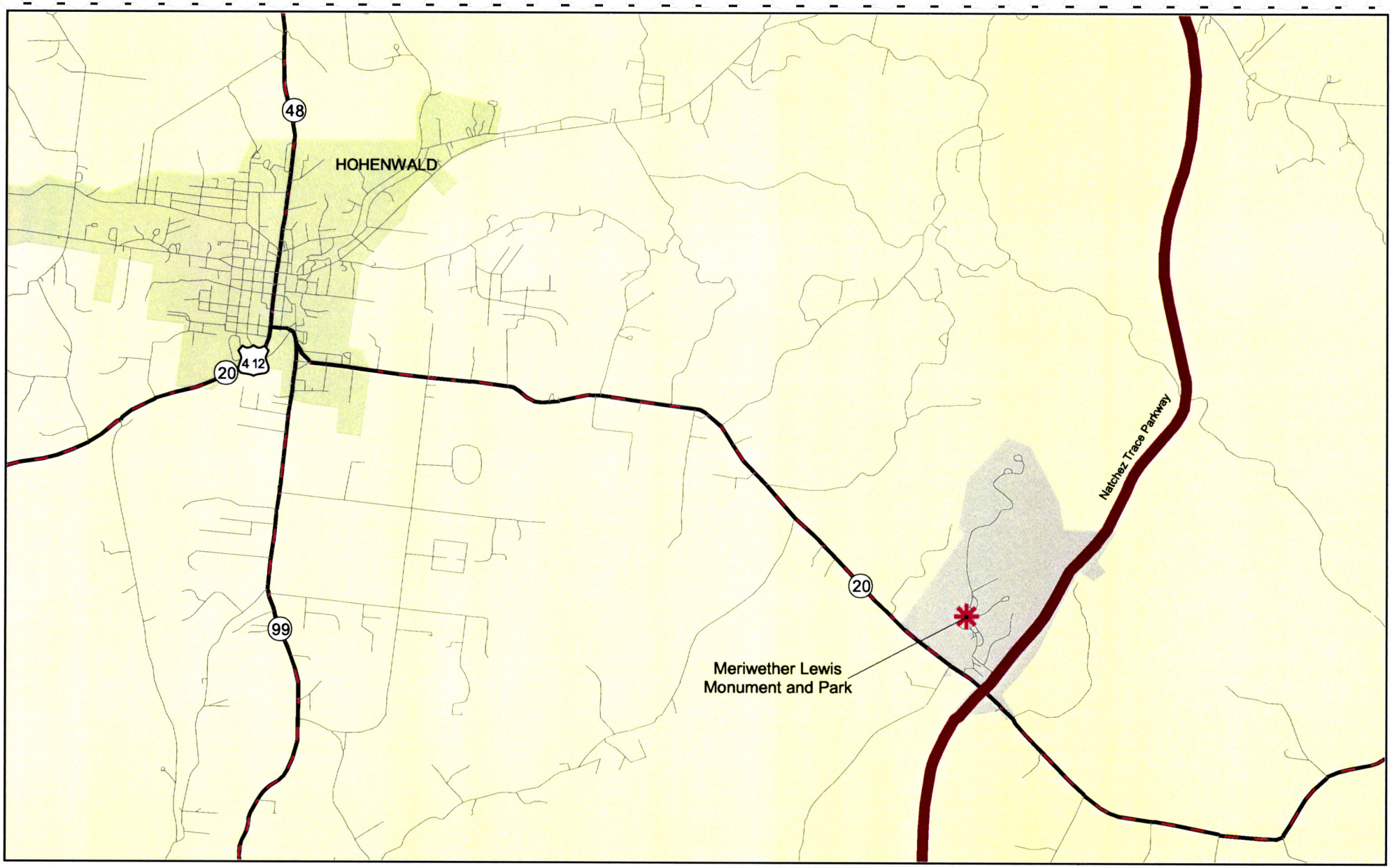
The location for the proposed visitor center would be at the Meriwether Lewis Monument and Park. The park is located at mile marker 385.9 on the Natchez Trace Parkway, approximately seven miles east of Hohenwald, Tennessee and approximately 70 miles south/southwest of Nashville, Tennessee. The park's location in relation to Hohenwald, Tennessee and the Parkway is presented in Figure 3-1. The park is administered by the NPS and managed as part of the Natchez Trace Parkway, which is a unit of the National Park System. Access to the park is from the Parkway and State Highway 20.

The park encompasses approximately 300 acres bounded by forest to the north, the Parkway to the east, State Highway 20 to the south and by forest and farmland to the west. The park is essentially divided into historic landscape and recreational areas. Refer to Figure 3-2. The historic landscape encompasses the Meriwether Lewis monument, the cemetery, the monument headquarters cabin, the remains of Grinder's Stand, the Old Natchez Trace, the western portion of the Parkway maintenance area and a picnic area. The recreational area includes the eastern portion of the Parkway maintenance area, hiking trails and campgrounds for both tents and recreational vehicles. Two potential locations or project areas within the historic landscape are being considered for the site of the visitor center. Construction would generally be confined to the project area.

3.2 Study Area and Analysis Methodology

The study area for identifying the potential environmental impacts resulting from the development of the proposed visitor center consists of the 300 acres of the park. The study area boundary is intended to serve as a general guide for focusing the analyses of both the short-term and long-term environmental impacts of the proposed visitor center. The study area may expand or contract somewhat for each resource discipline, depending upon the potential for a specific impact to affect a given geographic area.

In addition to the study area defined above, two smaller areas have been identified to serve as reference areas for a more detailed level of analysis. The first area would be referred to as the historic landscape and is defined as that area described in Section 3.1 as including the monument, cemetery, monument headquarters cabin, remains of Grinder's Stand and the Old Natchez Trace. The second area is the approximate 3 to 5-acre plot within the park that would be the constructed site and immediate grounds of the visitor



Meriwether Lewis Monument and Park

Figure 3-1

March 2002

EDAW

Legend:

- Major Roads
- Roads
  - Road or Street
  - Primary or Secondary State Route
- Meriwether Lewis Monument
- Cities
- Natchez Trace Parkway
  - 250 Foot Buffer
- Meriwether Lewis Park Boundary

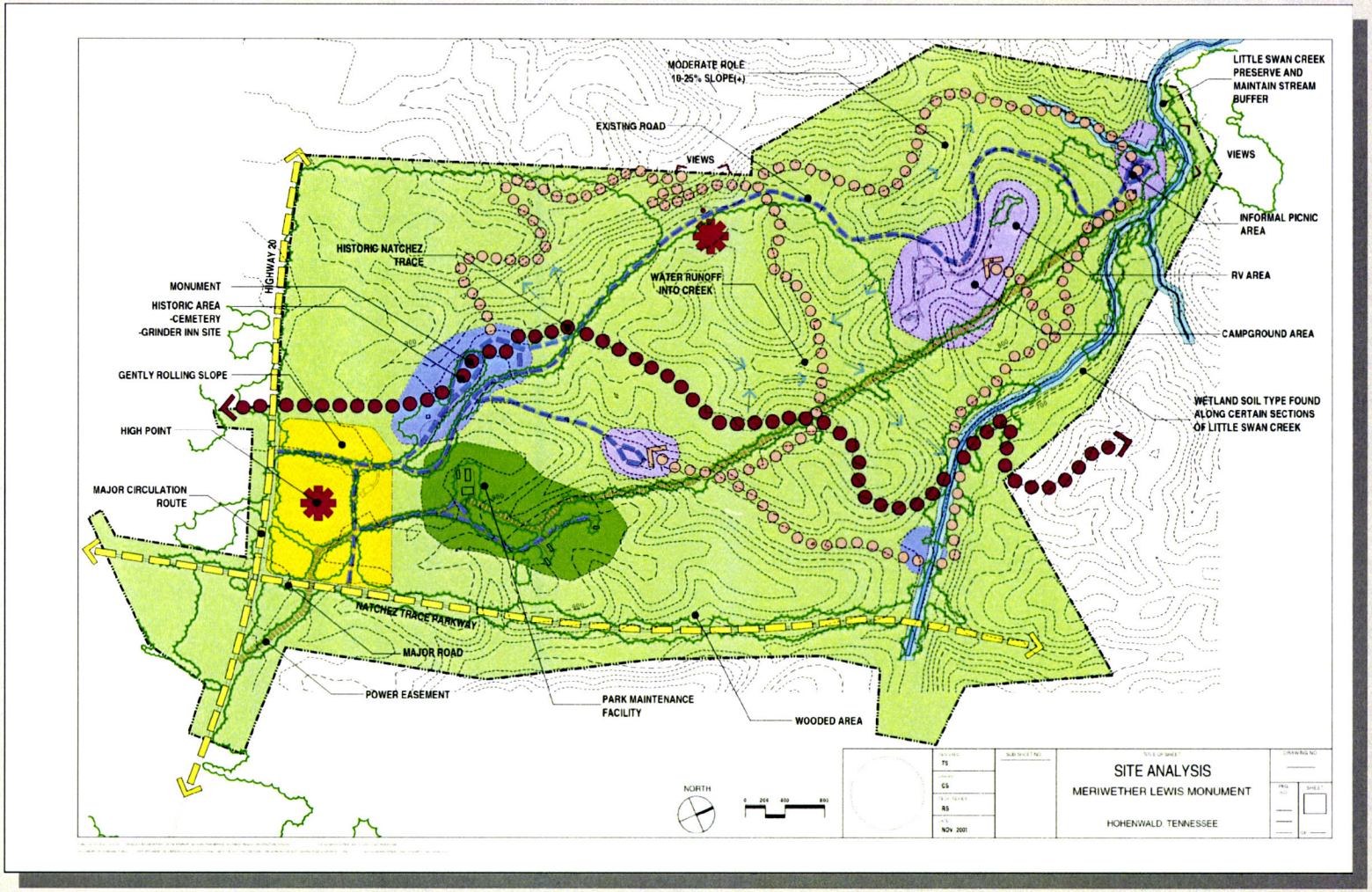
N

0.5 0 0.5 1
Miles

2000 0 2000 4000 6000
Feet

MERIWETHER LEWIS MONUMENT & PARK

HOHENWALD, TENNESSEE



Site Analysis / Historic & Recreational Areas

EDAW

Figure 3-2

center. This area would be referred to hereafter as the project area or the visitor center site.

Socioeconomic resources, natural resources, cultural resources and visitor use and experience were considered to provide a context for understanding the potential effects of the proposed action and to provide a basis for assessing the severity of potential impacts. These areas of environmental consideration are regulated by federal or state environmental statutes, many of which set specific guidelines, regulations and standards. These federally or state-mandated standards provide benchmarks that assist in determining the significance of environmental impacts under the NEPA evaluation process. Socioeconomic resources include such environmental components as land use patterns, visual resources, transportation, noise levels, and utilities/infrastructure. Natural resources include such environmental components as air quality, vegetation and wildlife, geology and topography, wetlands and water resources. A discussion of each of the areas of environmental consideration follows.

3.3 Land Use Patterns

The general area surrounding the park consists of a mix of residential, agricultural and undeveloped forestland. Areas to the north of the park are generally undeveloped, while areas to the east, west and south are generally agricultural.

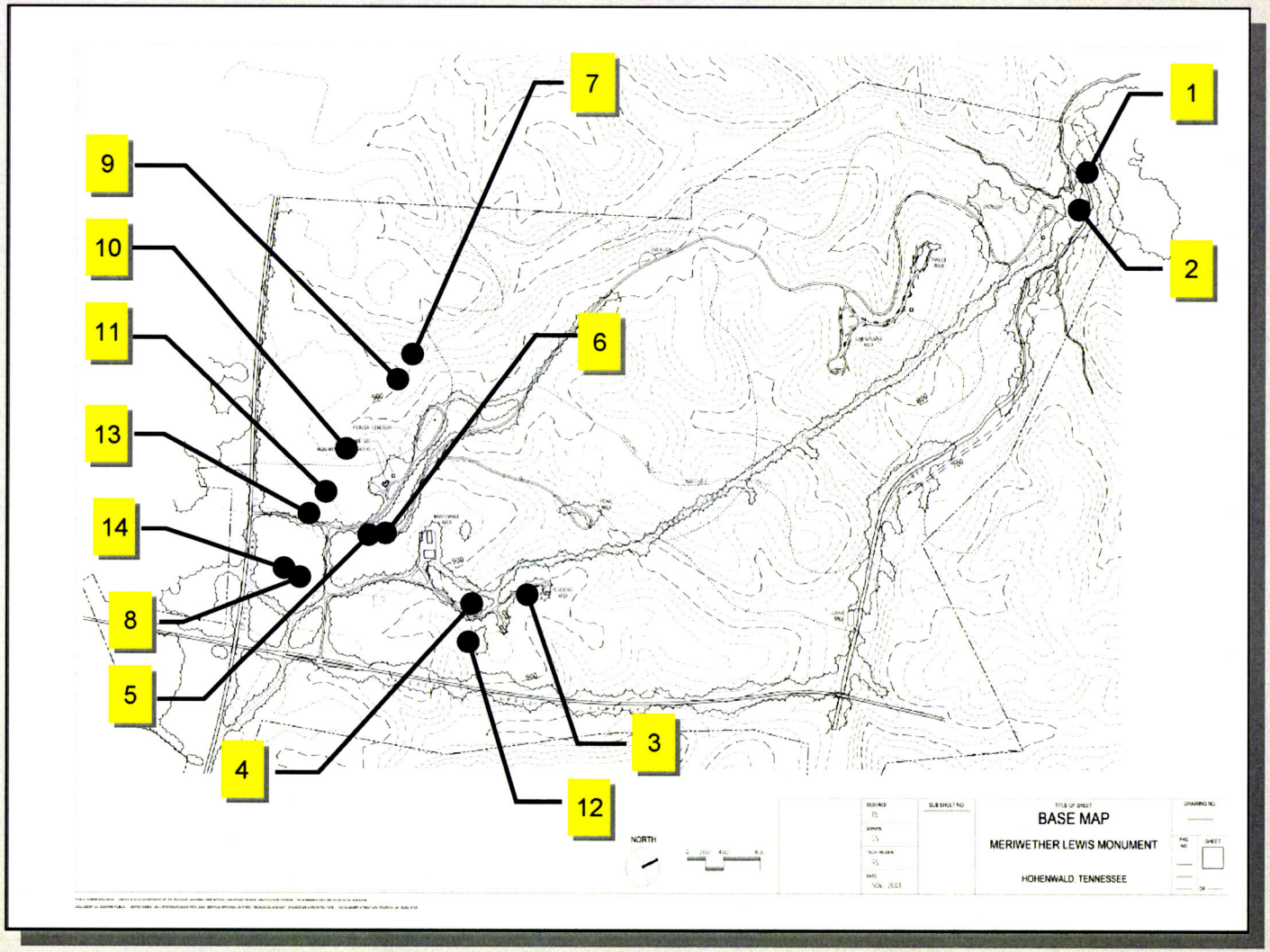
The Natchez Trace Parkway is an important feature of the landscape east of the park and provides main access to the park, including the historic area, for motorists. Tourists heavily utilize the Parkway system. The monument and camping facilities attract visitors to the park as part of Natchez Trace tour routes. Besides serving as a destination for tourists along the Natchez Trace Parkway, the park also functions as a local park for residents seeking the combined benefits of passive open space, roadways, trails, and recreational facilities. Users include cyclists, runners, walkers, picnickers, campers and others from the nearby neighborhoods. Special events such as the annual craft fair attract thousands of visitors to the park.

The park is undeveloped forestland. Within the park, the historic landscape is physically disconnected/buffered from the Natchez Trace Parkway by the forested recreational area. The focus of the historic landscape site is the monument located within a one-acre span of grass and trees. The setting is formal and contemplative compared to the surrounding wooded natural setting. Vehicular and pedestrian access to the monument and cemetery is achieved via a tour road that circles counter-clockwise around the monument and ties into park access roads. The oval with the monument and cemetery as well as the associated monument headquarters cabin is intended as a commemorative area. Figure 3-3 to Figure 3-8 indicate existing park conditions and cultural resources.

3.4 Visual Resources

The area of visual influence for the proposed action is determined by estimating the visibility of the future visitor center to viewers from the monument with consideration of

HOHENWALD, TENNESSEE



Numbers refer to photos on following pages.

MERIWETHER LEWIS MONUMENT & PARK

HOHENWALD, TENNESSEE

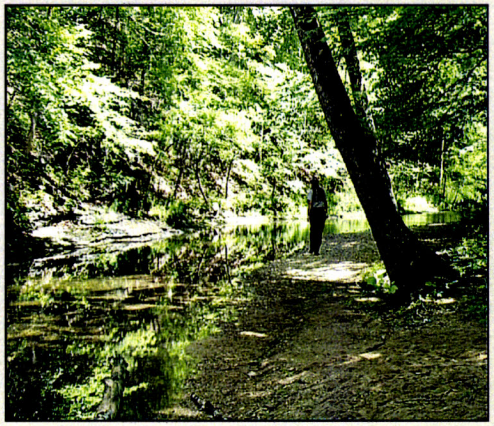
1 Little Swan Creek Picnic Area

Figure 3-4

EDAW

MERIWETHER LEWIS MONUMENT & PARK

HOHENWALD, TENNESSEE



2 Little Swan Creek

Figure 3-5

EDAW

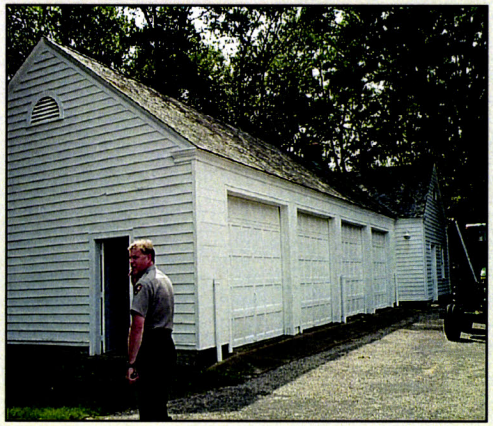
MERIWETHER LEWIS MONUMENT & PARK

HOHENWALD, TENNESSEE

3 Residence Area/CCC Era

4 Maintenance Building/
Mission 66 Era

7 Foot Trail



5 Maintenance Garage/CCC Era

6 Pump house/CCC Era

8 CCC Stone Drainage Swale

Figure 3-6

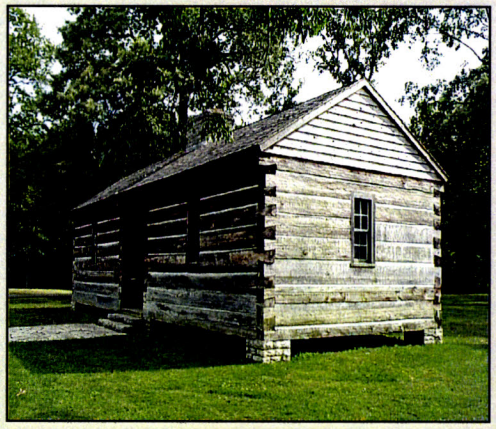
EDAW

MERIWETHER LEWIS MONUMENT & PARK

HOHENWALD, TENNESSEE

9 Meriwether Lewis Monument & Marker

10 Grinder Inn Site Marker



11 Monument Headquarters Cabin

EDAW

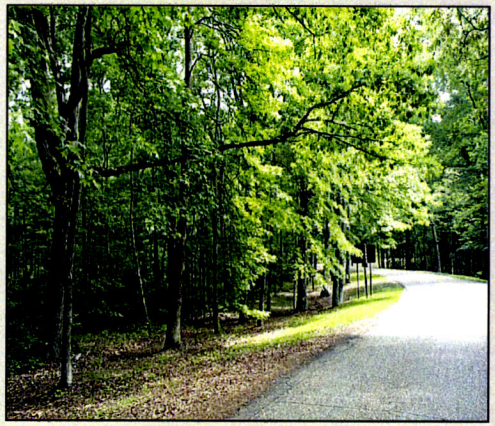
Figure 3-7

MERIWETHER LEWIS MONUMENT & PARK

HOHENWALD, TENNESSEE

12 Wildlife on Park Site Meadow

13 Entry Road at Maintenance Drive



14 Park Roadside Condition

Figure 3-8

EDAW

the visual sensitivity of those viewers and of the historic landscape. The visual simplicity and openness of the monument area are a character-defining feature of the landscape. The vista from the approach road to the monument is open and landscape management practices maintain the view. Likewise, visitors at the monument are buffered from views of entrance roads or the Parkway maintenance complex by trees.

3.5 Transportation Systems

This section addresses components of the transportation system that are applicable to the proposed action including the existing roadway network, current traffic volumes, parking, and pedestrian circulation.

3.5.1 Roadway Network

Highway 20 and the Natchez Trace Parkway border the park on the south and east, respectively. Both roadways provide direct access to the park and monument. However, the main entrance to the park is from the Parkway. Highway 20 provides secondary roadway access to the park, primarily from Hohenwald and points west. A small sign on Highway 20 indicates the park's entrance.

Within the park, the two-way road extending from Highway 20 directs visitors toward the monument and tour road. This roadway was constructed in 1935 and served as the park's main entrance until the opening of the Natchez Trace Parkway. Vehicles circle the monument and cemetery in a counter-clockwise direction and pass to the east and northeast of the monument headquarters cabin and visitor parking area. The main entrance road from the Parkway intersects the entrance road from Highway 20 south of the monument headquarters cabin and tour/loop road.

Few if any signs directing visitors to the historical area exist within the park.

Vehicles traveling within the park are required to maintain the posted 20-mile per hour speed limit.

