

EARLY PUBLIC NOTICE OF PROPOSED ACTIVITY POTENTIALLY IMPACTING OR WITHIN WETLANDS OR A 100-YEAR FLOODPLAIN – UNITED STATES AIR FORCE

The Department of the Air Force provides this notice and invites public input on the Air Force's "Finding of No Practicable Alternative" addressing potential impacts to wetlands and floodplains related to proposed renovations needed to update and revitalize the Joint Base Andrews golf course complex at Joint Base Andrews, Maryland. The Joint Base Andrews golf course complex is primarily used to provide morale, welfare, and recreation capability to the military community in the National Capital Region. The Proposed Action would update and revitalize the golf course greens, routing, topography, and irrigation system. This renovation will improve golf course sustainability and play for military members and retirees, senior government officials, and visiting dignitaries.

The proposed action is subject to Executive Orders (EOs) 11990 and 11988 because the proposed action may impact or be within wetlands and 100-year floodplain areas. This notice is published pursuant to EOs 11990 and 11988. The Air Force invites public comment on its Finding of No Practicable Alternative The Finding of No Practicable Alternative as well as other project proposal documents can be found at: <https://www.jba.af.mil/About/Environmental-Mission/>.

The public comment period ends 15 days after the publication date of this notice. Comments may be submitted via email to the following email address: 316.ces.environmental@us.af.mil, or by mail to NEPA Program Manager, 3466 North Carolina Ave, Joint Base Andrew, MD 20762. All mailed comments are requested to be post marked by the 15th day after the publication date of this notice.

FINDING OF NO PRACTICABLE ALTERNATIVE (FONPA)

Project: Joint Base Andrews North Golf Course Renovations and Revitalization (Proposed Action)

Location: Joint Base Andrews, Maryland

Proponent: Department of the Air Force (DAF)

1.0 Background and Purpose

The Department of the Air Force (DAF) proposes to renovate and revitalize the Joint Base Andrews (JB Andrews) golf course, updating the JB Andrews golf course complex to establish an 18-hole North course loop, with comfort stations. After past piecemeal approach to maintaining the JB Andrews golf course complex, the DAF evaluated options to address improving conditions and providing for the long-term sustainability of the course. The Proposed Action (renovation and revitalization of existing or decommissioned golf course areas to establish a North course) would provide improved stormwater management through grading and piping to direct runoff into two engineered retention ponds. These ponds would be used for irrigation and also function as wetland enhancement, planting native vegetation to provide habitat. The purpose of this Proposed Action would be to provide a high-quality course for enhanced recreational and athletic opportunity for the military community in the National Capital Region, to enhance sustainability, and to ensure financial viability of Non-Appropriated Fund facilities. (Draft Concept Plan, 2026, Holes 1N-18N.)¹

The Proposed Action would provide substantial environmental benefits from existing conditions. Modernized stormwater management would improve local hydrology and surface water quality. Stormwater runoff improvements would include removal of unused impervious areas. The Proposed Action would reduce peak stormwater discharge during high-intensity rain events. The retention capacity of the engineered retention ponds would attenuate surface flow velocities, thereby minimizing downstream erosion and reducing sediment loads entering the Paynes Branch of Tinkers Creek. Furthermore, the integration of these engineered retention ponds establishes a sustainable water reuse system that enhances resource conservation. By capturing and repurposing stormwater runoff for facility irrigation, the project will reduce the installation's reliance on the deep aquifer wells that currently supply Base

¹ The Draft Concept Plan figure shows the proposed action (North course) marked with holes marked N. The Plan also shows potential future proposed renovations that would include an 18-hole South course, a 9-hole ADA course, and a practice/driving range. However, those concepts are under development and are not being assessed as part of this proposed action.

Lake. This strategic shift in water sourcing alleviates drawdown pressure on local groundwater reserves, promoting aquifer preservation and long-term water security.

In accordance with the requirements of Executive Order 11990 (Protection of Wetlands) and Executive Order 11988 (Floodplain Management), this Finding of No Practicable Alternative demonstrates that no practicable alternatives exists to locating the Proposed Action within or impacting a wetland or floodplain, and that all practicable measures have been taken to avoid and minimize impact to wetlands and floodplains. New construction would be limited to footings for a golf cart bridge at hole 16N impacting 55 sq ft of non-jurisdictional wetlands. This golf cart bridge is being constructed to avoid, to the extent practicable, impacts to wetlands that would occur from paving through the wetland for a golf cart path. All practicable measures to minimize harm to wetlands and floodplains from the Proposed Action would be taken as further explained below.

2.0 Project Area Location

JB Andrews, encompassing 4,903.41 acres, is located approximately 5 miles southeast of Washington, D.C., in central Prince George's County, Maryland. JB Andrews is bounded by Marlboro to the North, Melwood to the East, and I-95 to the West (Figure 2-1).

JB Andrews Main Base is divided into western and eastern sections, separated by the airfield that runs north-south. Nearly 80 percent of JB Andrews is developed or intensely managed. The western portion of the Main Base contains most of the land area, including all of the community facilities, the Medical Center, and a large outdoor recreation/golf course complex. Most industrial uses are in the eastern portion of the Main Base. Both sections house mission and administrative facilities, as well as accompanied and unaccompanied housing. The Main Base has over 60 organizational units including the Army, Navy, Marines, Maryland State Police, and numerous federal agencies. The Main Base has two parallel runways, East and West Runways, and is home to Air Force One. It is the main port of entry for foreign military and government officials enroute to Washington.