3.5.2 Traffic Volume

There is significant local and regional pass-through traffic on the park roadways. Traffic figures, such as weekday and weekend traffic volumes, will be made available from the NPS based on data collected in October and November, 2001.

3.5.3 Parking Systems

Visitor parking south of the monument headquarters cabin currently provides approximately ten public parking spaces for vehicles or three recreational vehicles. Except for the tour road, there is no on-street parking available/allowed in the park. The existing parking supply within the park is adequate during normal visitation periods, but demand for parking far exceeds the available spaces during the annual craft fair or other

special events. Off-site parking facilities generally accommodate overflow parking during these periods, with shuttle service between the parking facilities and the park provided by the event sponsors.

Another form of transportation that is highly utilized by visitors to the park is the charter tour bus. The average length of time buses remain in the park is approximately twenty minutes. The buses typically park and idle on the tour road circling the monument.

3.5.4 Pedestrian and Bicycle Transportation

Overall, access to the park for a pedestrian follows the road network. While the Old Natchez Trace crosses and is visible from Highway 20, pedestrian access is somewhat difficult due to the lack of clear markings and maintenance in sections. The majority of pedestrians access the monument from the tour road. Pedestrian connections from other surrounding uses to the monument are generally poor. The pedestrian environment within the park consists of the roadway or a system of unpaved paths/trails. Although these paths/trails are NPS maintained, the slopes on a number of these pathways are too steep and, therefore, are unusable or difficult to use for persons with physical disabilities. In addition to the maintained trails, there is a series of worn footpaths created by pedestrians navigating around and through the park or entering the park from surrounding roadways.

The vehicular access roads and tour road that surrounds the monument are also used by cyclists. The Natchez Trace Parkway is a designated bicycle route.

3.6 Noise Levels

Tour buses and private passenger vehicles entering the park contribute to noise levels in the immediate vicinity of the monument. Those traveling in private passenger vehicles generally turn off their engines; however, tour buses typically keep their engines idling while their passengers tour the park. A typical visitor to a park remains there for approximately 15 minutes. An expanse of trees buffer the historic landscape and monument from noise being generated in the park's recreational area, the nearby roadways and residences.

The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) has established traffic noise criteria for various land uses adjacent to proposed FHWA projects. Because the proposed action is not an FHWA project, these criteria are not directly applicable, but are useful as an objective means of comparison for traffic noise. The FHWA criteria provides 67 dBA as a standard for noise-sensitive uses such as picnic areas, recreation areas, playgrounds, active sports areas, parks, residences, motels, hotels, schools, churches, libraries, and hospitals (CFR Title 23 Part 772).

3.7 Utilities and Infrastructure

The park is not connected to a public water or sewer system. Occupied park structures have sanitary septic fields. Water for the park is supplied by a well located in the Parkway maintenance area. The well is operated and maintained by the NPS and only supplies water to the park structures including the maintenance area buildings, the former Parkway custodian residence, public restrooms at Little Swan Creek, and a CCC-era stone fountain located adjacent to the monument headquarters cabin. This stone fountain is inoperable. However, a newly installed fountain is operable during the summer. There are no known water lines to the two project locations.

An overhead/aboveground electric network serves the park. Services are managed by Meriwether Lewis Electric Company. The electrical system within the park provides power primarily for the maintenance complex, former Parkway custodian residence and associated security lighting of these areas. Lines also supply power to a visitor restroom at Little Swan Creek and to the campground host at the campground. Another line supplies power to the monument headquarters cabin and the security lighting for the associated parking area.

Underground lines from outside of the park supply telephone service to the maintenance complex, former Parkway custodian residence, the monument headquarters cabin and a nearby public phone.

3.8 Air Quality

The park is located in a county and region of Tennessee where the air quality meets the national air quality standards. Refer to Table 3-1. In the park, air pollutant emissions originate primarily from motor vehicle traffic and idling vehicles often parked along the tour road encircling the monument. Private passenger vehicles are the principal source of carbon monoxide (CO), as well as the source of hydrocarbons and nitrogen oxides. The latter gaseous emissions are important because they react in the atmosphere in the presence of sunlight to form ozone and other photochemical oxidants, the components of "smog." It is difficult to associate ozone levels, even at ground level, with a particular traffic-producing project, because ozone is not emitted directly, but is produced over time, and is dependent on weather conditions. For example, ozone levels are highest in the summer under stagnant air conditions. CO, on the other hand, is emitted directly from motor vehicles and concentrates locally around heavily traveled roadways and congested intersections/areas. Therefore, CO levels can be more directly attributable to park traffic levels. CO levels tend to be highest in the winter months when cold weather causes vehicles to burn gas less efficiently. Vehicles, including private passenger vehicles, RVs and tour buses pass through the park and by the monument on a daily basis.

Table 3-1
National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS)

Pollutant	Standard Value*	Standard Type
Carbon Monoxide (CO)		
8-Hour average	9 ppm (10 mg/m^3)	Primary
1-Hour average	35 ppm (40 mg/m^3)	Primary
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO_2)		
Annual Arithmetric Mean	0.053 ppm (100 $\mu g/m^3$)	Primary & Secondary
Ozone (O_3)		
8-Hour average**	0.08 ppm (157 $\mu g/m^3$)	Primary & Secondary
1-Hour average	0.12 ppm (235 $\mu g/m^3$)	Primary & Secondary
Lead		
Quarterly average	1.5 $\mu g/m^3$	Primary & Secondary
Particulate (PM 10)		
Annual Arithmetric Mean	50 $\mu g/m^3$	Primary & Secondary
24-Hour average	150 $\mu g/m^3$	Primary & Secondary
Particulate (PM 2.5)		
Annual Arithmetric Mean**	15 $\mu g/m^3$	Primary & Secondary
24-Hour average**	65 $\mu g/m^3$	Primary & Secondary
Annual Arithmetric Mean	0.03 ppm (80 $\mu g/m^{3)}$	Primary
24-Hour average	0.14 ppm (365 $\mu g/m^{3)}$	Primary
3-Hour average	0.5.ppm (1300 $\mu g/m^{3)}$	Secondary

3.9 Vegetation and Wildlife

The monument site is located in a park in the context of a greater rural environment. Little or no detailed information exists on the conditions of the landscape at the time of Meriwether Lewis' death. While the site may not be totally reflective of its original conditions, much of the area's natural wooded conditions have been maintained. The monument and cemetery are located within a more formal one-acre grassed lawn shaded by a few native trees. Vegetation surrounding the monument headquarters cabin and parking area consists primarily of grassy expanses and scattered mature trees, representative of eastern deciduous forests. Throughout the rest of the park, the vegetation ranges from wooded areas, to large trees, shrubs, meadow grasses, and an assortment of more than herbaceous plants (NPS 2001). Approximately 50 species of trees have been identified within the park. These include several types of oak, hickories, tulip poplars, beeches, sycamores, black gums, sweet gums, sourwoods and dogwoods (NPS 2001).

Table 3-2 summarizes the sensitive, endangered or threatened plant species that have been verified in the park by the Nature Conservancy (1996).

Table 3-2
Sensitive, Endangered or Threatened Species

State Listed Sensitive	State Listed Threatened	State Listed Endangered
Small-head Rush (Juncus brachycephalus)	Michigan Lily (Lilium michiganense)	*Tennessee Yellow-eyed Grass (Xyris tennesseensis)
Lesser Ladies'-tresses (Spiranthes ovalis)	Shining Ladies'-tresses (Spiranthes lucida)	
Large-leaved Grass of Parnassas (Parnassia grandiflora)	Dwarf Sundew (Drosera brevifolia)	
Yellow Honeysuckle (Lanicera flava)	White Walnut (Juglans cinerea)	
	Sweet-scented Indian Plantain (Cacalia suaveolens)	

*Also Federally listed as endangered

Other plant species of concern or tracked by the state heritage program are Water Stitchwort (Arenaria fontinalis) and Broadleaf Barbara's Buttons (Marshallia trinervia). With the exception of the Lesser Ladies'-tresses and Dwarf Sundew, most of these species were observed along the edge of Little Swan Creek. The Lesser Ladies'-tresses was identified near a park entrance and the Dwarf Sundew was identified approximately 100 yards south of the monument headquarters cabin. None of the plant species identified within the park has been found in either of the two project areas.

These vegetative resources are a significant asset to the site and serve both aesthetic and functional purposes.

The wildlife species such as bobcat and black bear that once inhabited the site have largely been displaced during years of development. The remaining wildlife community in the study area is composed primarily of species that are edge-adapted species tolerant of urban conditions such as squirrels, deer, racoon, skunks, fox, rats, and numerous bird species including pigeons, sparrows, starlings and neo tropical migrants. There is no evidence of endangered or threatened animal species at either of the two project areas.

3.10 Geology/Topography

The park lies within the physiographic province of the Western Highland Rim, which is underlain with limestone, chert, shale, siltstone, sandstone and dolomite deposits of various ages ranging back to the Mississippian period. The topography of the park generally consists of rolling uplands in the south and west sloping to the north and east and steep drainages in the area of Little Swan Creek.

Substantial changes in the park's topography resulted from road construction/realignment activity. Approximately 4 feet of fill material was added to the grass oval surrounding the monument and the nearby portion of the Old Natchez Trace, to realign the roadway system and improve drainage. The circa-1927 cemetery headstones were elevated and the base of the monument was covered as a result of this action. The Park entrance road off Highway 20 from the Old Natchez Trace was moved east to tie into the tour road and

create an axial approach to the monument. Land elevation on both sides of the entrance road off Highway 20 varies from on grade with the road to approximately four feet below road grade.

3.11 Wetlands

Most of the park, including the historic landscape, is located in upland areas. However, palustrine wetlands have been identified along Little Swan Creek. These wetland sites would not be directly affected under any of the alternatives being considered. Refer to Figure 3-9.

3.12 Water Resources

The park is located within the Lower Duck River Watershed, which is a sub-basin of the Tennessee River Basin. All surface waters of the Lower Duck River Watershed, including those in the study area, eventually drain into the Tennessee River before emptying into the Ohio River in Kentucky and eventually into the Mississippi River. The watershed drains approximately 1553 square miles of undeveloped, agricultural and rural occupied land. The Little Swan Creek is considered a natural/scenic stream.

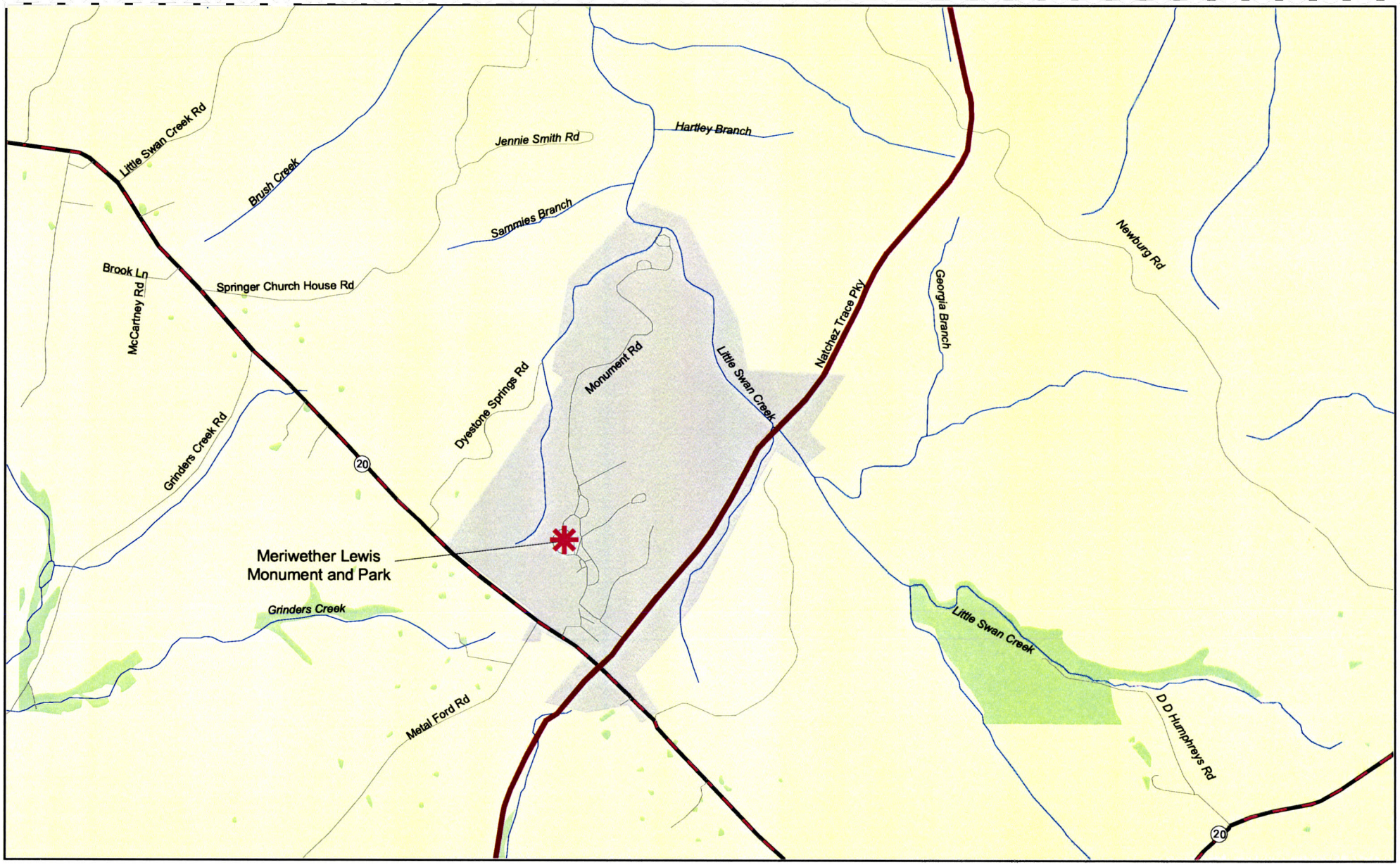
The quantity of pervious surfaces and the composition of the soils in the precinct are sufficient to absorb normal levels of precipitation falling on the site. Storm water generally flows north/northeast. A stone-lined circulation system captures runoff in excess of normal levels and directs it toward Little Swan Creek. The historic landscape is not located within the 100-year floodplain. Therefore, compliance with the provisions of Executive Order 9888 "Floodplain Management" (42 USC 4321) is not required.

3.13 Historic and Cultural Resources

Historic and cultural features or structures within the park include the monument, the cemetery, the monument headquarters cabin and the ruins of Grinder's Stand and the Old Natchez Trace. Each of these features is discussed in detail below.

3.13.1 Meriwether Lewis Monument

The park is the burial site of Meriwether Lewis, co-leader of the Lewis and Clark expedition. A monument memorializing the gravesite was established in 1848. The monument is approximately 20 feet high. Its square base is approximately 8 feet high and 9 feet wide and is comprised of rough limestone block. A plinth of Tennessee marble (limestone) approximately 18 inches high/thick and 4 feet wide tops the base. A column also comprised of limestone, stands atop the plinth. The approximate 11 foot column tapers slightly to a broken top, symbolic of the early demise of Meriwether Lewis. Inscriptions are etched into the sides of the plinth. Restoration of the monument's deteriorating base was completed in November 2000.



Wetlands
Figure 3-9
March 2002

EDAW

Legend:

- Road or Street
- Primary or Secondary State Route
- Streams
- 1:24K National Wetlands Inventory
  - Palustrine
  - Uplands
- Natchez Trace Parkway
  - 50 Foot Buffer
  - Meriwether Lewis Park Boundary
  - Meriwether Lewis Monument

N

0.25 0 0.25 0.5
Miles

2000 0 2000 4000
Feet

3.13.2 Cemetery

The gravesites of approximately 108 local residents are located in the grassed oval south of the monument. Small markers flush with the ground surface identify the graves. The oldest grave marker dates to 1855, indicating the cemetery does not predate the burial of Meriwether Lewis. The one-way tour road circling the monument was added by the NP S in 1935, and is considered a historic resource. (Draft Cultural Landscape Report, Cultural Resources Division, Southeast Region NPS.)

3.13.3 Monument Headquarters Cabin

The monument headquarters cabin is a small log cabin, located near the site of Grinder's Stand. The cabin was constructed during the CCC era. The cabin, which is often mistaken as a replica of Grinder's Stand, serves as a Park Ranger office, providing space for additional park staffing during peak visitation periods such as spring and fall. The cabin is also utilized as a Park information center, providing limited history and exhibits.

3.13.4 Grinder's Stand

A sign installed during the War Department era identifies the turf-covered chimney stones north of the cabin as the site of the former Grinder's Stand. Meriwether Lewis died while staying at Grinder's Stand.

3.13.5 Old Natchez Trace

The Old Natchez Trace originated as animal trails and Indian footpaths linking the swamplands of Natchez, Mississippi and the uplands of Nashville, Tennessee. This famous pioneer highway crosses the 50-acre tract that originally comprised the historic landscape. The Trace is plainly discernable from the monument and the monument headquarters cabin.

3.13.6 Park Development-Era and Other Structures/Features

Other culturally significant structures/features located within in the park boundaries include a stone-lined surface water circulation system (including the head walls and gutters) and the Parkway maintenance complex. The maintenance complex consists of a pump house, a maintenance building and garage/utility building. A parkway custodian residence is located northeast of the maintenance area. These structures were constructed during the CCC era or Mission 66 era and are architecturally significant.

3.13.7 Natchez Trace Parkway

The Natchez Trace Parkway is a 444-mile, 51,150-acre national park that extends from Natchez, Mississippi to Nashville, Tennessee. Visitors traveling to historical, natural, and recreational areas in Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee utilize the Parkway. Attractions along the Parkway include numerous cemeteries, Indian mounds, battlefields

and archaeological sites located within and adjacent to Parkway boundaries. The Meriwether Lewis Monument and Park is located at mile marker 385.9 on the Parkway.

3.14 Visitor Use and Experience

The monument and park attracts approximately 20,000 visitors yearly. The park's maximum single-event capacity is the annual craft fair where attendance is estimated to be approximately 30,000 persons (NPS, 2001). Use of the camping facilities within the recreational area of the park averages between 400 and 1,200 visitors monthly. Monument visitation and park use varies based on seasonal changes. Peak utilization rates occur in spring and fall.

4.0 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES

4.1 Analysis Methodology

A description of project activities under each alternative was developed in Section 2.0. Section 3.0 described the environmental setting with emphasis on any special environmental sensitivities. This section discusses development of the visitor center complex under each alternative by comparing project activities (Section 2) with the potentially affected environmental setting (Section 3.0) to assess the potential for and significance of environmental impacts. To help define the affected environment and determine the significance of project-related effects, written and telephone contacts were made with applicable agencies. Appendix C provides a list of references, including persons and agencies contacted.

As in Section 3.0, socioeconomic resources, natural resources, cultural resources and visitor use and experience were considered to provide a context for understanding the potential effects of the proposed action and to provide a basis for assessing the severity of potential impacts. These areas of environmental consideration are regulated by federal or state environmental statutes, many of which set specific guidelines, regulations and standards. These federally or state-mandated standards provide benchmarks that assist in determining the significance of environmental impacts under the NEPA evaluation process. Socioeconomic resources include such environmental components as land use patterns, visual resources, transportation, noise levels, and utilities/infrastructure. Natural resources include such environmental components as air quality, vegetation and wildlife, geology and topography, wetlands and water resources. A discussion of each alternative and the areas of environmental consideration follows. The level of detail in each section is proportional to the potential for impacts. Section 4.13 provides a comparison of potential impacts associated with each alternative. Section 4.14 provides a discussion of potential cumulative impacts associated with similar or connected actions.

Impacts in the analysis are described in the following categories:

- No impact
- Minor impact: occurs where there is non-measurable change to valued resources.
- Moderate impact: occurs when there is a measurable, short-term, or isolated (spatial/in space) change to valued resources.
- Major impact: occurs where there is measurable, long-term widespread change to valued resources.

The proposed action can also result in a positive or beneficial impact.

4.2 Land Use Patterns

4.2.1 Alternative A Potential Impact on Land Use Patterns

Because the future location of the proposed visitor center would be in an existing park that is compatible with the adjacent/surrounding mix of land uses, development of the visitor center within the park would not adversely impact those surrounding land uses once construction is completed.

Construction of the proposed visitor center would last approximately 12 to 14 months (SBCH, 2001). During this time, construction-related activities are likely to have a minor to moderate affect on land uses within areas of the park. These impacts may include increased noise and dust, higher traffic levels and emissions from construction vehicles, lack of access to some trails in the vicinity of the project area, and an altered visual environment. Utilizing appropriate construction practices would minimize these short-term impacts. Overall, short-term, construction-related impacts are anticipated to be minor, and may have a temporary affect on land uses within the park.

Development of the proposed visitor center in Alternative A location would be consistent with current and planned use of the park, which is dedicated to honoring Meriwether Lewis and accommodating and enhancing the visitor's experience to the monument. Therefore, the proposed visitor center would have no long-term adverse impact on land use in the park, but would have an overall positive impact because it would complete the planned use of the park. Implementation of Alternative A would not impair the park's land value or land use patterns. There would be no impact to land uses outside the park resulting from development of this Alternative.

4.2.2 Alternative B Potential Impact on Land Use Patterns

Like Alternative A, construction of the proposed visitor center would last approximately 12 to 14 months (SBCH, 2001). Construction-related activities during this time are likely to have a minor to moderate effect on land uses within areas of the park, particularly in the vicinity of the monument headquarters cabin and Grinder's stand. These impacts may include increased noise and dust, higher traffic levels and emissions from construction vehicles, lack of access to the parking area and the Old Natchez Trace and an altered visual environment. Utilizing appropriate construction practices would minimize the short-term impacts from noise, dust, and emissions. Overall, short-term, construction-related impacts are anticipated to be minor, and may have a temporary effect on land uses within the park. Implementation of Alternative B would not impair the park's land value or land use patterns. There would be no impact to land uses outside the park resulting from development of this Alternative.

4.2.3 Potential Impact of No Action Alternative on Land Use Patterns

There would be no change and no impact to surrounding land uses or to land use patterns in the park in this No Action Alternative. Implementation of the No Action Alternative would not impair the park's land value or land use patterns.

4.3 Visual Resources

4.3.1 Alternative A Potential Impact on Visual Resources

The area of visual influence as described in Section 3.4 provides the context for assessing visual impacts. Impacts to views and vistas are determined based on an analysis of the existing quality of the view, the sensitivity of the view (such as important historic and cultural sites), and the relationship of the mass and scale of the proposed visitor center to the existing visual environment.

The impact assessment presented below was based on standard visual impact methodology including review of proposed plans of the proposed visitor center and an assessment of potential views from park entry points as well as from the monument.

Views of the proposed visitor center would occur along most of the roadway from the park's main entrance off the Parkway as well as from the secondary entrance off Highway 20. Vegetation (existing and new) and the topography would buffer portions of the views. The most direct views of the visitor center would occur toward the intersection of the two roadways. The monument is not currently visible from this intersection. Therefore, the vista from the approach road to the monument would remain unchanged for the visitor. The visitor center would be visible from the roadways, but it does not block or conflict with views of the monument. Therefore, the proposed visitor center would have minor impact on views of the monument from the roadways.

The area around the monument would be unchanged. Existing vegetation and the topography would buffer any direct views from the monument to the proposed visitor center or the proposed interpretive path. Views of the proposed visitor center would occur along the southern portion of the roadway leading away from the monument. The visitor center would have no impact on the views from the monument.

The visual environment of the historic landscape would be altered during the anticipated 12 to 14 month construction period. Minor to moderate indirect impacts from dust, construction vehicle traffic and emissions are anticipated. These impacts are short term and would be minimized to the extent possible by utilization of appropriate construction practices. Implementation of Alternative A would not impair the park's visual resources.

4.3.2 Alternative B Potential Impact on Visual Resources

As discussed in Alternative A, the impact assessment presented in Alternative B was based on standard visual impact methodology including review of proposed plans of the proposed visitor center and an assessment of potential views from park entry points as well as from the monument.

In this Alternative the visitor center would not be visible from either of the park entrance roads. The most direct views of the visitor center in this Alternative would occur from the approach road leading to the monument as well as from the monument headquarters cabin, Grinder's stand and the adjacent (existing) parking area.

Vegetation (existing and new) would buffer portions of the views from the monument and cemetery. However, the proximity of the visitor center to the monument would have a greater (moderate) impact on the character of the commemorative landscape as well as vistas from the monument and cemetery than those of the preferred Alternative A. Likewise, because of proximity, the proposed visitor center may have a moderate impact on the relationship of the mass and scale of the monument headquarters cabin.

The visual environment of the commemorative landscape would be altered during the anticipated 12 to 14-month construction period. Moderate impacts from dust, construction vehicle traffic and emissions are anticipated. These impacts are short term and would be minimized to the extent possible by utilization of appropriate construction practices. Implementation of Alternative B would not impair the park's visual resources.

4.3.3 Potential Impact of No Action Alternative on Visual Resources

Since the visitor center would not be constructed in this Alternative, there would be no impact on visual resources. Implementation of the No Action Alternative would not impair the park's visual resources.

4.4 Transportation Systems

4.4.1 Roadway Network

4.4.1.1 Alternative A Potential Impact on the Roadway Network

Construction of the visitor center would not result in changes or alterations to the park entrances, or to the existing roadway network within the recreational and park maintenance areas. Alterations to the vehicular circulation system within the historic landscape would include new parking areas and pedestrian pathways, as detailed in Section 2.2. Assuming increased park visitation as a result of the visitor center, this would increase the potential of the site to handle traffic and improve the pattern of traffic circulation and parking, especially during peak hours. Vehicles would be directed away from the historic area, decreasing traffic volume and parking around the monument

loop/tour road. Development of Alternative A would result in a major positive impact to the park's roadway network, especially within the historic area.

During construction of the proposed visitor center, some disruption to the existing transportation routes within the park and possibly to the surrounding area is anticipated due to construction vehicles carrying materials to and from the site. A traffic management plan would be developed and implemented, if necessary, so that construction traffic would have only a minimal impact on the surrounding roadway network.

Vehicles entering the site would most likely travel along Highway 20 and turn left into the park. Construction vehicles may cause some slowing or delays on Highway 20 at the park entrance. Any construction related impact to the roadway network associated with development of Alternative A would be moderate and short term. Implementation of Alternative A would not impair the park's roadway network.

4.4.1.2 Alternative B Potential Impact on the Roadway Network

With this Alternative, the existing roadway network, including parking, would be utilized instead of developing a new parking area. Assuming increased park visitation as a result of the visitor center, this would lessen the potential of the site to handle traffic in terms of volume and complicate the pattern of traffic circulation and parking especially during peak hours. Secondly, traffic circulation around the monument is a one-way tour road attached to the existing entrance roadways. Vehicles (particularly recreational vehicles or buses) entering or exiting the visitor center parking would block those vehicles exiting the monument tour road. This could have an adverse impact on circulation, particularly at peak visitation times with additional congestion around the loop. Excess vehicular traffic and decreased parking would also limit pedestrian traffic and reduce the amount of time visitors spend in the park. Increased traffic congestion would also result in a reduction of air quality and an increase in noise levels in the vicinity of the monument. Development of Alternative B would have a moderate to major impact on the park roadway system particularly in the historic area.

Construction of the visitor center would not change or alter the existing park entrances, or to the existing roadway network within the recreational and park maintenance areas.

During construction of the proposed visitor center, some disruption to the existing transportation routes within the park and possibly to the surrounding area is anticipated due to construction vehicles carrying materials to and from the site. A traffic management plan would be developed and implemented, if necessary so that construction traffic would have only a minimal impact on the surrounding roadway network.

Vehicles entering the site would most likely travel along Highway 20 and turn left into the park. Construction vehicles may cause some slowing or delays on Highway 20 at the park entrance. Any construction related impact to the roadway network associated with

development of Alternative B would be moderate and short term. Implementation of Alternative B would not impair the park's roadway network.

4.4.1.3 Potential Impact of No Action Alternative on the Roadway Network

There would be no impact to the existing roadway network resulting from the No Action Alternative. Implementation of the No Action Alternative would not impair the park's roadway network. The roadway network would be identical to current park conditions.

4.4.2 Traffic Volume

4.4.2.1 Alternative A Potential Impact on Traffic Volume

Once the proposed visitor center and associated parking area are completed, it is projected that traffic volumes and circulation patterns in the vicinity of the monument would be improved, particularly during peak seasons. Therefore, implementation of Alternative A would have a major positive impact on traffic volume within the park and the historic area in particular. Implementation of Alternative A would not impair traffic volume in the park.

4.4.2.2 Alternative B Potential Impact on Traffic Volume

With this Alternative, the existing parking area would be restriped and expanded. Traffic volume in the historic area would increase, particularly during peak seasons. Excess vehicular traffic, limited available parking could limit pedestrian traffic and reduce the amount of time visitors spend in the park. Increased traffic volume and congestion would also result in a reduction of air quality and an increase in noise levels in the vicinity of the monument. Implementation of Alternative B would have a moderate to major impact on traffic volumes in the historic area.

4.4.2.3 Potential Impact of No Action Alternative on Traffic Volume

There would be no impact on traffic volume resulting from the continuance of current park activities and implementation of the No Action Alternative. Implementation of the No Action Alternative would not impair traffic volume in the park.

4.4.3 Parking Systems

4.4.3.1 Alternative A Potential Impact on Parking Systems

Construction of the proposed visitor center would increase the current parking supply (10 automobiles) within the park. The existing parking area in the vicinity of the monument headquarters cabin would remain intact. A new parking area would be developed near the new visitor center. The new parking area would accommodate 23 vehicles (20 automobiles and 3 recreational vehicles). Parking would be screened from the rest of the park through plantings (see Section 2.2). Since access to the parking area would be

provided from both of the park entrance roads there would be a reduction of traffic volume and improved circulation patterns between roadways and parking areas. The area in the vicinity of the monument, cemetery, monument headquarters cabin and Grinder's stand would be quiet and pedestrian friendly. Implementation of Alternative A would have a major positive impact on the parking system within the historic area of the park. Implementation of Alternative A would not impair parking in the park.

The existing parking plus the 23 new parking spaces at the park would still not be sufficient to meet demand during special events such as the annual craft fair. Overflow parking would continue to be accommodated in off-site parking facilities, with shuttle service operating between these off-site facilities and the park. Implementation of Alternative A would have no impact on parking demands during special events.

4.4.3.2 Alternative B Potential Impact on Parking Systems

In this Alternative, the existing parking area in the vicinity of the monument headquarters cabin would be expanded and restriped to accommodate 10 additional automobiles and 3 recreational vehicles. Utilization of existing parking and the limited increase in parking spaces would not likely accommodate the expected increase in park visitation. Development of Alternative B would have a moderate to major impact on the parking system within the historic area. Implementation of Alternative B would not impair parking in the park.

Overflow parking during special events such as the annual craft fair would continue to be accommodated in off-site parking facilities, with shuttle service operating between these off-site facilities and the park. Therefore, implementation of Alternative B would have no impact on parking demands during special events.

4.4.3.3 Potential Impact of No Action Alternative on Parking Systems

Implementation of the No Action Alternative would not impact or impair the parking system in the park.

4.4.4 Pedestrian and Bicycle Transportation

4.4.4.1 Alternative A Potential Impact on Pedestrian and Bicycle Transportation

The memorial plaza and interpretive trail associated with the proposed visitor center would enhance the park as an attractive destination for pedestrians. The new trail would reduce random pedestrian foot paths through the woods to the monument and provide a better opportunity for those with physical disabilities to experience the Old Natchez Trace. The interpretive trail would be designed according to ADA standards to meet accessibility requirements and to provide safe access between the visitor center and monument for those with physical disabilities. A minor adverse impact would be anticipated on vehicular transportation system since the pedestrian path crosses roadways

accessing the monument. However, implementation of Alternative A would not impair pedestrian or bicycle transportation in the park.

The anticipated increase in vehicular activity associated with the development of the visitor center would be expected to have a minor adverse impact on bicycle traffic both on the roadways surrounding the park and on the vehicular access roads within.

4.4.4.2 Alternative B Potential Impact on Pedestrian and Bicycle Transportation

Alternative B would be a variation on the location and the potential configuration of improvements to the park associated with the proposed visitor center. As a result, the environmental consequences of this Alternative are similar to those resulting from the implementation of the preferred Alternative A.

The memorial plaza and interpretive trail associated with the proposed visitor center would enhance the park as an attractive destination for pedestrians. The new trail would reduce random pedestrian foot paths through the woods to the monument and provide a better opportunity for those with physical disabilities to experience the Old Natchez Trace. The interpretive trail would be designed according to ADA standards to meet accessibility requirements and to provide safe access between the visitor center and monument for those with physical disabilities. Unlike Alternative A, the pedestrian path would not cross roadways to access the monument. Implementation of Alternative B would not impair pedestrian or bicycle transportation in the park.

The anticipated increase in vehicular activity associated with the development of the visitor center in Alternative B would be expected to have a minor adverse impact on bicycle traffic both on the roadways surrounding the park and on the vehicular access roads within.

4.4.4.3 Potential Impact of No Action Alternative on Pedestrian and Bicycle Transportation

The No Action Alternative would not impact the pedestrian or bicycle systems within the park or the historic area. Implementation of the No Action Alternative would not impair pedestrian or bicycle transportation in the park.

4.5 Noise Levels

4.5.1 Alternative A Potential Impact on Noise Levels

The FHWA has established traffic noise criteria for various land uses adjacent to proposed FHWA projects. Because the proposed action is not an FHWA project, these criteria are not directly applicable, but are useful as an objective means of comparison for assessing traffic noise. The FHWA traffic noise criteria provides 67 dBA as a standard for noise-sensitive uses such as picnic areas, recreation areas, playgrounds, active sports

areas, parks, residences, motels, hotels, schools, churches, libraries, and hospitals (CFR Title 23 Part 772).

The proposed visitor center project would generate intermittent short-term noise impacts during the construction phase. The construction-related noise would vary daily depending on the type of construction activity taking place. The basic construction activities associated with the proposed project are clearing and grading, construction of utility connections, and building construction. These activities are likely to involve the use of bulldozers, scrapers, backhoes, pile drivers, concrete mixers and pumps, saws, hammers, and cranes. Noise levels generated by various construction activities range from 78 dBA (saws) to 101 dBA (pile drivers) as reported by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA, 1971).

During the construction phase of the proposed visitor center, visitors to the park are likely to experience periods of increased noise due to the operation of construction vehicles and equipment. Noise levels in the park are not likely to exceed the upper range 101 dBA generated by pile drivers. Noise-generating construction activity would cease during ceremonies and special events.

Noise generated as a result of construction activity may produce some sounds that reach sensitive receptors off site, but their effects would be minimal due to the distance between these receptor locations and the construction site, and the overall level of sound in the area. No long-term impact to off-site receptor noise levels are expected as a result of implementation of Alternative A.

Although development of the proposed visitor center in Alternative A would increase visitation over existing conditions, only minor long-term increases in traffic noise and stationary source noise levels are expected. As discussed previously with respect to transportation, separating the visitor center and associated parking from the historic area would reduce vehicular traffic along the tour road and in vicinity of the monument. Trees and added plantings around the new parking area would buffer noise.

4.5.2 Alternative B Potential Impact on Noise Levels

As in Alternative A, development of the proposed visitor center in Alternative B would generate intermittent short-term noise impacts during the construction phase. The construction-related noise would vary daily depending on the type of construction activity taking place. The basic construction activities associated with the proposed project are clearing, grubbing and grading, construction of utility connections, and building construction. These activities are likely to involve the use of bulldozers, scrapers, backhoes, pile drivers, concrete mixers and pumps, saws, hammers, and cranes. Noise levels generated by various construction activities range from 78 dBA (saws) to 101 dBA (pile drivers) as reported by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA, 1971).

During the construction phase of the proposed visitor center, visitors to the park are likely to experience periods of increased noise due to the operation of construction vehicles and

equipment. Noise-generating construction activity would cease during ceremonies and special events.

Noise generated as a result of this construction activity may produce some sounds that reach sensitive receptors off site, but their effects would be minimal due to the distance between these receptor locations and the construction site, and the overall level of sound in the area. No long-term impact to off site receptor noise levels are expected as a result of implementation of Alternative B.

Although development of the visitor center in Alternative B would increase visitation over existing conditions, minor to moderate long-term increases in traffic noise and stationary source noise levels are expected. However, unlike Alternative A, the historic area would be more directly impacted by noise during (short term) construction and long-term use of the visitor center because of the proximity of the project site.

4.5.3 Potential Impact of No Action Alternative on Noise Levels

There would be no impact on noise levels within the park or historic area resulting from implementation of the No Action Alternative.

4.6 Utilities and Infrastructure

4.6.1 Alternative A Potential Impact on Utilities and Infrastructure

Development of the proposed visitor center in Alternative A would likely result in moderate increases in demands for all current on-site utilities. Currently, water (on site well), electric and telecommunication services are present at the Parkway maintenance facilities, including the work area for the park's interpretive ranger (former Parkway superintendent's residence). Electricity and telecommunication services are also available at the monument headquarters cabin and parking area. Refer to Section 3.7 for more detailed discussion of current site conditions. Electrical service to the monument headquarters cabin would not be disconnected and the security light near the monument headquarters cabin would likely remain in place. However, existing telecommuncation lines to the monument headquarters cabin and public phone are likely to be disconnected.

The design of the visitor center includes improvements that require utility services. These improvements are the structure itself (lighting, HVAC, security system, telecommunication, fire sprinkler system, water, plumbing and sanitary septic system), and the new parking area (security lighting). A discussion of general utility requirements, equipment and materials is included as Appendix A to this document. Utilities for the visitor center would be designed and installed in compliance with all applicable codes and standards including, standard building codes, National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), 1999 edition National Electrical Code, local electrical ordinances, Underwriters Laboratories (U.L.) and the ADA.

The current alignment of electric and telecommunication lines at the maintenance complex within the park affords direct connection to the project site. Water supply to the visitor center would come from a new on site well or from the municipal (Hohenwald) system.

Underground utility connections would require trenching/excavation of soil to place new lines. Minor to moderate impacts resulting from creating new water lines or extensions to electrical and telecommunication systems are short-term and would be mitigated through the use of appropriate construction techniques. The new sanitary septic system would require the permanent clearing of trees and shrubs, resulting in long-term, moderate impact to the project site.

In addition, to increased utility demands, the park would likely experience moderate increases in site-generated volumes of solid waste as a result of heightened visitation and extended duration of visits. Implementation of Alternative A would not impair existing park utilities or infrastructure.

4.6.2 Alternative B Potential Impact on Utilities and Infrastructure

Alternative B would be a variation on the location and configuration of the Alternative A visitor center concept. As a result, requirements for utility services for lighting, HVAC, security system, telecommunication, fire sprinkler system, water, plumbing and sanitary septic system would be similar to those discussed in Alternative A. Moderate increases in demand over pre-development utility levels would be anticipated. A discussion of general utility requirements, equipment and materials is included as Appendix A to this document. Utilities for the visitor center would be designed and installed in compliance with all applicable codes and standards including, standard building codes, National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), 1999 edition National Electrical Code, local electrical ordinances, Underwriters Laboratories (U.L.) and the ADA.

The current alignment of electric and telecommunication lines at the maintenance complex within the park are less direct to the Alternative B project site. Water supply to the visitor center would come from a new on site well or from the municipal (Hohenwald) system. Underground utility connections would require trenching/excavation of soil to place new lines. Moderate impacts resulting from creating new water lines or extensions to electrical and telecommunication systems are short-term and would be mitigated through the use of appropriate construction techniques. The new sanitary septic system would require the permanent clearing of trees and shrubs, resulting in long-term, moderate impact to the project site.

As in Alternative A, electrical service to the monument headquarters cabin would not be disconnected and the security light near the monument headquarters cabin would likely remain in place. Existing telecommuncation lines to the monument headquarters cabin and public phone are likely to be disconnected.

In addition, the area would likely experience moderate increases in site-generated volumes of solid waste as a result of heightened visitation and extended duration of visits. Implementation of Alternative B would not impair the existing park utilities or infrastructure.

4.6.3 Potential Impact of No Action Alternative on Utilities and Infrastructure

Since the visitor center would not be constructed, implementation of this Alternative would not impact demand on park utilities. Implementation of the No Action Alternative would not impair the existing park utilities or infrastructure. The environmental consequences of this Alternative would be identical to those resulting from the continuance of current park activities.

4.7 Air Quality

4.7.1 Alternative A Potential Impact on Air Quality

The development of Alternative A would result in short-term construction-related impacts on air quality resulting from both the operation of construction equipment and the disturbance of soils at the site. Emissions from heavy equipment operating on petroleum fuels would be the principal pollutant during construction. It is estimated that site preparation and the actual construction of the visitor center would last approximately 12 to 14 months. Construction equipment would operate for an estimated eight hours per day over this time period. Equipment operations would have a minor to moderate impact on air quality within the project area. However, construction activities would likely have no or minor impact on carbon monoxide concentrations in the historic area or the overall park. A secondary short-term impact to air quality within would be related to the disturbance of soil, which has the potential to emit dust and other particulates. Relatively minor amounts of earth-disturbing activity would occur in the early stages of construction, and no negative long-term impact to the project area would be expected once this activity has been completed. No impact to air quality within the historic area or park would be anticipated as a result of dust/particulate emissions in the project area.

Overall air pollutant emissions from private passenger vehicles entering the project site (visitor center) would have a minor impact on air quality within the park. Since the number of passenger vehicles, recreational vehicles and buses entering the historic area would likely decrease, development of Alternative A may improve air quality within the vicinity of monument/historic area. The most substantial long-term effect on air quality would be in the vicinity of the new visitor center and the new parking area in particular as a result of idling buses emitting carbon monoxide, as well as hydrocarbons and oxides of nitrogen. Visitors in the vicinity of the new parking area may experience the unpleasant fumes emitted by idling buses. However, there would be no or minor impact on carbon monoxide concentrations in the historic area or the overall park. The area is low in CO so any minor additions would remain within federal and state limits. Development of the visitor center in Alternative A would comply with all applicable Federal air quality regulations, and satisfy the NPS responsibility to protect air quality under both the 1916

Organic Act and the Clean Air Act (42 USC 7401 et seq.). Implementation of Alternative A would not impair air quality in the park.

4.7.2 Alternative B Potential Impact on Air Quality

The development of the proposed visitor center would result in short-term construction-related impacts on air quality resulting from both the operation of construction equipment and the disturbance of soils at the site. Emissions from heavy equipment operating on petroleum fuels would be the principal pollutant during construction. It is estimated that site preparation and the actual construction of the visitor center would last approximately 12 to 14 months. Construction equipment would operate for an estimated eight hours per day over this time period. Minor to moderate impact on air quality resulting from the operation of construction equipment would likely be evident to the visitors in the historic area. Construction operations are not likely to impact overall carbon monoxide concentrations in the park. A secondary short-term impact to air quality would be related to the disturbance of soil, which has the potential to emit dust and other particulates. Relatively minor amounts of earth-disturbing activity would occur in the early stages of construction, and no negative long-term effects to the historic area or the park would be expected once this activity has been completed.

Development of Alternative B would have a minor to moderate impact on air quality in the vicinity of the historic area due to proximity of the visitor center, the location of the parking area, the estimated increase in the number vehicles and any increase in the length of stay. The most substantial long-term effect on air quality would result from idling buses emitting carbon monoxide, as well as hydrocarbons and oxides of nitrogen. However, there would be no or minor impact on overall carbon monoxide concentrations in the park. The area is low in CO so any minor additions would remain within federal and state limits. The proposed visitor center project would comply with all applicable Federal air quality regulations, and satisfy the NPS responsibility to protect air quality under both the 1916 Organic Act and the Clean Air Act (42 USC 7401 et seq.). Implementation of Alternative B would not impair the park's air quality.

4.7.3 Potential Impact of No Action Alternative on Air Quality

There would be no impact on air quality within the park or the historic area resulting from implementation of this Alternative since the visitor center would not be constructed. Implementation of the No Action Alternative would not impair air quality in the park. The environmental consequences of this No Action Alternative would be identical to those resulting from the continuance of current park activities.

4.8 Vegetation and Wildlife

4.8.1 Alternative A Potential Impact on Vegetation and Wildlife

Development of the visitor center project would result in moderate impact to the existing vegetative conditions at the proposed project location. Construction of the visitor center

and associated parking would necessitate the permanent removal of trees and shrubs at the proposed location. Every effort would be made to avoid the loss of mature trees. However, it may be necessary to selectively remove some small diameter trees in order to place the structure and parking area where they would be least intrusive upon the overall visual and natural environment of the setting and park. Approximately 4 feet of fill may be necessary to elevate the building foundation. The building would also replace the natural, pervious area with an impermeable surface.

The movement of construction vehicles and the storage of materials on site are also likely to disturb site vegetation during the construction phase. The construction site would be limited to the smallest feasible area. Ground disturbance would be carefully controlled to preclude undue damage to vegetation and soils. Once construction activity ceases, the portions of the site not built upon or paved would be re-landscaped. Whenever practicable, soils and plants affected by construction would be salvaged for use in site restoration. As a result, the construction phase of the proposed visitor center would have a moderate short-term impact on vegetation. No sensitive, threatened or endangered species of flora/fauna have been identified at the Alternative A visitor center location.

The general disruptive nature of the construction phase and associated increased noise, fumes, dust, traffic and human activity may produce minor to moderate short-term impacts on area wildlife. No sensitive, threatened or endangered wildlife species have been identified at the Alternative A project location. Care would be taken to avoid unnecessary disturbance or destruction of the natural environment. Once construction is completed, the portions of the site not built upon or paved would be re-landscaped to mitigate habitats and restore the setting. No long-term adverse impacts on wildlife are anticipated as a result of the visitor center and associated improvements. Refer to the Letter of No Effect in Appendix D.

4.8.2 Alternative B Potential Impact on Vegetation and Wildlife

Development of Alternative B would result in moderate impact to the existing vegetative conditions at the proposed project location. Construction of the visitor center would necessitate the permanent removal of trees and shrubs at the proposed project location. With this Alternative, the existing parking would be utilized instead of developing a new parking area. Less if any, fill material may be required to develop this location since the elevation of the site is close to that of the adjacent parking lot and entrance road. Therefore, Alternative B would likely have less impact to both the topography and vegetation of the site than Alternative A. Approximately 3-acres would be selectively cleared and grubbed to avoid the loss of mature trees and accommodate the visitor center and associated improvements. It may be necessary to selectively remove some small diameter trees in order to place the structure where it would be least intrusive upon the overall visual and natural environment of the setting and park. The building would also replace the natural, pervious area with an impermeable surface.

The movement of construction vehicles and the storage of materials on the project site are also likely to disturb site vegetation during the construction phase. The construction site

would be limited to the smallest feasible area. Ground disturbance would be carefully controlled to preclude undue damage to vegetation and soils. Once construction activity ceases, the portions of the site not built upon or paved would be re-landscaped. Whenever practicable, soils and plants affected by construction would be salvaged for use in site restoration. As a result, the construction phase of the proposed visitor center would have a moderate short-term impact on vegetation. No sensitive, threatened or endangered species of flora/fauna have been identified at the Alternative B visitor center location.

The general disruptive nature of the construction phase and associated increased noise, fumes, dust, traffic and human activity may produce minor to moderate short-term impacts on area wildlife. No sensitive, threatened or endangered wildlife species have been identified at the Alternative B project location. Care would be taken to avoid unnecessary disturbance or destruction of the natural environment. Once construction is completed, the portions of the site not built upon or paved would be re-landscaped to mitigate habitats and restore the setting. No long-term adverse impacts on wildlife are anticipated as a result of the visitor center and associated improvements. Refer to the Letter of No Effect in Appendix D.

4.8.3 Potential Impact of No Action Alternative on Vegetation and Wildlife

Since the visitor would not be constructed implementation of this Alternative would have no impact on park vegetation and wildlife. The environmental consequences of this No Action Alternative would be identical to those resulting from the continuance of current park activities.

4.9 Geology/Topography

4.9.1 Alternative A Potential Impact on Geology/Topography

Approximately 4 acres would be selectively cleared and grubbed to accommodate the visitor center and associated improvements. Site work (clearing and grubbing) would have a moderate impact on both the topography and vegetation of the project area. Development of Alternative A would likely result in major impact to the topography (approximately 4-acres) in the immediate project area. Approximately 4 feet of fill would be brought in to raise the elevation of the building site to that of the adjacent access roads. The addition of the fill material would have a major impact on the project area. The fill material and associated grading/site work necessary for construction of the proposed visitor center would permanently alter both the topography and vegetation of the project site. No impact to the geology of the project area or the overall geology or topography of the historic area or overall park would be expected. Implementation of Alternative A would not impair the park's geologic resources.

4.9.2 Alternative B Potential Impact on Geology/Topography

Less, if any, fill material may be required to develop this Alternative since the elevation of the project site is close to that of the adjacent parking lot and entrance road. Approximately 3 acres would be selectively cleared and grubbed to accommodate the visitor center and associated improvements. Site work (clearing and grubbing) would have a moderate impact on both the topography and vegetation of the project area. However, Alternative B would likely have less impact on both the topography and vegetation of the project area than Alternative A. Development of Alternative B would not impact the geology of the project area or the overall geology or topography of the historic area or overall park. Implementation of Alternative B would not impair the park's geologic resources.

4.9.3 Potential Impact of No Action Alternative on Geology/Topography

Implementation of this Alternative would have no impact on geology/topography within the park since the visitor center would not be constructed. Implementation of the No Action Alternative would not impair the park's geologic resources. The environmental consequences of this Alternative would be identical to those resulting from the continuance of current park activities.

4.10 Water Resources

4.10.1 Alternative A Potential Impact on Water Resources

Construction of the proposed visitor center would not have a direct impact on any surface water bodies, floodplains, or wetlands since none are present in the immediate vicinity of the Alternative A project site. The project area would not be located in a floodplain, and there are no wetlands on the project area; therefore, the proposed action is in compliance with Executive Orders 11988 "Floodplain Management" (42 USC 4321) and 11990 "Protection of Wetlands" (42 USC 4321), the Rivers and Harbors Act (33 USC 401 et seq.), and Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (33 USC 1344), and applicable NPS requirements. Refer to the Letters of No Effect in Appendix D.

Soil erosion resulting from construction activities such as filling, excavation and grading has the potential to increase the sediment load of storm water runoff. However, proper soil erosion and sediment control measures, implemented during the construction phase, would minimize or eliminate any impact on water resources resulting from the project. Therefore, there would be no or minor impact on the quality of receiving waters as a result of construction.

The introduction of impermeable surfaces, such as the parking area and the visitor center itself, to areas that are currently vegetated could over the long-term result in minor to moderate increases in storm water runoff in the project area. Should this occur and should additional burden be placed on the existing storm water management system, then structures for storm water management would be constructed. A relatively small amount

of new impervious surfaces would be introduced to the overall park setting and the amount of open space remaining in the park after the development of the visitor center would likely absorb the surface water resulting from regular periods of precipitation. Therefore, the overall quality of water resources within the park would not likely be impacted by development of Alternative A. Implementation of Alternative A would not impair the park's water resources.

4.10.2 Alternative B Potential Impact on Water Resources

Construction of the proposed visitor center would not have a direct impact on any surface water bodies, floodplains, or wetlands since none are present in the immediate vicinity of the Alternative B project site. The project area would not be located in a floodplain, and there are no wetlands on the project area; therefore, the proposed action is in compliance with Executive Orders 11988 "Floodplain Management" (42 USC 4321) and 11990 "Protection of Wetlands" (42 USC 4321), the Rivers and Harbors Act (33 USC 401 et seq.), and Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (33 USC 1344), and applicable NPS requirements. Refer to the Letters of No Effect in Appendix D.

Soil erosion resulting from construction activities such as excavation and grading has the potential to increase the sediment load of storm water runoff. Proper soil erosion and sediment control measures, implemented during the construction phase, would minimize or eliminate any impact on water resources resulting from construction activities. Therefore, there would be no or minor impact on the quality of receiving waters as a result of construction.

The introduction of impermeable surfaces, such as the visitor center to areas that are currently vegetated could over the long-term result in minor to moderate increases in storm water runoff in the project area. Should this occur and should additional burden be placed on the existing storm water management system, then structures for storm water management would be constructed. A relatively small amount of new impervious surfaces would be introduced to the overall park setting and the amount of open space remaining in the park after the development of the visitor center would likely absorb the surface water resulting from regular periods of precipitation. Therefore, the overall quality of water resources within the park would not likely be impacted by development of Alternative B. Implementation of Alternative B would not impair the park's water resources.

4.10.3 Potential Impact of No Action Alternative on Water Resources

Since construction of the proposed visitor center would not occur in this Alternative there would be no impact to water resources within the park. Implementation of the No Action Alternative would not impair the park's water resources. The environmental consequences of this No Action Alternative would be identical to those resulting from the continuance of current park activities.

4.11 Historic and Cultural Resources

4.11.1 Meriwether Lewis Monument

4.11.1.1 Alternative A Potential Impact on Meriwether Lewis Monument

Development of the visitor center would provide improved interpretation and education on the life and death of Meriwether Lewis as well as the evolution of the monument constructed in his honor. Enhancing the visitors' park experience would increase visitation to the monument.

Improvements designed and implemented in conjunction with the proposed visitor center such as the new parking area and interpretive trail would improve pedestrian and vehicular circulation in the vicinity of the monument. Implementation of Alternative A would have an overall positive effect on the Meriwether Lewis monument. The monument would not be disturbed. There would be no direct effect on the monument, monument setting or the views of the monument. Implementation of Alternative A would not impair the park's historic or cultural resources. Refer to the Letter of No Effect in Appendix D.

4.11.1.2 Alternative B Potential Impact on Meriwether Lewis Monument

Development of the visitor center would provide improved interpretation and education on the life and death of Meriwether Lewis and the evolution of the monument constructed in his honor. However, the proximity of the visitor center to the monument would have a greater impact on the character of the monument setting as well as vistas from the monument than those of Alternative A. The expected increase in pedestrian and vehicular traffic would increase noise levels within the vicinity of the monument. The increase in vehicular traffic and congestion would also result in potential reduction of air quality within the vicinity of the monument. Implementation of Alternative B would have a more moderate positive effect on the Meriwether Lewis monument than implementation of Alternative A. The monument would not be disturbed. There would be no direct effect on the monument, monument setting or the views of the monument. Refer to the Letter of No Effect in Appendix D. Implementation of Alternative B would not impair the park's historic or cultural resources.

4.11.1.3 Potential Impact of No Action Alternative on Meriwether Lewis Monument

Implementation of this Alternative would not impair the park's historic or cultural resources. The environmental consequences of the No Action Alternative would be identical to those resulting from the continuance of current park activities. There would no direct effect on the monument, the monument setting or the views of the monument.

4.11.2 Cemetery

4.11.2.1 Alternative A Potential Impact on the Cemetery

Increased visitation to the monument as a result of the development of Alternative A would also result in increased visitation to and awareness of the cemetery. Educational information either in the visitor center or monument headquarters cabin on the evolution of the cemetery would increase visitor awareness of the cemetery and the region. Therefore, the visitor center would have an overall positive effect on the cemetery. There would no direct effect on the cemetery, the cemetery setting or the views of the cemetery. Refer to the Letter of No Effect in Appendix D. Implementation of Alternative A would not impair the park's historic or cultural resources.

4.11.2.2 Alternative B Potential Impact on the Cemetery

Development of the visitor center would increase visitation to the cemetery and improve awareness of the cemetery and the region. However, the proximity of the Alternative B project area to the cemetery and the expected increase in pedestrian and vehicular traffic and noise could detract from the commemorative setting. In addition to the potential alteration in the visual environment of the cemetery, the increase in vehicular traffic would result in a potential decrease in air quality within the vicinity of the cemetery. Therefore, implementation of Alternative B would have a more moderate positive effect on the cemetery than implementation of Alternative A. There would no direct effect on the cemetery, the cemetery setting or the views of the cemetery. Refer to the Letter of No Effect in Appendix D. Implementation of Alternative B would not impair the park's historic or cultural resources.

4.11.2.3 Potential Impact of No Action Alternative on the Cemetery

The visitor center would not be constructed. Therefore, implementation of this Alternative would not impair the cemetery. The environmental consequences of No Action would be identical to those resulting from the continuance of current park activities. There would no direct effect on the cemetery, the cemetery setting or the views of the cemetery.

4.11.3 Monument Headquarters Cabin

4.11.3.1 Alternative A Potential Impact on the Monument Headquarters Cabin

Once the visitor center is constructed to expand on the educational information currently located in the monument headquarters cabin, the cabin could be utilized as a museum/interpretive center for the remains of Grinder's Stand, or CCC-era (including the cabin itself) and Mission 66-era structures. Development of the visitor center would increase visitation park and to the monument headquarters cabin. Educational information in the monument headquarters cabin on the history and evolution of these structures would increase visitor awareness of the various park eras and the region.

Improvements designed and implemented in conjunction with the proposed visitor center such as the new parking area and interpretive trail would improve pedestrian and vehicular circulation in the vicinity of the cabin. Implementation of Alternative A would have an overall positive effect on the cabin and setting. There would no direct effect on the monument headquarters cabin, the cabin setting or the views of the cabin. Refer to the Letter of No Effect in Appendix D. Implementation of Alternative A would not impair the park's historic or cultural resources.

4.11.3.2 Alternative B Potential Impact on the Monument Headquarters Cabin

Once the visitor center is constructed to expand on the educational information currently located in the monument headquarters cabin, the cabin could be utilized as a museum/interpretive center for the remains of Grinder's Stand, or CCC-era (including the cabin itself) and Mission 66-era structures. Development of the visitor center would increase visitation to the park and thus the cabin. Educational information in the monument headquarters cabin on the history and evolution of these structures would increase visitor awareness of the various park eras and the region.

However, the proximity of the Alternative B project area to the cabin and the expected increase in pedestrian and vehicular traffic and noise could detract from the cabin's setting. In addition to the potential alteration in the cabin's setting, the increase in vehicular traffic would result in a potential decrease in air quality within the vicinity of the cabin. Therefore, implementation of Alternative B would have a more moderate positive effect on the cabin than implementation of Alternative A. Implementation of Alternative B would not impair the park's historic or cultural resources.

4.11.3.3 Potential Impact of No Action Alternative on the Monument Headquarters Cabin

The environmental consequences of developing this Alternative would be identical to those resulting from the continuance of current park activities. The visitor center would not be constructed; therefore, no impact on the monument headquarters cabin would be expected. Implementation of the No Action Alternative would not impair the monument headquarters cabin.

4.11.4 Grinder's Stand

4.11.4.1 Alternative A Potential Impact on the Remains of Grinder's Stand

Development of the visitor center would increase visitation to the park and the Stand. Implementation of Alternative A would have an overall positive effect on the Stand and setting. There would no direct effect on the remains of Grinder's Stand, the Stand's setting or the views of the Stand. Refer to the Letter of No Effect in Appendix D. Implementation of Alternative A would not impair the park's historic or cultural resources.

4.11.4.2 Alternative B Potential Impact on the Remains of Grinder's Stand

Development of the visitor center would increase visitation to the park and the Stand. However, the proximity of the Alternative B project area to the Stand and the expected increase in pedestrian and vehicular traffic and noise could detract from the setting. In addition to the potential alteration in the visual environment of the Stand, the increase in vehicular traffic would result in a potential decrease in air quality within the vicinity of the historic area. Therefore, implementation of Alternative B would have a more moderate positive effect on the cemetery than implementation of Alternative A. Implementation of Alternative B would not impair the park's historic or cultural resources.

4.11.4.3 Potential Impact of No Action Alternative on the Remains of Grinder's Stand

The visitor center would not be constructed. Therefore, implementation of this Alternative would not impair the remains of Grinder's Stand. The environmental consequences of developing this Alternative would be identical to those resulting from the continuance of current park activities.

4.11.5 Old Natchez Trace

4.11.5.1 Alternative A Potential Impact on Old Natchez Trace

Development of the visitor center would increase visitation to the park and the Trace. The new interpretive trail would tie into a portion of the Trace; however, the Trace would not be disturbed or altered. Inclusion of the Trace as part of the new interpretive trail would increase visitor knowledge of the Old Natchez Trace and the region. Implementation of Alternative A would have an overall positive effect on the Trace. Refer to the Letter of No Effect in Appendix D. Implementation of Alternative A would not impair the Old Natchez Trace.

4.11.5.2 Alternative B Potential Impact on Old Natchez Trace

Development of the visitor center would increase visitation to the park and the Trace. The new interpretive trail would tie into a portion of the Trace; however, the Trace would not be disturbed or altered. Inclusion of the Trace as part of the new interpretive trail would increase visitor knowledge of the Old Natchez Trace and the region. Therefore, implementation of Alternative B would have an overall positive effect on the Trace. Refer to the Letter of No Effect in Appendix D. Implementation of Alternative B would not impair the Old Natchez Trace.

4.11.5.3 Potential Impact of No Action Alternative on Old Natchez Trace

Implementation of this Alternative would not impair the Old Natchez Trace. The environmental consequences of this Alternative would be identical to those resulting from the continuance of current park activities.

4.11.6 Park-Era Structures/Features

4.11.6.1 Alternative A Potential Impact on Other Park Structures/Features

Currently little or no information on CCC-era and Mission 66-era structures/features is provided for park visitors. The monument headquarters cabin, which is a CCC-era structure, could be utilized as a museum/interpretive center for these features once the visitor center is developed. Development of the visitor center would increase park visitation and therefore visitation to the cabin. Educational information in the monument headquarters cabin on the history and evolution of these park structures would increase visitor awareness of the various park eras and the region. Development of Alternative A would have no direct effect/impact on other park structures/features. Implementation of Alternative A would not impair the park's cultural resources, including the CCC-era and Mission 66-era structures/features. Refer to the Letter of No Effect in Appendix D.

4.11.6.2 Alternative B Potential Impact on Park-Era Structures/Features

Currently little or no information on CCC-era and Mission 66-era structures/features is provided for park visitors. The monument headquarters cabin, which is a CCC-era structure, could be utilized as a museum/interpretive center for these features once the visitor center is developed. Development of the visitor center would increase park visitation and therefore visitation to the cabin. Educational information in the monument headquarters cabin on the history and evolution of these park structures would increase visitor awareness of the various park eras and the region. Development of Alternative B would have no direct effect/impact on other park structures/features. Implementation of Alternative B would not impair the park's cultural resources, including the CCC-era and Mission 66-era structures/features. Refer to the Letter of No Effect in Appendix D.

4.11.6.3 Potential Impact of No Action Alternative on Park-Era Structures/Features

Implementation of this Alternative would not impair the park-era structures or features within the park. The environmental consequences of this Alternative would be identical to those resulting from the continuance of current park activities.

4.11.7 Natchez Trace Parkway

4.11.7.1 Alternative A Potential Impact on Natchez Trace Parkway

Construction of a visitor center in the Meriwether Lewis park would likely increase park visitation by Parkway travelers. The improved facilities and educational opportunities

would enhance the experience of those Parkway travelers stopping at the park. However, minor or no direct impact on the Natchez Trace Parkway would be expected from implementation of Alternative A. Implementation of Alternative A would not impair the Natchez Trace Parkway.

4.11.7.2 Alternative B Potential Impact on Natchez Trace Parkway

Construction of a visitor center in the Meriwether Lewis park would likely increase park visitation by Parkway travelers. Improved facilities and educational opportunities would enhance the experience of those Parkway travelers stopping at the park. However, minor or no direct impact on the Natchez Trace Parkway would be expected from implementation of Alternative B. Implementation of Alternative B would not impair the Natchez Trace Parkway.

4.11.7.3 Potential Impact of No Action Alternative on Natchez Trace Parkway

Implementation of this Alternative would not impair the Natchez Trace Parkway. The environmental consequences of this Alternative would be identical to those resulting from the continuance of current park activities.

4.12 Visitor Use and Experience

4.12.1 Alternative A Potential Impact on Visitor Use and Experience

Opening of the visitor center would coincide with the bicentennial celebration of the Lewis and Clark expedition beginning in 2004. Park visitation is expected to increase in conjunction with the bicentennial celebration. Development of the visitor center would enhance park service and the visitors' interpretive experiences and educational opportunities. Improvements to current park facilities and features designed and implemented in conjunction with the visitor center would improve parking as well as pedestrian and vehicular circulation. The location of the visitor center near the intersection of the park's access roads may encourage more widespread use of the park's recreational features such as hiking trails and picnic areas as well.

Park visitation/use by the local community is also likely to increase as a direct result of the visitor center and the type of facility being proposed. The NPS hopes to perpetuate the ongoing relationship with the local community by offering/including features within the visitor center that would be of community benefit.

Implementation of Alternative A would have an overall positive effect on the park and the visitors' use and experience drawing visitors from the Parkway long after the bicentennial celebration of the Lewis and Clark expedition. Implementation of Alternative A would not impair visitor use and experience.

4.12.2 Alternative B Potential Impact on Visitor Use and Experience

Opening of the visitor center would coincide with the bicentennial celebration of the Lewis and Clark expedition beginning in 2004. Park visitation is expected to increase in conjunction with the bicentennial celebration. Development of the visitor center would provide visitor facilities, enhance park service and the visitors' interpretive experience and educational opportunities.

Park visitation/use by the local community is also likely to increase as a direct result of the visitor center and the type of facility being proposed. The NPS hopes to perpetuate the ongoing relationship with the local community by offering/including features within the visitor center that would be of community benefit.

Implementation of Alternative B would have an overall positive effect on the park and visitor use and experience drawing visitors from the Parkway long after the bicentennial celebration of the Lewis and Clark expedition. Implementation of Alternative B would not impair visitor use and experience.

4.12.3 Potential Impact of No Action Alternative on Visitor Use and Experience

The consequences of this Alternative would be identical to those resulting from the continuance of current park activities. Therefore, implementation of this Alternative would result in no or negative impact to visitor use and experience.

4.13 Impact Comparison

Alternative B is a variation on the location and the potential configuration of improvements to the park associated with the proposed visitor center. As a result, the environmental consequences of this Alternative are similar to those resulting from the implementation of the preferred Alternative A. The differences in impacts from the preferred Alternative would be primarily related to visual impacts on the monument, circulation and parking, air quality, noise levels and geology/topography. These differences are discussed below.

In Alternative B the visitor center would not be visible from either of the park entrance roads. However, the proximity of the visitor to the monument would have a greater impact on the character of the monument setting as well as vistas from the monument than those of the preferred Alternative A. The Alternative A location of the visitor center near the intersection of the park's access roads may encourage more widespread use of the park's recreational features such as hiking trails and picnic areas.

The existing parking would be utilized in Alternative B instead of developing a new parking area. This would lessen the potential of the site to handle traffic in terms of volume and complicate the pattern of traffic circulation and parking especially during peak hours. Secondly, traffic circulation around the monument is a one-way tour road attached to the existing entrance roadways. Vehicles entering the visitor center parking

would block those vehicles exiting the monument tour road. This would have an adverse impact on circulation particularly at peak visitation times with additional congestion around the loop. Excess vehicular traffic and decreased parking would also limit pedestrian traffic and reduce the amount of time visitors spend in the park. Increased traffic congestion would also result in a reduction of air quality and an increase in noise levels in the vicinity of the monument in Alternative B.

Less, if any, fill material may be required to develop the Alternative B project area since the elevation of the site is close to that of the existing adjacent parking lot and entrance road. Approximately 3-acres would be selectively cleared and grubbed to accommodate the visitor center and associated improvements. Alternative B would therefore have less impact to both the topography and vegetation of the site than Alternative A.

Implementation of the No Action Alternative means that the development of park improvements associated with the proposed action (preferred Alternative A) that would enhance the park's existing environment might not be contemplated or accomplished in the foreseeable future.

Implementation of the Proposed Action would not impair the park's socioeconomic, natural or cultural resources. All activities would be performed in compliance with applicable federal, state and local regulations and requirements

4.14 Cumulative Impacts

The CEQ regulations require that NEPA environmental analysis address connected, cumulative, and similar actions in the same document (40 CFR 1508.25). This requirement prohibits segmentation of a project into smaller components to avoid required environmental analysis. This EA addresses the impacts of the establishment of the proposed visitor center project to the extent that these impacts can be identified, as well as connected, cumulative, and similar existing and potential actions in the vicinity of the approved site.

Cumulative effects have been defined by the CEQ in 40 CFR 1508.7 as:

> The impact on the environment which results from the incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of what agency (Federal or non-Federal) or person undertakes such other actions. Cumulative impact can result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time.

No projects in the vicinity of the park were identified as potentially having cumulative impacts in conjunction with the proposed visitor center project.

4.15 Mitigation Measures

Mitigation measures are proposed in conjunction with the proposed visitor center to minimize or eliminate the potential environmental impacts associated with the proposed action (implementation of the preferred Alternative). Recommended mitigation measures include:

- Implementation of a native tree identification/preservation program that would protect mature trees within the park.
- Use of standard erosion control Best Management Practices to contain run-off and increased sedimentation.
- Use of standard measures to minimize fugitive dust during construction.
- Implementation of an appropriate stormwater management system.
- Cessation of construction activity during scheduled events at the park.
- Development and implementation of a traffic management plan to eliminate conflicts between construction vehicles and normal traffic flows during construction.
- Implementation of recommended landscape improvements that would screen, protect, enhance or restore on-site views and habitats.

4.1.6 Planning Team

Kathy Brock, Park Ranger (Interpretation), U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Natchez Trace Parkway

Christina Miller, Cultural Resource Specialist, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Natchez Trace Parkway

Timothy Morgan, District Ranger, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Natchez Trace Parkway

Peggy Scherbaum, Park Ranger (Interpretation), U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Natchez Trace Parkway

Wendell Simpson, Superintendent, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Natchez Trace Parkway

Craig Stubblefield, Chief of Resource Management, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Natchez Trace Parkway

Jake Thomas, District Foreman, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Natchez Trace Parkway

Bill Whitworth, Natural Resource Specialist, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Natchez Trace Parkway

Ellen Heath, Urban/Recreational Planner, Vice President/Principal, EDAW, Inc.

Amy Lang, GIS Specialist/Planner, EDAW, Inc.

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APPENDIX A: COMMUNICATIONS – PUBLIC COMMENTS

NPS / Meriwether Lewis National Monument
Public Comments & NPS Meeting Notes
July 24 - 25, 2001

1. **General Issues:**
   Public Comment: Park is underdeveloped; Do more.
   Public Comment: Closest town to trace / Pkwy.
   Public Comment: Ranger needs to live onsite.
   Public Comment: The main thing that I'd like to see is something happen.
   Public Comment: Ranger in center to answer questions.
   Public Comment: Increase staff on trails.

2. **Transportation:**
   Public Comment: Leave the circle drive.
   Public Comment: Access to 20 w/o going through park?

3. **Interpretation:**
   Public Comment: Staff programming in visitor center on natural history & history (traveling exhibit)
   Public Comment: Park needs more: Living museum/visitor center; Track his (Lewis') life & impact on America itself; Very important American hero in history

   Public Comment: Add artifacts / Paintings
   Public Comment: Publicity on ML history-nationwide!
   Public Comment: Visitor's impression (first) & Feeling of "national" hero presence with monument! Include 14 American states monument north of drive; Look at other "monumental" expressions... across country (Shiloh, Arlington); Very understated.

   Public Comment: In visitor center digital slide show/presentation on ML; who he is & what he did for American history.

   Public Comment: Slide show on Parkway in AL, MS (Tupelo example).
   Public Comment: Exhibit on natural history (Gulf Shores example) in wildlife & plants.

   Public Comment: Tribute/monument with flags (14 for each state) to lend more importance (historical depth) to ML's life.
   Public Comment: Wall with map of US tracing the L&C expedition
   Public Comment: Educational opportunities for local/county school children.

   Public Comment: Publicize more about "ML" his role/contributions to this area. Publicize in RV clubs/biking/hiking/joggers mags & clubs.

   Public Comment: Work with grass roots groups about how they can educate/publicize "ML" in their communities. Ex. Local electrical company has publication with info on site. Possible group-use center, pavilion?

Public Comment: Include historical information on Pioneer cemetery.

Public Comment: I have read the comment by Tony Turnbow & wish to add Amen. I believe he has expressed some wonderful thoughts for the Park. Jeff Spears, President Chamber of Commerce.
Public Comment: I agree with Tony Turnbow ideas.
Public Comment: Make park more usable & educational. I also agree with all the above. Pat Chote Public Library Director.
Public Comment: Agree with National monument idea.

Public Comment: Only official L/C site east of Mississippi.

Public Comment: Exhibit with myth vs fact on Lewis's (sic) death.

4. **Cultural Resources:**
Public Comment: Local/regional activities – get more in NPS park for more than out of town visitors.

Public Comment: Info on local activities & happenings important.

Public Comment: Must have a cabin
Public Comment: Strong connection to Hohenwald.
Public Comment: DAR marker.
Public Comment: Historical connection to Hohenwald.
Public Comment: People confused by log cabin structure.

Public Comment: Is existing "stone" structure part of Grinder's Stand? Can we verify & locate, if not?....
Public Comment: Log cabin to stay in park.

Public Comment: Leave remains intact & in place! Don't want to use him. Mystery of death good for Hohenwald & local identity.

5. **Physical/Natural Resources:**
Public Comment: Improve & maintain secondary trail to the northeast.
Public Comment: Horse rider staging area in anticipation of extended trail
Public Comment: Bike staging/parking
Public Comment: Snakes European puff adler & rattlesnake
Public (NPS) Comment: No more mimosa
Public (NPS) Comment: More mimosa
Public Comment: Improve facilities & campgrounds (electricity); Help more stops along the trace; Restrooms.
Public Comment: Time to work with the city to get water to the site (close)

Public Comment: 412 improvements from 2-4 lines... more traffic...

Public Comment: Camping host good for camping use & knowledge.
Public Comment: More signs for camping (couldn't find campsites).
Public Comment: Need to keep ranger station & ranger residence in park for safety & supervision.

Public Comment: Need to informed person in the Visitor center who can direct people to facilities & services.
Public Comment: Need visitors' center & additional ?????
Public Comment: Adequate restroom facilities.
Public Comment: Different loop trails.
Public Comment: Hard to get to lower creek picnic area; Group picnic area ok.
Public Comment: Maintaining primitive environment is not a constraint; many enjoy the park's simplicity & lack of progress.

6. Visitor Center:
Public Comment: Architecture "rural TN"

Public Comment: Not a modern structure (for Visitor's center).
Public Comment: Use architecture "1930s" park service – stone/wood not modern feelings.
Public Comment: Visitor center like Shiloh with gift shop.
Public Comment: Rugged architecture.

7. Alternative VC Site Locations: (All NPS comments)
Discussion of Cabin/possible uses as VC.

Concept A: VC S/SE (across road from) Grinders' stand. Pure bldg. site
Pros: provides reasonably good site line to monument; consider limbing trees. Captures (potential) cut throughs from 20.
Cons: low area? Crossing road to trail a potential safety issue.

Concept B1:VC North of maintenance road; T-bone/campus effect.
Pros: provides good site line to monument. Distance from historic area preserves historic perspective. Frames view of monument; approach from front axis.
Cons: visitors cross roads 3 times if elect to walk to monument; a potential safety issue. Too distant from historic area. Too many trees lost for construction/view of monument. Low area?

Consider an alternative to a septic field.
Possibly realign roads; roads to swan creek & entrance off Parkway not historic.
Relocating roads requires loss of mature oaks;
Graig thinks it is important to have VC visible at entrance(s) & prefers VC concept B1. He & others agree that main entrance should be off Parkway vs. 20.

Concept B2: VC south (same side road) of existing parking area/cabin.

Pros: relatively flat; existing parking can be utilized; cabin can be incorporated into design scheme; fewer trees lost to construction; close to historic area.
Cons: potential negative impact on historical perspective. Not seen from either entrance. Enough parking? Move existing parking lot? (& do what? - Bill)... create open space.

Consider improved landscaping around entrance to maintenance road to make less enticing for visitors.
Keep VC and historic center separate from day use areas.

Concept C: VC left of parkway entrance.
Pros: Visible from both directions on parkway. Buildable area.
Cons: Interferes with pristine appearance of entrance. Possibly too removed from story trying to tell; less site relationship.

Consider moving house & use as the ranger station? How critical is residence? Goal is low staff support at Park. Ideal ranger station near existing main entrance. Worth locating the VC at entrance? Quick mart version of VC/ranger station off Parkway for public convenience (phone/food/restrooms)?

Monument loop alternatives to consider:
1. Leave as is.
2. Pedestrian only.
3. Controlled access – no r.v.

Keep any new plantings low & unobtrusive.
Intention to have historical circle/monument area open? What happened to all of the trees in ellipse? View of monument obstructed by existing oak; consider limbing up trees.

Pie in the sky estimate $1.4 million total project.

Schedule: Draft EA end of August, public review/comment.

Public Response to NPS Posed Questions
NPS / Meriwether Lewis National Monument
July 24, 2001

Meeting Room:

Would be great for conferences, such – (sic) especially historical conferences, and for speakers.

Research Library:

What a great idea to be able to research the past. To find details of the journey, the mysterious death, his accomplishments.

Even a library with the materials on Lewis and Clark would be helpful – have a designated place/site with the new Moulton Journals, Ambrose Dillion, Rhonda's work, maybe even a subscription to "We Proceed On".

Book Sales:

So many resources available; please get a variety available locally.

A visitor center would definitely need literature to sell, and what better place to sell it than here, along the trace.

Activities for Small Children:

Need a program for children so they can learn about the expedition and the history behind the Trace, the expedition, and Lewis County.

Campground:

While I have used the campground as it is and have enjoyed it very much, I do not believe it lends itself to the need of many travelers. We are spoiled and like AC in the camper and hook ups for water. A sewage drop station would provide enough in that area. (sic) I believe other campgrounds offer prices and details to develop what the Meriwether Lewis park needs. Example David Crocket Park.

I enjoy the "boondocking" effect, and there are many more of us who do not need or want hookups. Since hookups are available to camp host, are they available for a few campers?

We have many friends that over the years have used and enjoy this campground it is great to have so close to town.

Trails:

More details signs telling of the nature or history if applicable.

Poison ivy on trails need (sic) to be maintained.

Need more (sic) shorter trails.

Stands on the Natchez Trace:

If we build, no, when we build a visitor's center doesn't it make us seek a place for visitor's to stay. I don't know how the park would view operating an Inn, but it is fitting with wanting visitors to stop. If we could re-create a lodging like Grinder's Inn to actually relive to some degree what Meriwether Lewis saw and experienced, that would be special.

The Cabin:

Please leave the cabin. Obviously it needs more description & ideas to develop it's use for info, history, etc...

This cabin is part of Lewis Co history and so many wonderful pictures have been made here it would be like removing a member of your family to remove this.

The cabin needs to stay, but something needs to be done their (sic) to attract attention.

Pioneer Cemetery:

Details of the folks buried in the cemetery. Do their descendants live today. (sic) Can they offer some history about the area. (sic)

As the people buried here are families of the county named for Lewis it (sic) should be more information put out on these graves (sic) also there are two other graves in the back of the park on Swan Creek that should be given more recognition.

The Natchez Trace:

I think all of these topics are important. A better entrance off the Park to the Monument. It is better announced off 20 than the Park. We need people to see the significance of where they are passing and want to stop to visit the grave site of such a great man.

The M.L. Park needs to be more recognized, what's there, why someone should stop there.

Biography of Lewis:

Need a type of museum tracing Lewis' life that grabs attention, maybe a statue, with plaques with signages about Lewis and his significance.

Lewis and Clark Expedition:

Information is definitely needed somewhere – Maybe in a visitor's center, especially relating Lewis importance to the expedition.

Navigation/Orientation:

The "Old Trace" needs to be better marked, maybe signs with naming possible travelers and such.

Lewis County:

Relate importance of Lewis to Lewis County first, then link him to the larger picture of American history.

Native Americans:

As there was an Indian reservation only a few miles from the park, I feel there should be more info on this, their lives etc. that has been neglected over the years.

Hunting Tradition:

What about some history thru video or lecture of how Meriwether Lewis survived. Accompany some details of game in area today and how it compares to back then.

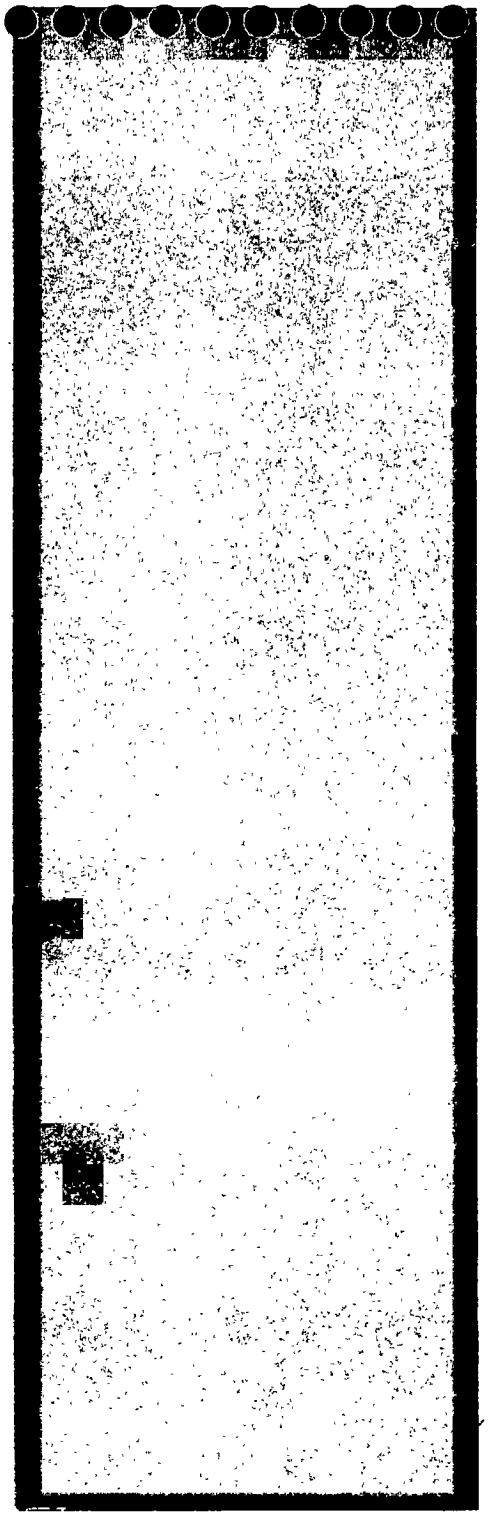
Local Creeks and Rivers:

No comments.

General:

I have a copy of Terry Turnbow's letter and I feel his comments are in line with what I feel as many others in Lewis County. Marjorie Graves

I have heard there will come a time when a Ranger will not be living at the Park. I think this would be a major mistake. The Park would become a very trouble (sic) area – in my opinion. It is very hard to believe, with all that is at stake, that absence a a housed Ranger at the Park would even be considered. Billy Edwards 931-796-3308 703 Keppeler Ln Hohenwald TN 38462



Local Creeks and Rivers

Meeting Room

Would be great for conferences, such - especially historical conferences - and for speakers.

Research Library

What a great idea to be able to research the past. To find details of the journey, the mysterious death, his accomplishments.

Even a library w/ the Materials on Lewis and Clark would be helpful – have a designated place/site w/ the new Moulton Journals, Ambrose, Dillon, Chuinard work, Maybe even a subscription to "We Proceed On"

Book Sales

So many resources available; please help get a variety available locally.

A visitor center would definitely need literature to sell, and what better place to sell it than here, along the race.

Trails

More details signs telling of the nature or history if ~~applicable~~.

Poison Ivy on trails - need to be maintained better

need some shorter trails!

Stands on the Natchez Trace

If we build, no, when we build a visitors Center doesn't, it make us seek a place for visitors to stay. I don't know how the park would view operating an Inn, but it is fitting with wanting visitors to stop. If we could re-create a lodging like Grinder's Inn to actually re-live to some degree what Meriwether Lewis saw & experienced, that would be special.

The Cabin

Please leave the cabin. Obviously it needs more description & ideas to develop it's use for info, history, etc...

This cabin is part of Lewis's history and many wonderful stories have been told about it. It's like remaining a piece of your family history. This

The Cabin needs to stay, but something needs to be done there to attract attention.

Activities for Small Children

Need a program for children so they can learn about the expedition & the history behind the Trace, the expedition, and Lewis County.

Campground

- While I have used the campground as it is & have enjoyed it very much, I do not believe it lends itself to the need of many travelers. We are spoiled & like AC in the camper & hook ups for water. A sewage drop station would provide enough in that area. I believe other campgrounds offer prices & details to develop what the Glenwood Lewis park needs. Example David Crocket Park.

I enjoy the "boondocking" effect, and there are many more of us who do not need or want hookups. Since hookups are available to camp host, are they available for a few campers?

We have many friends that are like you have used and enjoy the campground it is great to have so close to town.

Pioneer Cemetery

Details of the folks buried in the cemetery. Do their descendants live today. Can they offer some history about the area.

As the people buried here are founders of the the county named for Lewis it should be more information put out on these graves also there are two other graves in the back of the park on Swan Creek that should be given more recognition.

The Natchez Trace

I think all of these topics are important. A better entrance off the park to the Monument. It is better announced off 20 than the park. We need people to see the significance of where they are passing & want to stop to visit the grave site of such a great man.

The M.L. Park needs to be more recognized, what's there, why someone should stop here.

Biography of Lewis

Need a type of Museum tracing Lewis' Life that grabs attention, Maybe a statue, w/ plaques w/ sayings about Lewis and his significance.

Lewis and Clark Expedition

Information is definitely needed somewhere - Maybe in a Visitor's center, especially relating Lewis' importance to the expedition

Navigation / Orientation

The "Old Trace" needs to be better Marked, maybe signs w/ warning possible travelers & such

Lewis County

Relate the importance of Lewis to Lewis County first, then link him to the larger picture of American history

Native Americans

As there was a Indian reservation only a few miles from the park I feel there should be references on this American life etc. that has been neglected in our Texas

Hunting Tradition

What about some history thru video or lecture of how Meriwether Lewis survived? Accompany some details of game in area today & how it compares to back then.

I have a copy of Jay Lewis' letter and I feel his comments are in keeping with what I feel as many others in Kerr County

Marjorie Graves

I have heard there will come a time when a Ranger will not be living at the Park. I think this would be a Major mistake. The park would become a very troubled area -- my opinion.
It is very hard to believe, with all that is at stake, the absence of a housed Ranger at the Park would even be Considered.

Billy K Edwards
931-796-5318

703 Keppler Ln
Hohenwald Tn 38462

Tony L. Turnbow
112 S. Maple St.
Hohenwald, TN 38462

July 24, 2001

Superintendent Wendell Simpson
Natchez Trace Parkway
2680 Natchez Trace Parkway
Tupelo, Mississippi 38804

Dear Superintendent Simpson:

In reply to your letter of July 6, 2001 requesting ideas for the development of the Meriwether Lewis site, I would like to offer the following suggestions. As you know, I have been interested for some time in preserving the history concerning the site as well as promoting enhancement of interpretive areas along the Parkway. Thank you for the opportunity you have given the Lewis County area to provide ideas.

1. Grave site. Now that the decision has been made not to return the grave area to its original elevation, I encourage you to retain the circular drive. Though removing the drive would add more solemnity to the area, the drive provides access to handicapped and elderly visitors who would not otherwise be able to get a close view of the monument. The ability of park rangers to drive around the cemetery also discourages vandalism.

I suggest that you consider adding a type of monument in commemoration of the bicentennial to the north of the grave on the north side of the drive. The new monument should complement the existing monument, yet it should bring a national significance to the area that is missing with the extant monument. The new monument should be composed of granite or marble and should be of the size of commemorative monuments found in Shiloh and Arlington national cemeteries. It should contain text explaining the significance of the expedition and Lewis' role. Fourteen flagpoles with flags from each of the current states through which the expedition passed would provide the significant backdrop that would highlight the extant monument. The flagpoles should be incorporated into the new monument. A tablet from each state, describing the expedition in that state, could be placed at the base of each pole. A similar idea was proposed in the 1920's, and some funds were raised from the fourteen states; however, the additional monument was never completed.

2. Cabin. The cabin should be also be retained. Although the cabin confuses some visitors who think it is the original Grinder's Stand and although it is not truly representative of stands, it could serve as the background for interpreting the interior of stands. One room could be furnished with period reproduction furnishings to describe the sleeping areas and the other could be furnished to show the dining areas. The visitor should be able to partially enter each room, even if the remainder is walled off with a plexiglass barrier. A motion activated sound system could describe each room.

Equipment exists now that would utilize technology that will not wear out with repeated use. Motion detectors would also provide security. These displays can do more than any text to give the visitor an understanding of the primitive conditions trace travelers faced, and they should help meet visitor expectations of seeing what travel along the original trace was really like.

3. Grinder's Stand ruins. Dr. Starrs' expert in ground penetrating radar located the foundation of the original stand and marked it with metal pins. The study also showed the presence of several artifacts (and possibly a couple of graves) within the foundation. The stand site should be dug by trained archeologists from a university and the artifacts should be removed to prevent further deterioration and displayed in the new visitor contact site. The stand foundation should then be permanently marked by stones laid slightly above ground level.

4. Visitor Contact Station. The visitor contact station should be built in a style different from the early 1960's era stations along the Trace. The type of construction used by the Park Service in the 1930's, with stone and wood, is more complementary to the site. A porch with rocking chairs should welcome visitors and a wood burning fireplace should be located inside. There should be a small theatre with a digital film on Meriwether Lewis. The program shown at the Tupelo visitor center could be shown at alternate times. The room could also be made available at certain hours for lectures, other programming and traveling exhibits. A small display area should showcase artifacts from the Grinder's Stand dig, the Meriwether Lewis park from the 1920's, information about the persons buried in the cemetery and useful information about nature to be found in the park. There should also be space to provide visitors information about attractions in the area. Your designers should also explore the needs of cyclists who travel the Trace and incorporate the kind of facilities that would make their trips more comfortable.

5. National Monument Status. I would renew my request that the Monument once again be given the National Monument status President Coolidge gave it in 1926. The original bronze national monument tablets that have been placed in storage at the park should be incorporated into the new design.

6. Ranger in Residence. I have heard that there are plans to have no rangers living on site. I strongly urge you to house at least one ranger on site to provide a deterrence from vandalism and security on short notice. My impression as a local resident for over thirty years is that the belief that a ranger is on site prevents the kind of damage to park facilities that the Trace has seen in Williamson County and other counties along the Trace. That security is particularly needed near an artifact of the value of the Meriwether Lewis Monument.

I hope these ideas will be of some value to you. I would be happy to provide any assistance I can to help make any of these a reality. Thank you again.

Sincerely,

Tony L. Turnbow

NPS SE Region Comments
Monday, October 29, 2001
Susan Hitchcock and Lucy Lawless, NPS
LaDonna Sawyer, EDAW

The location of Grinder's Stand has been confirmed. Therefore, in both alternatives the stand should be a destination/location on the interpretive trail.

The cabin should also be a destination/location on the interpretive trail. Suggestion to utilize the cabin as an interpretive center for the stand or for the cabin and other components CCC-era landscape. The cabin should be referred to as monument headquarters or monument museum, but should not be referred to as historic.

Leave the existing parking area in alternative A. Since the parking area was constructed at the same time as the cabin then the scene, including the stone fountain, should be left in tact. Susan also has the understanding that the fountain is inoperable. Note to resolve question on fountain.

What is meant by restoring the Trace to 1927 standards? No stones (set in concrete) should be used to designate the Trace. The Trace does not dead end/abruptly end as indicated on the figures (current figures 2-2, 2-2.1 and 2-5), but continues to Highway 20 (and beyond). Designate the existence/location of the Trace with a dashed or dotted line or other symbol to Highway 20.

Use only one route (the Trace) for the interpretive trail in alternative B vs splitting foot traffic (confusing). In both alternatives, the portion of the Trace that ties into the interpretive trail is to be ADA compliant.

The historic area is 300-acres and includes the picnic area at Little Swan Creek and part of the maintenance area. Grinder's Stand was not part of the original 50-acres historic area.

Pioneer should not be used in reference to the cemetery, nor should it be considered historic relative to the park.

Historic should not be used in reference to the monument or the park; Meriwether Lewis Monument and Park is adequate.

Pedestrian crossings should be prominently identified on the figures and a statement should be added to the EA indicating that such crossings will be identified & how (signs, stripping, speed bumps, etc.)

Provide an enlargement plan of alternative B.

Like the visitor center design, including the slate.

I am a member of "Leadership Lewis" class of 20.
I was a volunteer at the rededication of the Meriwether Lewis Monument. This event was very well received by the people of Hohenwald, Lewis County Tennessee as well as others from different areas of Tennessee and the country as a whole. Even in the rain it was well attended.
I have lived in Lewis County since 1976 and I have watched it grow.
I would like to voice my support for the Visitors Center at the Meriwether Lewis Monument and Park. This would help the people of Lewis County tremendously by bringing more visitors to our area. I think it would have a positive effect on the local economy as well as enrich us culturally.
I have received the "Environmental Assessment Development Concept Plan" alternatives A & B.
I would like to voice my support for Alternative A.

Jerry Mann
402 West Fourth Ave
Hohenwald, TN. 38462
Phone: 931-796-0713

1/11/02

DEAR SUPERINTENDENT SIMPSON,
AFTER READING THE ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT AND DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT PLAN FOR PROPOSED VISITOR CENTER AT THE MERIWETHER LEWIS SITE I WOULD LIKE TO OFFER MY COMMENTS.
I TEND TO AGREE WITH ALTERNATIVE SITE A. WITH THE IDEA BEHIND BUILDING A VISITOR CENTER BEING TO DRAW MORE VISITORS THE VISITOR CENTER WILL NEED MORE PARKING SPACE THAN IS CURRENTLY AVAILABLE. ALTERNATIVE SITE B WILL NOT PROVIDE ANY ADDITIONAL SPACE THAN IS ALREADY THERE.

	SUPERINTENDENT
	ADMINISTRATION
	MAINTENANCE
	RANGER ACTIVITIES
	RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
	MANAGEMENT ANALYST
	DSC
	ACTION BY:

I ALSO AGREE THAT ALTERNATIVE A WILL GIVE THE MONUMENT AND CEMETARY AREA A MORE PEACEFUL SETTING. TO ME THIS WILL REALLY ENHANCE THE VISITORS EXPERIENCE TO THIS AREA.I ALSO LIKE THE IDEA OF AN INTERPRETIVE TRAIL AND THE AUDIO VISUAL PRESENTATION SPACE. I THINK THAT THE IDEA OF LEARNING MORE ABOUT MERIWETHER LEWIS AND THIS AREA IS VERY IMPORTANT.
ALTERNITIVE A WILL GIVE MORE SPACE FOR EXHIBITS.THAT ALSO WILL ENHANCE THE VISITORS EXPERIENCEWHILE AT THIS LOCATION.I SAY THIS BECAUSE I AM A HISTORY BUFF.I ENJOY LEARNING ABOUT THE HISTORY OF HISTORICAL SITES AND THE PEOPLE ASSOCIATED WITH THEM. BY HAVING THE EXTRA SPACE OFFERED BY ALTERNATIVE A,IN COMPARISON TO ALTERNATIVE B,THERE WILL BE MORE POTENTIAL FOR LEARNING.
I DO FEEL THAT THERE SHOULD BE MORE ATTENTION TO SECURITY THAN IS CURRENTLY AT THE SITE. I VISIT THE SITE FROM TIME TO TIME BECAUSE I ENJOY THE PEACEFUL SURROUNDINGS. I HAVE NOTICED RECENTLY THAT THE EXHIBITS IN THE CABIN HAVE BEEN BEING STOLEN. TO ME THIS IS A DISGRACE.IF MORE ATTENTION TO SECURITY IS NOT GIVEN TO THE PROPOSED VISITOR CENTER THEN WE WILL HAVE THE SAME PROBLEM THAT WE ARE CURRENTLY FACING.WE DO NOT NEED THAT.
SINCE WE ARE COMING UP ON THE BICENTENNIAL OF THE LEWIS AND CLARK EXPEDITION IT WOULD REALLY BE A DISGRACE IF WE DO NOT DEAL WITH THIS ISSUEAND THEN WHEN WE DO HAVE VISITORS,PARTICULARILY DURING THAT TIME,THEY HAVE A NEGATIVE LEARNING EXPERIENCE BECAUSE PARTS OF THE EXHIBITS HAVE BEEN STOLEN.THIS WOULD NOT REFLECT WELL ON THE LOCAL COMMUNITY OR THE NATCHEZ TRACE PARKWAY,NATIONAL PARK SERVICE AND THE OFFICIALS ASSOCIATED WITH THEM.
WE NEED TO BE PROUD AND PROTECTIVE OF WHAT WE HAVE.I LOOK FORWARD TO THE BICENTENNIAL OF THE LEWIS AND CLARK EXPEDITION AND ANY EVENTS BEING PLANNED FOR OUR AREA IN CONJUNCTION WITH IT.
WE HAVE A GREAT POTENTIAL FOR A BIG INCREASE OF TOURISM TO THIS AREA PARTICUILARILY DURING THAT TIME.I FEEL THAT THE PROPOSED VISITOR CENTER WILL BE A BIG BOOST TO THE LEARNING EXPERIENCE THAT FUTURE VISITORS WILL RECIEVE IF WE TAKE PROPER CARE OF IT AND THE SURROUNDING AREAS.
AS FOR THE ENVIROMENT ,FROM WHAT I READ IN THE PLANS,I FEEL THAT THE UTMOST CARE IS BEING PANNED TO PROTECT AND PRESERVE THE SITE AND SURROUNDING AREA.
IT IS MY HOPE THAT YOU WILL MOVE FORWARD WITH THE VISITOR CENTER ON ALTERNATIVE SITE A.

THANK YOU,

Jim Belew

JIM BELEW

THANKS AGAIN FOR ALLOWING ME TO EXPRESS MY OPINIONS AND COMMENTS IN THIS MATTER.

Date: 12/4/01 10:31 AM
Sender: NATR Superintendent
To: Craig Stubblefield; NATR Resource Management
Priority: Normal
Subject: Fwd:Re: Meiwether Lewis DEA Press Release

Forward Header

Subject: Re: Meiwether Lewis DEA Press Release
Author: MLewisNut@aol.com
Date: 12/3/01 9:14 PM

Dear Marty,

First of all, I want to officially thank you and the Superintendent and all the staff for a most memorable and happy experience at the rededication of the Meriwether Lewis monument on October 11. I apologize for not writing sooner, but right after the dedication I had a schedule of commitments which kept me breathless until now. At long last I finally am catching up on my thank yous for October and November.

I received the Env. Assessment and Development Concept Plan for the Meriwether Lewis Site. I am excited about Plan A, especially, and would like to be as helpful as possible in the interpretation literature.

The reason I favor plan A in the site selection of the visitor's center is that it spreads out the impact and makes the whole experience more meaningful. If you crowd it all into the current parking lot area it will be less effective. It is embarrassing that no interpretation attention has been given this site since the Army ran it, other than the last two years. It is long overdue and should be done as well as possible. I hope it is not short changed. Alternative C is not even worth mentioning.

I plan to send out a letter in January to members of the family telling them of my experience in October with a copy of my talk and will send you a copy.
Also I will be speaking to our Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation North Carolina chapter in January and I want to bring them up to date on what is happening at Hohenwald. A chapter is in the formation stage at Hohenwald, TN. A third, the Ohio River Chapter, is also driving distance from Hohenwald . I hope all three of these groups will be helpful to you. There are some very knowledgeable people in all these chapters. They can help you with research and scholarship.

I cannot attend the public meeting on Dec. 11 but will put out the word to others.

Please do keep me on your mailing list for all events dealing with Hohenwald.
I and other family members are intensely interested in plans for the park.

Sincerely,

Jane Henley, President, Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Inc.
Received: from imo-d06.mx.aol.com ([205.188.157.38]) by ccmail.itd.nps.gov
with
SMTP
(IMA Internet Exchange 3.13) id 00F612C0; Mon, 3 Dec 2001 21:11:03 -0500
Received: from MLewisNut@aol.com
by imo-d06.mx.aol.com (mail_out_v31_r1.9.) id z.2b.1f5a0881 (16633);
Mon, 3 Dec 2001 21:14:04 -0500 (EST)
From: MLewisNut@aol.com
Message-ID: <2b.1f5a0881.293d8b6c@aol.com>
Date: Mon, 3 Dec 2001 21:14:04 EST
Subject: Re: Meiwether Lewis DEA Press Release
To: NATR_Superintendent@nps.gov, turnbow@globalnetlink.net,
guybenson@prodigy.net, skipj@one.net
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="US-ASCII"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
X-Mailer: AOL 5.0 for Mac sub 7

Tony L. Turnbow
112 S. Maple St.
Hohenwald, TN 38462

December 5, 2001

Superintendent Wendell Simpson
Natchez Trace Parkway
2680 Natchez Trace Parkway
Tupelo, Mississippi 38804

Dear Superintendent Simpson:

Thank you for sending a copy of the Environmental Assessment & Development Concept Plan for the Meriwether Lewis Site and the opportunity to provide comments. The designers have done an excellent job. The plan is sensitive to all the concerns we expressed at the public hearing.

Alternative "A" seems to be the logical choice. The only hesitation in supporting that option is that the long porch on Alternative "B" would be much better for the visitor experience. It will encourage visitors to remain longer at the site; for example, one spouse may enjoy sitting on the porch or entertain small children there while the other spouse takes time to explore the exhibits. A long porch with chairs or rockers also subliminally invites the visitor to stay and enjoy the site. A wraparound porch along the exterior wall of the exhibit room would not interfere with the overall design. I encourage you to consider extending the porch if Alternative "A" is selected.

The plan states that the interior will have a wood floor, wood ceiling and drywall. I suggest that the plan add that trim detail and selection of doors and hardware complement the structure. The Gulf Shores visitor center exterior, for example, blends with the environment on the outside, but looks modern on the inside. A modern or functional interior look will soon appear dated to this period. Use of wide wood trim and heavy paneled doors with hardware that complements the exterior will give the building a more timeless appearance. Furthermore, the plan suggests that natural materials would be used on the roof and I think it would be good if natural materials were specified.

The small memorial plaza is needed; however, I suggest that the memorial be something that has a real presence on its own, something that is soaring and inspiring. It needs to let the visitor know that this is a site of national importance and give some measure of the man for whom it is created. Does this plan need to include a design for such a memorial or state its specifications?

Finally, this plan does not specifically address how the Grinder's Stand foundation is to be made available for viewing or interpreted. Its suggestion of interpreting the site in the Cabin is good.

12/05/2001 WED 14:14 FAX 002/003

I would renew my encouragement to expose more of the foundation of the Stand, perhaps through an archaeological dig. The Hermitage in Nashville has established an ongoing dig of its grounds and the results have been very beneficial. So much is unknown about Grinder's Stand that a dig could have positive educational and historical benefits. The CCC improvements should be made available for viewing also.

We sincerely appreciate the attention the Park Service is giving to the Meriwether Lewis site. The high quality of the designs in this plan reflects your sincerity in giving the visitor a much better understanding of Meriwether Lewis and in properly making the site available to the public. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Tony L. Turnbow

DEAR SUPERINTENDENT SIMPSON,
I WOULD LIKE TO HAVE A COPY OF THE DRAFT ENVIROMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE MERIWETHER LEWIS SITE DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT PLAN. I THINK THAT THE FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF THAT SITE IS A VERY GOOD IDEA. MY FAMILY AND I LIVE JUST A FEW MILES FROM THERE AND I VISIT THAT SITE ,AS WELL AS OTHER LOCAL SITES UP AND DOWN THE TRACE, FAIRLY OFTEN.
I AM AN AMATEUR HISTORY BUFF.I WAS PRESENT AT THE MERIWETHER LEWIS MONUMENT REDEDICATION CEREMONY IN OCTOBER AND I THOUGHT EVERYTHING WENT REAL WELL IN SPITE OF THE WEATHER.MY WIFE AND I HAVE ALSO WENT TO SERAVAL OF THE PROGRAMS PUT ON BY RANGER PEGGY SCHAUERBAUM,SORRY ABOUT THE SPELLING BUT IM SURE YOU WILL KNOW WHO I MEAN,AND THEY WERE VERY INFORMATIVE.ALSO SHE DID AEXCELLENT JOB WITH THE PROGRAMS. I LOOK FORWARD TO HEARING FROM YOU.
KEEP EP THE GOOD WORK.

SINCERLY YOURS,

Jim Belew

JIM BELEW
155 BLUEBIRD RD.
SUMMERTOWN,TN. 38483

12/11/01

P.S. Thanks Again.

Mr. Jim Belew Sent 12/6/01
155 Belew Rd.
Summertown, TN 38483

Add to database
& Send to Craig
who will send
to Bill.

JAM 12/6/01

SIGN IN PLEASE

Terry Bunch

Raymond D. Graves

Tony Twyson

Delton Mayberry

Joey Parton

Roger E. McFarland

Joseph N. Rohn

Susan Filson

Diana Pierce

Malcom George

Charles Cassity

Jerry L. Mercer

Debbie Landers

Annette Perry

Danny Spears

Public Meeting Comments for Meriwether Lewis Site
December 11, 2001

1. **Standing water / Drainage concerns on site at**
2. **Like porch on building "B" put on plan "A" If site A is chosen.**
3. **Look at wrap around porch with rockers, etc.**
4. **Interior finishes match exterior approach.**
5. **Fireplace in building**
6. **Allow portion of exhibit space to have racks and stands for sales outlet**
7. **Remove window in building "B" (Ranger Office) to allow room for another staff person**
8. **Make area labeled "work" on "A" or "B" a storage area for sales outlet**
9. **Offset window in "B" and door in "A" to allow for sales area at entrance**

Sue Filson

Lisa Jean H.

Alternative A

Location

Mission Hills

Fire Station

Yucaipa for

Progress

Mission Range

Mtns

I believe Alternative A would be best for many reasons, including traffic flow and maintaining the serenity of the area.

Alternative C should not be an option. The park needs and deserves a nice visitor center.

Annette Peavy
309 Park Ave. South
Hohenwald, Tn. 38462

Alternative A is best option in my opinion

Note 12/1/01

Human world Meeting

I am 100% in favor
The Plans and Improvements
To the Merced Mc Lewis
National Monument McLewis
Bond - I Do Favor the Site Me
Alternative B. In fact That
This would Enhance Traffic
Flow Due to the Size and will
Only Team to Promote

Maywood Does
She Also Pledged
Her Support to Site

I would like
#1 Hunter B — with
larger porch —

- Build the Visitor Center -
Both plans have their merits -
Could not choose —

Rodger E. McDonald
12/11/01

EDAW

MEMORANDUM

EDAW INC
THE BILTMORE
817 WEST PEACHTREE STREET, NW
SUITE 770
ATLANTA GEORGIA
30308

TEL 404 870 5339
FAX 404 870 6590
www.edaw.com

TO	Craig Stubblefield, Chief of Resource Management US Department of the Interior National Park Service Natchez Trace Parkway 2680 Natchez Trace Parkway Tupelo, MS 38804 P: 662-680-4004
FROM	Tod J. Stanton, ASLA
DATE	12.17.01
CC	file
SUBJECT	Public Meeting & Open House for Draft EA/DCP

MEETING NOTES

A public meeting & open house for the Draft Environmental Assessment and Development Concept Plans was conducted December 11, 2001 in Hohenwald, Tennessee. In attendance was the entire project team from the National Park Service, Tod Stanton from EDAW and Erin Christman from Surber Barber Choate & Hertlein Architects.

The meeting lasted two hours from 6pm to 8pm local time. The goal of the meeting was to inform the public of the status of the project, answer questions and gather feedback on which of the two proposed sites, A or B, was more appealing to the public. The number of visitors was less than twenty with everyone agreeing that the material presented was of high quality. The majority of the public stated that site A was the preferred location of the visitor site.

In addition, a few specific comments were made and are listed as follows:

1. Site A has a few "wet areas" in and around the main access drive to the Monument.
2. The Visitor Center floorplan for Site A should have a larger front porch, maybe in a wrap around style to have additional outdoor sitting areas under the protection of the roofline.
3. The Visitor Center should have a fireplace.

These notes were prepared by Tod Stanton, ASLA of EDAW, Inc. Please contact the office of EDAW, Inc in Atlanta if corrections or amendments to these notes are required.

End of meeting notes

APPENDIX B: SCHEMATIC NARRATIVE AND ESTIMATED DESIGN COSTS

SURBER BARBER
CHOATE & HERTLEIN
ARCHITECTS INC.

TRANSMITTAL

☐ MAIL ☐ DELIVER ☐ FAX FAX NUMBER: _____ TOTAL PAGES: _____

DATE: 11/6/01

TO: Tod Stanton

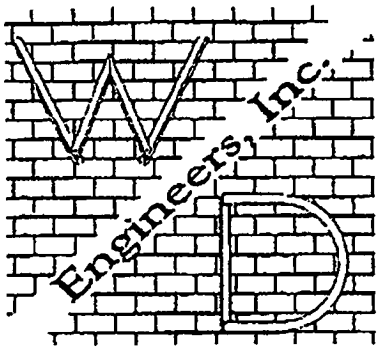
COMPANY: EDAW Inc.
The Biltmore
817 West Peachtree Street NW, Suite 770
Atlanta, Georgia 30308

FROM: Barbara Beck

PROJECT: Meriwether Lewis Visitor's Center

Schematic Drawings & eng. narratives
for your review.

cc Susan Smith



WEEMS/DOAR ENGINEERS, INC.
3104 Mercer University Drive
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FAXMITTAL

TO: Barbara Black
COMPANY: SBC&H
PHONE NO.:
CONTENTS: Schematic - Structural Narrative

SENT FROM: Jack Weems
W/D INC. JOB NO.:
JOB NAME: Meriwether Lewis Visitor's Center
DATE: 11/2/01 **TIME:** 2:54 PM
TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES (THIS IS PAGE ONE): 2
PLEASE CONTACT WEEMS/DOAR, INC. IF ALL PAGES ARE NOT RECEIVED

REMARKS:

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JACK WEEMS, P.E.

DAVID DOAR, P.E.
(1928-1987)

November 2, 2001

MERIWETHER LEWIS VISITOR CENTER
STRUCTURAL NARRATIVE
SCHEMATIC

Roof
Wood roof trusses at 24" on center with 3/4" T&G plywood deck. Conventional trusses will be used in all areas except for exhibit room where scissor trusses will be used to form a trey ceiling.

Walls
Interior load bearing walls will be 3 5/8" x 18 gage steel studs at 16" on center. Exterior walls will be 8" CMU with #5 at 48" on center with 2000 psi grout.

Foundations
Wall footings will be 2'-0x12" thick continuous concrete footings with 2-#5. Column footings will be 3'-0x3'-0x12" thick with 3-#5 EW. Slab on grade will be 4" thick concrete with fiber mesh on compacted crusher run.

MERIWETHER LEWIS VISITOR CENTER

(100% Schematic)

Civil Narrative

The project site is located along the Natchez Trace Parkway in the vicinity of Hohenwald, Tennessee near the existing Meriwether Lewis monument site. Two site alternates have been proposed for study. It is our charge to investigate the issues related to sewage disposal, water supply and site storm drainage. Our discussions will deal with the physical development of these features as well as cost associated with developing these features.

Sewage Disposal

The proposed site is located in an area not served by a public sewer system. This would require the investigation into the ability to utilize a conventional septic disposal system for the site. Both sites are located in undisturbed wooded areas. Neither site would have an advantage over the other at this point in the process.

The first step in the process would be to contact the local agent of the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation Groundwater Division to see if septic disposal is acceptable for the type of facility. This person will evaluate the site based on projected loading and could possibly approve the site at that point. A more likely scenario would be that he recommends a soil scientist study the site for the presence of acceptable soils for an underground sewage disposal system.

The soil scientist would review the site taking random soil samples from the area and log those samples as to their characteristics. He would then mark the areas of acceptable soils on the ground so that they may be accurately located on a topo plot by a licensed surveyor. The soils map would show all site improvements planned as well. This soil map would then be submitted to the TDEC representative for review and approval. Normal cost for developing the soils map including the soil scientist time and the surveyors time would be approximately $2,000. Should the TDEC representative request a high density soils map of the area, a grid of 50' centers would be laid out by a licensed surveyor on the site and soils samples taken at each node. This would be much more expensive than previously outlined.

Upon approval of the soils area, the TDEC representative would issue a septic tank permit showing the installation to be followed for this location. An approved installer must be used to set the septic system in place. Traditional cost for installation of a system such as this would be in the $3,500 - $4,500 range. Cost factors may be affected in the event rock is present and the amount of fill lines required by the permit.

Water Supply

There is no access to a public water supply in the area of the proposed sites. Our charge is to investigate the use of a well as a public water supply for the site. There are other existing wells in the area supplying water to facilities for their use. Any system providing water for over 25 people at least 6 weeks out of the year qualifies as a public water system. The drilling of a well on this site to supply water will classify it as a public

water system. This means that all plans for the well as well as the piping, storage and treatment facilities for the water will have to be approved by the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation Division of Water Supply.

The treatment system for the well water could be as simple as a chlorination system or could get involved with metals or suspended solids. Periodic sampling will be required and test data submitted to the Division of Water Supply for this system.

Another factor with a well-supplied system could be the volume of demand for the site. If the supply from the well is not at a rate, which can keep up with instantaneous demand, a storage tank may need to be located on site. Again this would need to be approved by Division of Water Supply officials.

The cost associated with this process is very unpredictable. The depth of the well is a big factor. The nature of the water is also a big factor in the process. Until a well is drilled on site and samples taken, there is no good way to assess this situation. Neither site has advantages or disadvantages based on our knowledge at this time.

Site Drainage at Location A

The documents from your office refer to the site near the intersection of the off ramp from the Natchez Trace and the road to the monument as site "A". On the day I made a site inspection, this area had some flowing water along the road to the monument. The overall site area is very flat with a good stand of older trees. There are culverts located at the intersection previously mentioned to remove water from this area. Without a detailed topographic map of the area it is difficult to assess the nature of the storm water drainage in this area. My first thoughts would be that the site where the building is to be located would need to be elevated two to three feet to insure no water stands around the building. The ditch/stream along the road could be enhanced to better define the waterway and provide a scenic amenity to the site. To raise the area around the building 2 feet to the subgrade of the building, which would let the building be another 8" to 12" above that elevation, would require approximately 6,000 cubic yards of material. Again, without a topographic survey this is an educated guess. Normally, fill material hauled from off site, placed and compacted would cost approximately $8 per cubic yard. This would give a cost of $48,000 for fill material at this location. Based on visual evidence the day of the site visit, other than raising the building elevation slightly, we saw no evidence of other drainage problems.

MERIWETHER LEWIS VISITOR CENTER

(100% Schematic)

Electrical Narrative

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS, EQUIPMENT AND MATERIALS:

The electrical section shall consist of interior and exterior systems including but not limited to the following:

a. Service entrance and panelboard
b. Lighting
c. Equipment connections
d. Electrical devices
e. Voice and data communications raceway
f. Life safety alarm system

Applicable Codes and Standards

a. Standard Building code
b. National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)
c. National Electrical Code, 1999 edition
d. Local Electrical Ordinances
e. Underwriters Laboratories (U.L.)
f. The Americans with Disabilities Act

ELECTRICAL SERVICE AND DISTRIBUTION:

Service to the facility shall be provided by the local electric utility via a power company pad mount transformer. The service voltage shall be 120/240V, 1 phase 3 wire.

The main electrical service shall consist of a 225 ampere panel rated as service entrance equipment. All circuit breakers shall be molded case, thermal magnetic, bolt-in, quick make/quick break type.

Provide a concrete encased service entrance ductbank from the utility pad mounted transformer to the main switchboard. The size of the service entrance feeder shall be 1 set of 3-250 kcmill in 4"C.

The contractor shall be responsible for meeting local utility requirements for rough-in, operation, and metering of new electric and telecommunications services to the facility.

Equipment mounting shall be designed to comply with dictated seismic requirements.

BASIC MATERIALS & METHODS

REGULATOR AGENCIES & UTILITIES: Secure and pay for all fees, licenses, permits, inspections. Coordinate with power and communication utilities. Meet all State, County & City Codes.

Provisions Included:

Labor, supplies and materials.
Complete submittals.
Guarantee for one year.
As-built record documents.
Installation of all electrical equipment & connections.
Coordination with other trades.
Material protection.
Excavation, backfilling, cutting, patching and cleaning.

Submit itemized cost of each section by labor and material. Prior approval required for any substitutions.

Materials:

Provide engraved equipment nameplates on all equipment.
Provide 3000 PSI class concrete for bases and backfill.
Provide 3/4" thick A/D fire retardant grade backboards.
Provide all support hardware and systems for electrical work.
Paint all electrical materials exposed to exterior.

CONDUITS

GENERAL:

All wiring for power and systems shall be in conduits, unless otherwise directed.
All conduits shall be concealed where possible (i.e., above ceilings, in walls, in slabs, or underground.)

CONDUIT & FITTINGS:

Exterior and underground locations (use raintight fittings).
Underground locations (use Schedule 40 PVC) turn thru slab with rigid radius elbows.

EMT CONDUIT & FITTINGS:

Compression or set screw fittings indoor concealed dry locations.
Concrete tight fittings in slabs and damp locations.
PVC/EMT conduit in slabs not on grade, dry interior locations.

LIQUID-TIGHT FLEXIBLE METALLIC CONDUIT & FITTINGS: Where motion or vibrations are encountered in damp or wet locations.

FLEXIBLE METALLIC CONDUITS & FITTINGS: Where motion or vibrations are encountered in dry locations.

CONDUIT THRU WALL SEALS: Where crossing between interior/exterior or damp locations.

CONDUIT FIRE SEALS: Where passing thru fire rated construction.

LOW VOLTAGE CONDUCTORS

GENERAL: Provide conductors for all circuiting, wiring and systems.

CONDUCTOR TYPE & USES:

#10 and smaller - solid copper THHN/THWN-2 color coded.
#8 and larger - stranded copper THHN/THWN-2 black jacket (provide color tape).

CONNECTORS & TERMINATORS:

Twist on type for #8 and smaller copper conductors.
Set screw/bolted type for #4 and larger copper conductors.
Hydraulic compression type for all aluminum conductors (where permitted).

WIRING DEVICES

GENERAL: Provide wiring devices for all areas. Provide dedicated devices for all equipment, items, appliances, etc. All raceways shall be concealed.

15A DUPLEX RECEPTACLES :

125V/15A/2P/3W/G - NEMA 5-15R type.
Arrow Hart 5262-* or equal (color by A/E).

20A SINGLE & DUPLEX RECEPTACLES:

125V/20A/2P/3W/G - NEMA 5-20R type.
Arrow Hart 5361-* (single) or 5362-* (duplex) or equal.

20A GFCI DUPLEX RECEPTACLE:

Duplex, feed-thru type with test/reset buttons.
Arrow Hart GF5342-* or equal (color by A/E).

SLIDER TYPE INCANDESCENT DIMMERS: Slide operated, solid-state with RFI filtering. 120V/60 Hz, 2000 watt rated unless otherwise noted. Lutron Nova Series or equal by Prescolite or Lightolier.

FLUSH MOUNTED COVERPLATE:

Single or multi-gang to match device type.
Medium size (4-7/8"H) standard depth, smooth finish.
Nylon or urea (0.100" thick), color by A/E.
Coordinate telephone/CRT coverplates with owner.

SURFACE MOUNTED DEVICE COVERPLATES:

Single or multi-gang to match configuration.

Corrosion-resistant steel with rounded corners & edging.

WEATHERPROOF DEVICE COVERPLATES:

Hinged & gasketed with spring loaded closers.
302 stainless steel or corrosion-resistant material.

TIME SWITCHES:

7 day dial DPDT type time switch.
Self-starting synchronous motor with 16 hour carry-over.
120V motor per connections.
Surface mounted NEMA 1 enclosure.

PHOTOELECTRIC CONTROL SWITCHES:

Raintight photoelectric self-contained photocell switch.
SPST contact rated 2000W at indicated voltage.

LIGHTING CONTACTORS:

Multi-pole contactor(s) in NEMA 1 enclosure(s).
20A/600V rated contacts, number of poles as scheduled.
Mechanically held with coil clearing contacts.
Operating coil to match control characteristics with H-O-A switch.

BOXES

GENERAL:

Provide boxes for all connections, devices, system, etc.
Coordinate box sizes with structure to which it will be secured.

BOX TYPES:

Interior stamped steel for indoors dry flush mounted devices.
Masonry/tile for indoors dry flush mounted devices.
Concrete boxes for flush mounting in poured concrete.
Cast metal boxes for surface mounted devices.
Cast floor boxes for flush-in-floor devices.
Junction & pull boxes as required or needed.

GROUNDING

GENERAL:

Provide grounding of entire electrical system per NFPA-70-250.

Ground all receptacles, switches, fixtures and devices.
Provide a ground conductor in all flexible conduits and PVC.
Ground service transformer.
Ground the telephone service and leave 6 foot tail wire (#6 AWG) at each backboard.

GROUND RODS:

Steel core copper-clad, 3/4" x 10' long.
Cadweld all underground and structural ground connections.

GROUNDING SYSTEM ELECTRODES (Bond to each):

Main metallic water pipe.
Structural steel building frame.
Concrete-encased footing electrode.
3 ground rods spaced 12' apart in an equilateral triangle.

OVERCURRENT PROTECTIVE DEVICES:

Provide as scheduled.
Refer to overcurrent protective devices.

LABELS: Label each device with rating and identification of item served.

PANELBOARDS

GENERAL: Provide panels to serve lighting, mechanical systems equipment, convenience outlets, and miscellaneous power.

LABELING: Labeled UL 67 and 50; NEMA 250 and PB1; NFPA 70-384 and 373.

RATINGS:

Voltage, phase, ampacity and devices as scheduled.
Series rated and labeled, unless indicated otherwise.

ENCLOSURE: Flush or surface mounted NEMA 1 enclosure.

PANELBOARD INTERIOR:

Factory assembled, double row construction.
Staggered numbering, sequence phased.
Copper or aluminum busing.
Full ampacity phase & neutral bus, 50% ground bus.

LOW VOLTAGE OVERCURRENT PROTECTIVE DEVICES

GENERAL: Provide overcurrent protective (O.C.P.) devices as required by code and/or otherwise prescribed.

MOLDED CASE (MC) CIRCUIT BREAKERS:

Thermal-magnetic, bolt-in, quick-make/quick-break type.
Trip free operation with ON, OFF & TRIPPED position.
Monolithic tie-handle common trip and common reset multi-pole breakers.
Trip rating molded on handle or face.
Lugs to match cable type terminations.
Single pole 20 ampere breakers to be "SWITCHING" rated.

DISCONNECTS:

Labeled per UL #98.
NEMA KS-1 heavy duty type, load make/break rated.
NEMA 1 enclosure indoors, NEMA 3R for damp/wet locations.
Voltage, poles, amperage, fusible as required.
Equipped with both isolated neutral and ground lugs.
Accept Class H, J, or R fuse with rejection features.
Interrupting rating of 200,000 RMS amps (with fuse).

FUSES:

Class L (for protection over 600 amperes)
Bussman HI-CAP KRP-C
Gould-Shawmut: AMP-TRAP-A4BY
Class RK1 (for protection up to 600 amperes)
Bussman: LIMITRON LPN (250V) or LPS (600V)
Gould-Shawmut: AMP TRAP 11 A2D (250V) or A6D (660V)

EQUIPMENT CONNECTIONS & CONTROL WIRING

GENERAL:

Motors are furnished and installed under other specification sections.
Control and interlock wiring is furnished and installed under other specification sections.
Individually mounted starters are furnished and installed under other specification sections.

Provide power wiring complete to all items.
Coordinate actual equipment characteristics with drawings and mechanical divisions.
Label all equipment and over-current protective devices.

LIGHTING FIXTURES

GENERAL: Provide for a complete lighting system as prescribed or indicated.

Outdoor lighting shall be controlled via photocell/time clock.

LIGHTING FIXTURE SCHEDULE: Refer to the "LIGHTING FIXTURE SCHEDULE" (to be defined) for individual fixture/ manufacturer descriptions.

Outdoor lighting shall be metal halide. Light fixtures with battery back up shall be provided.

FLUORESCENT BALLAST: All fluorescent ballast shall be electronic UL listed and CBM certified.

COMPACT FLUORESCENT BALLAST: All compact fluorescent ballasts shall be electronic UL listed and CBM certified.

H.I.D. BALLAST: Constant wattage type, high power factor (90% minimum), Class H insulation, -20^0 F. lamp starting.

LAMPS: Lamp types shall be by GE, Osram Sylvania or Phillips.

TELEPHONE/RACEWAY SYSTEM

SYSTEM DESCRIPTION: Provide a complete system of raceways for telephone equipment backboards, and power connections for all equipment connections. The telephone equipment, installation, conductors and wiring are not in contract (NIC).

QUALITY ASSURANCE:

Shop Drawings/Product Data - The Contractor shall submit for approval by the Architect and Engineer data of materials and equipment to be incorporated into the work. Submittals shall include complete descriptive material, electrical characteristics and photometric data for lighting fixtures. Provide shop drawings/product data on the following:

a. Lighting fixtures
b. Devices
c. Panelboards

Obtain all permits and inspections for the installation of this work and pay all charges incident thereto. Deliver the Owner all certificates of said inspection issued by authorities having jurisdiction.

The components of the electrical systems furnished under this division of the Specifications shall be warranted for a period of one year from the date of acceptance

thereof, either for beneficial use or final acceptance, whichever is earlier, against defective materials, design, and workmanship.

Review all Specification sections and drawings for equipment requiring electrical service. Provide service to and make connections to all such equipment.

GENERAL:

All materials shall be new.
All materials shall be U.L. listed and bear the U.L. label.
Materials of the same type shall be the product of one manufacturer.
Where equipment, materials or systems are specified by designation of manufacturer, such designation is intended to convey the minimum requirements for construction, electrical characteristics and ratings, and operating function. Equipment having electrical characteristics and ratings, construction features and operating functions not less than those specified shall be acceptable upon approval of the Architect and Engineer. Submit for approval all substitutions as required by the contract documents.

MERIWETHER LEWIS VISITOR CENTER
(100% Schematic)

Mechanical Narrative

GENERAL

These documents are a description of the scope of the HVAC systems. Provide complete functional systems including all equipment, controls, piping, ductwork and electrical coordination. Include all fees, permits and testing required.

Heating and Cooling Systems

All new HVAC Systems to consist of direct expansion air conditioning/heat pump units with outdoor units located outside the building and fan coil units located inside in approximate location to each area they serve. Fresh air shall be provided through louvers or recovery intake hoods.

Space Requirement: Fan coil units to be located in the mechanical room. Condensing unit to be located outside.

Provide exhaust systems for toilets, based on 2 cfm per square foot, including fans, ductwork, discharge louver or roof cap.

Provide ventilation for electrical room.

Fan Coil units shall have filtration, Filter efficiency rating to be 35%.

MANUFACTURER

Carrier, First Company, McQuay, Trane, or York.

TEST AND BALANCE

DESCRIPTION OF WORK

All air systems to be tested and balanced by independent agency certified member of the Associated Air Balance Council or the National Environmental Balancing Bureau.

INSULATION

DESCRIPTION OF WORK

Provide insulation for all supply, return and outside air ducts. Provide insulation for refrigerant pipes.

AIR DISTRIBUTION/DUCTWORK

DESCRIPTION OF WORK

Air distribution shall be constant volume with ceiling diffusers with flexible ductwork connection.

Air supply and exhaust ductwork shall be sheet metal ductwork. Return air shall be ducted return.

PRODUCTS

Ceiling diffusers shall be steel construction, adjustable type, louver face.

MANUFACTURES

Grilles, Registers Diffusers: Titus, Metal Airea, Krueger.

Fans: Acme, Penn, Greenheck or Cook.

AUTOMATIC CONTROLS

PRODUCTS

Provide all smoke detectors and firestats to comply with Life Safety Code and NFPA 90A.

Programmable thermostat shall be provided for each air conditioning unit.

MERIWETHER LEWIS VISITOR CENTER
(100% Schematic)

Plumbing System Narrative

GENERAL

The work under this Section shall be to provide a complete plumbing system. All items of work, of cost and expense of any nature whatsoever belonging with or necessary to the completion of work called for in this Narrative or in the Contract Documents are hereby specified to be included in this Contract.

All equipment and materials mentioned in this narrative shall be furnished, except where otherwise specifically noted, completely installed, adjusted, and left in a safe and satisfactory operating condition. All accessories, appliances and connections necessary for the operation of the equipment shall be furnished and installed.

It shall be the Contractor's duty to perform the work and provide the materials covered by this narrative in conformance with all ordinances and regulations of all authorities having jurisdiction. The Contractor shall obtain and pay for all permits, connection, and inspection fees as required for the complete installation of the plumbing systems.

Equipment furnished shall be guaranteed for a period of one (1) year from date of acceptance.

PIPING

Waste and vent piping above slab shall be service weight cast iron soil pipe and fittings, ASTM A74-1987, with no-hub coupling joints.

Waste and vent piping below slab on grade shall be service weight cast iron soil pipe and fittings. ASTM A74-1987, with gasketed modified hub and spigot joints, ASTM C564, 1988.

Domestic hot and cold water piping above grade shall be Type "L" hard drawn copper tubing with brass sweat fittings and joints of 95-5 solder.

FIXTURES

Public water closets shall be wall hung, flush valve, water saving, vitreous china with white open front solid plastic seat with check hinge. Fixtures shall be equal to American Standard Model No. 2257.103.020

Staff water closet shall be floor mounted, tank type , water saving, vitreous china with white open front solid plastic seat with cover. Fixture shall be equal to American Standard Model No. 2998.012

Public lavatories shall be vitreous china fitted with a hot and cold water metering faucet with flow restrictions. Fixtures shall be equal to American Standard Model No. 0496.011

Staff lavatory shall be wall mounted vitreous china fitted with a single lever faucet. Fixture shall be equal to American Standard Model No. 0355.012.

Urinal shall be wall hung, vitreous china, flush valve equal to American Standard 6561.017.020.

Electric water coolers will be type selected by Architect. Cooler will produce 50 degrees F water with a 80 degree F inlet temperature. Fixtures shall be equal to Halsey Taylor Model No. OVL-ESR.

Hot water shall be provided from a 40-gallon electric water heater to the fixtures and equipment requiring service and a recirculation system with pump shall be piped back to the heater.

Fixtures shall be provided in each toilet room to meet ADA requirements.

Floor drains with trap primers will be provided in each toilet room. Drains for mechanical equipment will be provided as required.

Hose bibbs will be provided along the exterior building.

Project: Meriwether Lewis National Monument - Scheme A
Project No 01140-A
Landscape Architect. EDAW

Phase Cost Model
Estimate Date 28 February 2002
Revision Date. 15 March 2002

CODE	COMPONENT DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	UNIT	LABOR UNIT	MATERIAL UNIT	LABOR	MATERIAL	TOTAL
A 001	Selective Clearing and Grubbing	4	ACRES	4,600.00	1,200 00	18,400	4,800	23,200
A 002	Grading	4,500	CY	2 25	1 50	10,125	6,750	16,875
A 003	Trail Surface - Edged Pea Gravel	3,200	LF	1.50	2 55	4,800	8,160	12,960
A 004	Sidewalks	2,046	SF	2.40	1 10	4,910	2,251	7,161
A 005	Asphalt Paving & Striping	1,419	SY	3 75	9 25	5,321	13,126	18,447
A 006	Memorial Wall	1	LS	5,000 00	5,000.00	5,000	5,000	10,000
A 007	Landscaping and Grassing	1	LS	50,000.00	50,000 00	50,000	50,000	100,000
A 008	Site Lighting	30	EACH	375 00	950 00	11,250	28,500	39,750
A 009	Interpretive Stations	3	EACH	500 00	1,500.00	1,500	4,500	6,000
A 010	Remove Existing Parking Lot	0	SF	0 45	0 08	0	0	0
A 011	Wall Footings	17	CY	60 00	110 00	1,020	1,870	2,890
A 012	Column Footings	16	CY	75.00	110 00	1,200	1,760	2,960
A 013	Slab-on-Grade	4,806	SF	1 25	2 75	6,008	13,217	19,224
A 014	Roof Trusses	5,468	HSF	1.10	1 45	6,015	7,929	13,943
A 015	Roof Decking	6,113	SF	0 48	0 90	2,934	5,502	8,436
A 016	Dormer Framing	3	EACH	450 00	250 00	1,350	750	2,100
A 017	Attic Platforms	2,000	SF	1 75	2 00	3,500	4,000	7,500
A 018	Asphalt Shingles	6,113	SF	1 00	0 45	6,113	2,751	8,864
A 019	Ceiling Insulation	3,476	SF	0 16	0 36	556	1,251	1,808
A 020	Roof Flashing	54	LF	2 50	3 25	135	176	311
A 021	Gutters	320	LF	3 75	4.25	1,200	1,360	2,560
A 022	Downspouts	100	LF	3 75	4 50	375	450	825
A 023	Roof Accessories	1	LS	250 00	250 00	250	250	500
A 024	Interior Wythe - Gyp	2,040	SF	0 55	0 45	1,122	918	2,040
A 026	Metal Framing	2,040	SF	1 80	0 95	3,672	1,938	5,610
A 027	CMU Back-up	2,140	SF	5 00	2 50	10,700	5,350	16,050
A 028	Rigid Insulation	2,140	SF	0 45	1 00	963	2,140	3,103
A 029	Stone Veneer	2,428	SF	13 00	5 00	31,564	12,140	43,704
A 030	Porch Columns	8	EACH	150 00	550 00	1,200	4,400	5,600
A 031	Fascia / Cornice	320	LF	10 00	5 00	3,200	1,600	4,800
A 032	Windows	264	SF	10 50	18 75	2,772	4,950	7,722
A 033	Exterior Doors	4	EACH	250 00	685 00	1,000	2,740	3,740
A 034	Interior Doors	10	EACH	225 00	415 00	2,250	4,150	6,400
A 035	Interior Partitions	2,840	SF	1 60	1 90	4,544	5,396	9,940
A 036	Paint Walls	7,468	SF	0 30	0 20	2,240	1,494	3,734
A 037	Ceramic Wall Tile (6' Wainscot)	852	SF	4 00	3 50	3,408	2,982	6,390
A 038	Wood Flooring	1,385	SF	3 75	4 25	5,194	5,886	11,080
A 039	Ceramic Tile Flooring	550	SF	4 25	3 50	2,338	1,925	4,263
A 040	Carpet	152	SY	4 00	20 00	608	3,040	3,648
A 041	Seal Concrete	174	SF	0 15	0 25	26	44	70
A 042	Stone Flooring @ Porches	1,330	SF	10 00	5 00	13,300	6,650	19,950
A 043	Ceramic Tile Base	220	LF	3 50	3 50	770	770	1,540
A 044	Wood Base	301	LF	4 50	2 25	1,355	677	2,032
A 045	Resilient Base	453	LF	0 55	0 45	249	204	453
A 046	Wood Ceiling	1,256	SF	3 50	2 75	4,396	3,454	7,850
A 047	Acoustical Ceilings	2,220	SF	0 70	1 30	1,554	2,886	4,440
A 048	Porch Soffits	1,330	SF	3 50	2.75	4,655	3,658	8,313
A 049	Eave Soffit	662	SF	3 50	2 75	2,317	1,821	4,138
A 050	Pull-Down Stair	1	EACH	75 00	125.00	75	125	200
A 051	Accessories & Specialties	1	LS	1,000.00	9,000 00	1,000	9,000	10,000

Project. Meriwether Lewis National Monument - Scheme A
Project No 01140-A
Landscape Architect· EDAW

Phase· Cost Model
Estimate Date 28 February 2002
Revision Date 15 March 2002

CODE	COMPONENT DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	UNIT	LABOR UNIT	MATERIAL UNIT	LABOR	MATERIAL	TOTAL
A 052	Base Cabinets	44	LF	45.00	180 00	1,980	7,920	9,900
A 053	Wall Cabinets	28	LF	35.00	125 00	980	3,500	4,480
A 054	Reception Desk	18	LF	55.00	295.00	990	5,310	6,300
A 055	Vanity Tops, Solid Surface	10	LF	25 00	125 00	250	1,250	1,500
A 056	Janitor Closet Shelving	30	LF	4 50	3 00	135	90	225
A 057	Carpeted "Benches"	54	LF	32 00	28.00	1,728	1,512	3,240
A 058	Plumbing	11	FIX	950 00	750 00	10,450	8,250	18,700
A 059	Fire Protection	5,476	SF	1 40	0 45	7,666	2,464	10,131
A 060	HVAC	10	TONS	700 00	1,250 00	7,000	12,500	19,500
A 061	Electrical Power	3,476	SF	1 40	3.50	4,866	12,166	17,032
A 062	Lighting	60	EACH	75 00	160 00	4,500	9,600	14,100
A 063	Special Systems & Communications	3,476	SF	0 50	1 00	1,738	3,476	5,214
A 064	Site Utilities	1	LS	33,000.00	67,000 00	33,000	67,000	100,000
A 065	Septic System	1	LS	2,500 00	1,500 00	2,500	1,500	4,000
A 066	Item	0	SF	0 00	0.00	0	0	0
	Subtotal					326,218	391,226	717,443
	General Conditions	14%				45,670	54,772	100,442
	Subtotal					371,888	445,997	817,885
	Contractor Fee	12%				44,627	53,520	98,146
	Subtotal					416,515	499,517	916,031
	Detailed Design / Market Conditions Contingency	15%				62,477	74,928	137,405
	TOTAL					**$478,992**	**$574,444**	**$1,053,436**

Project Meriwether Lewis National Monument - Scheme B
Project No 01140-B
Landscape Architect. EDAW

Phase Cost Model
Estimate Date 28 February 2002
Revision Date 15 March 2002

CODE	COMPONENT DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	UNIT	LABOR UNIT	MATERIAL UNIT	LABOR	MATERIAL	TOTAL
A 001	Selective Clearing and Grubbing	3	ACRES	4,600.00	1,200 00	13,800	3,600	17,400
A 002	Grading	4,000	CY	2 25	1 50	9,000	6,000	15,000
A 003	Trail Surface - Edged Pea Gravel	3,000	LF	1 50	2 55	4,500	7,650	12,150
A 004	Sidewalks	3,615	SF	2 40	1 10	8,676	3,977	12,653
A 005	Asphalt Paving & Striping	264	SY	3 75	9.25	990	2,442	3,432
A 006	Memorial Wall	1	LS	5,000 00	5,000.00	5,000	5,000	10,000
A 007	Landscaping and Grassing	1	LS	50,000.00	50,000 00	50,000	50,000	100,000
A 008	Site Lighting	20	EACH	375 00	950.00	7,500	19,000	26,500
A 009	Interpretive Stations	3	EACH	500.00	1,500 00	1,500	4,500	6,000
A 010	Topcoat Parking, Re-stripe	1,000	SY	1 85	3.15	1,850	3,150	5,000
A 011	Wall Footings	17	CY	60 00	110 00	1,020	1,870	2,890
A 012	Column Footings	16	CY	75 00	110 00	1,200	1,760	2,960
A 013	Slab-on-Grade	4,806	SF	1 25	2 75	6,008	13,217	19,224
A 014	Roof Trusses	5,468	HSF	1 10	1.45	6,015	7,929	13,943
A 015	Roof Decking	6,113	SF	0 48	0.90	2,934	5,502	8,436
A 016	Dormer Framing	3	EACH	450 00	250 00	1,350	750	2,100
A 017	Attic Platforms	2,000	SF	1 75	2 00	3,500	4,000	7,500
A 018	Asphalt Shingles	6,113	SF	1.00	0 45	6,113	2,751	8,864
A 019	Ceiling Insulation	3,476	SF	0.16	0 36	556	1,251	1,808
A 020	Roof Flashing	54	LF	2 50	3 25	135	176	311
A 021	Gutters	320	LF	3 75	4 25	1,200	1,360	2,560
A 022	Downspouts	100	LF	3 75	4 50	375	450	825
A 023	Roof Accessories	1	LS	250 00	250 00	250	250	500
A 024	Interior Wythe - Gyp	2,040	SF	0 55	0 45	1,122	918	2,040
A 026	Metal Framing	2,040	SF	1 80	0 95	3,672	1,938	5,610
A 027	CMU Back-up	2,140	SF	5 00	2 50	10,700	5,350	16,050
A 028	Rigid Insulation	2,140	SF	0 45	1.00	963	2,140	3,103
A 029	Stone Veneer	2,428	SF	13 00	5 00	31,564	12,140	43,704
A 030	Porch Columns	8	EACH	150 00	550 00	1,200	4,400	5,600
A 031	Fascia / Cornice	320	LF	10 00	5 00	3,200	1,600	4,800
A 032	Windows	264	SF	10 50	18.75	2,772	4,950	7,722
A 033	Exterior Doors	4	EACH	250 00	685.00	1,000	2,740	3,740
A 034	Interior Doors	10	EACH	225 00	415 00	2,250	4,150	6,400
A 035	Interior Partitions	2,840	SF	1 60	1 90	4,544	5,396	9,940
A 036	Paint Walls	7,468	SF	0 30	0 20	2,240	1,494	3,734
A 037	Ceramic Wall Tile (6' Wainscot)	852	SF	4.00	3 50	3,408	2,982	6,390
A 038	Wood Flooring	1,385	SF	3 75	4 25	5,194	5,886	11,080
A 039	Ceramic Tile Flooring	550	SF	4 25	3 50	2,338	1,925	4,263
A 040	Carpet	152	SY	4.00	20 00	608	3,040	3,648
A 041	Seal Concrete	174	SF	0 15	0 25	26	44	70
A 042	Stone Flooring @ Porches	1,330	SF	10 00	5 00	13,300	6,650	19,950
A 043	Ceramic Tile Base	220	LF	3.50	3.50	770	770	1,540
A 044	Wood Base	301	LF	4 50	2.25	1,355	677	2,032
A 045	Resilient Base	453	LF	0 55	0 45	249	204	453
A 046	Wood Ceiling	1,256	SF	3 50	2 75	4,396	3,454	7,850
A 047	Acoustical Ceilings	2,220	SF	0 70	1.30	1,554	2,886	4,440
A 048	Porch Soffits	1,330	SF	3.50	2 75	4,655	3,658	8,313
A 049	Eave Soffit	662	SF	3 50	2.75	2,317	1,821	4,138
A 050	Pull-Down Stair	1	EACH	75 00	125 00	75	125	200
A 051	Accessories & Specialties	1	LS	1,000 00	9,000 00	1,000	9,000	10,000

Project Meriwether Lewis National Monument - Scheme B
Project No · 01140-B
Landscape Architect· EDAW

Phase Cost Model
Estimate Date 28 February 2002
Revision Date 15 March 2002

CODE		COMPONENT DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	UNIT	LABOR UNIT	MATERIAL UNIT	LABOR	MATERIAL	TOTAL
A	052	Base Cabinets	44	LF	45 00	180.00	1,980	7,920	9,900
A	053	Wall Cabinets	28	LF	35 00	125.00	980	3,500	4,480
A	054	Reception Desk	18	LF	55.00	295 00	990	5,310	6,300
A	055	Vanity Tops, Solid Surface	10	LF	25 00	125 00	250	1,250	1,500
A	056	Janitor Closet Shelving	30	LF	4 50	3 00	135	90	225
A	057	Carpeted "Benches"	54	LF	32.00	28 00	1,728	1,512	3,240
A	058	Plumbing	11	FIX	950 00	750 00	10,450	8,250	18,700
A	059	Fire Protection	5,476	SF	1 40	0 45	7,666	2,464	10,131
A	060	HVAC	10	TONS	700.00	1,250 00	7,000	12,500	19,500
A	061	Electrical Power	3,476	SF	1 40	3 50	4,866	12,166	17,032
A	062	Lighting	60	EACH	75 00	160 00	4,500	9,600	14,100
A	063	Special Systems & Communications	3,476	SF	0.50	1.00	1,738	3,476	5,214
A	064	Site Utilities	1	LS	33,000 00	67,000 00	33,000	67,000	100,000
A	065	Septic System	1	LS	2,500 00	1,500 00	2,500	1,500	4,000
A	066	Item	0	SF	0 00	0 00	0	0	0
		Subtotal					317,727	373,458	691,185
		General Conditions	14%				44,482	52,284	96,766
		Subtotal					362,209	425,742	787,950
		Contractor Fee	12%				43,465	51,089	94,554
		Subtotal					405,674	476,831	882,504
		Detailed Design / Market Conditions Contingency	15%				60,851	71,525	132,376
		TOTAL					**$466,525**	**$548,355**	**$1,014,880**

APPENDIX C: REFERENCES

The National Park Service, Meriwether Lewis Monument and Park, Hohenwald, Tennessee.

The National Park Service, Southeast Region, Atlanta, Georgia.

The National Wetlands Inventory

Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, Air Quality Division, Nashville, Tennessee.

Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, Division of Ground Water Protection, Nashville, Tennessee.

Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, Division of Natural Heritage, Natural Heritage Program, Nashville, Tennessee.

Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, Division of Natural Heritage, Rare Plant Protection Program, Nashville, Tennessee

Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, Division of Natural Heritage, Tennessee Scenic Rivers Program, Nashville, Tennessee.

Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, Division of Water Pollution Control, Nashville, Tennessee.

Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, Division of Water Supply, Nashville, Tennessee.

Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, Environmental Policy Office, Nashville, Tennessee.

Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, Geology Division, Nashville, Tennessee.

Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, State Historic Preservation Division, Nashville, Tennessee.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards

APPENDIX D: LETTERS OF NO EFFECT

TENNESSEE HISTORICAL COMMISSION
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND CONSERVATION
2941 LEBANON ROAD
NASHVILLE, TN 37243-0442
(615) 532-1550

SUPERINTENDENT	
ADMINISTRATION	
MAINTENANCE	
RANGER ACTIVITIES	
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	
MANAGEMENT ANALYST	
DSC	
ACTION BY	

December 21, 2001

Mr. Wendell A. Simpson
Natchez Trace Parkway
2680 Natchez Trace Parkway
Tupelo, Mississippi, 38801

RE: NPS, PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE, VISITOR CENTER/MERIWETHER LEWIS M, UNINCORPORATED, LEWIS COUNTY

Dear Mr. Simpson:

In response to your request, received on Thursday, December 6, 2001, we have reviewed the documents you submitted regarding your proposed undertaking. Our review of and comment on your proposed undertaking are among the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. This Act requires federal agencies or applicant for federal assistance to consult with the appropriate State Historic Preservation Office before they carry out their proposed undertakings. The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation has codified procedures for carrying out Section 106 review in 36 CFR 800. You may wish to familiarize yourself with these procedures (Federal Register, December 12, 2000, pages 77698-77739) if you are unsure about the Section 106 process.

Considering available information, we find that the project as currently proposed will NOT ADVERSELY AFFECT THE MERIWETHER LEWIS MONUMENT, A PROPERTY THAT IS ELIGIBLE FOR LISTING IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES. Therefore, this office has no objection to the implementation of this project. Please direct questions and comments to Joe Garrison (615)532-1559., You may find additional information concerning the Section 106 process and the Tennessee SHPO's documentation requirements at www.state.tn.us/environment/hist/sect106.htm. We appreciate your cooperation.

Sincerely

Herbert L. Harper
Executive Director and
Deputy State Historic
Preservation Officer

HLH/jyg

EDAW

EDAW INC

THE BILTMORE

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ATLANTA GEORGIA

30308

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FAX 404 870 6590

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7 September 2001

Mr. Milton Hamilton
State Historic Preservation Officer
Department of Environment and Conservation
401 Church Street
L & C Tower 21st Floor
Nashville, Tennessee 37243

Re: Proposed Visitor Center
Meriwether Lewis National Historic Monument and Park
Hohenwald, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Hamilton:

This letter has been prepared to request your consultation on a cultural resources impact analysis being completed in association with the proposed construction and operation of a visitor center at the Meriwether Lewis Park near Hohenwald, Tennessee. The attached Figure 1 indicates the location of the Park.

The visitor center is needed to enhance the educational/interpretive experience of Park visitors, promote Park visitation, and provide facilities for travelers on the Natchez Trace Parkway. The proposed action would involve:

- Construction of the visitor center;
- Construction of new pedestrian walkways, a small memorial plaza and interpretive trail;
- Possible construction of a new parking area for Park visitors and employees.

Potential visitor center locations were identified based on preliminary site reconnaissance and discussions regarding the functions and space requirements for the visitor center. The preferred location is identified as Concept A, which is south of the historic area at the intersection of the two park access roads. The attached Figure 2 indicates the proposed visitor center locations.

The design of the visitor center is intended to reflect the historic vision and mission of the Park. Conceptually, the visitor center and its surrounding environment would combine architecture and landscape in an expression of symbolic themes related to Meriwether Lewis, the Old Natchez Trace, and the

region in general. To accommodate the various functional areas, current specifications for the visitor center provide for an approximate 3,000-square foot building (gross building area). Building floor plans and elevations will be provided upon completion.

The proposed visitor center will include fire suppression systems, and all necessary support including space for exhibits, storage, rest rooms, and administration. The utilities will be connected to existing electrical, water and communication systems currently available at the project site. A sanitary septic field will be constructed.

No known, existing historic buildings or structures will be demolished, renovated or relocated as part of the proposed action. Likewise, existing information does not indicate the proposed locations of the visitor center will impact existing historic structures in the Park.

We would appreciate your review and comment on the no impact conclusion of the cultural resources analysis. Please contact me at 404.870.5339 or SawyerL@edaw.com should you have questions or require additional information.

Sincerely,

LaDonna M. Sawyer, CHMM
Director Environmental Planning