The southern portion of the Main Base contains the JB Andrews golf course complex, often called the "president's golf course" due to its use by U.S. Commanders-in-Chief since 1974. Originally built between 1948 and 1949 as just one course, it grew into the largest Department of War golf course complex. The JB Andrews golf course complex consists currently of two active 18-hole golf courses and a contiguously located decommissioned course. The two 18-hole courses include approximately 75 acres

managed as manicured tees, fairways, and greens. The remaining golf course lands consist of rough and forest. Distinctive physical features of the current golf course include a 14-acre man-made lake on the south course and 76 wetland and deepwater habitat types covering 50.96 acres. Two non-potable groundwater wells are used to supply Base Lake and irrigate the golf courses.

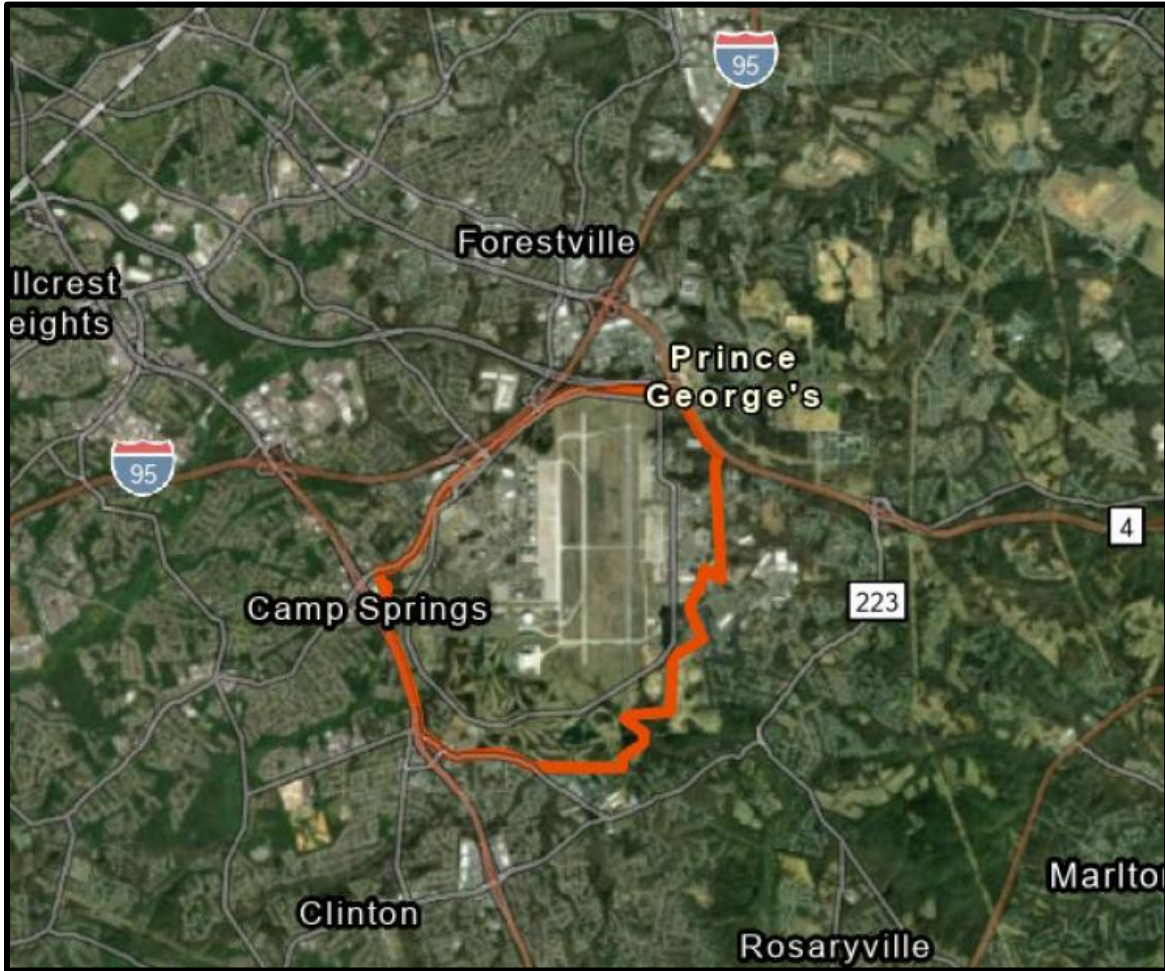


Figure 2-1. Location of JB Andrews

3.0 Wetlands

Executive Order 11990 defines wetlands as “those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions.” Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs and similar areas. Jurisdictional wetlands must meet the definition of Waters of the United States as defined in 33 CFR Part 328, and as provided by the

United States Supreme Court decision in *Sackett v. Environmental Protection Agency*, 598 U.S. 651 (2023).

The current JB Andrews golf course complex includes 8 wetland communities using the Cowardian et al. classification system with a total of 76 wetlands covering 50.96 acres.

4.0 Floodplains

Floodplains are lowland areas present near rivers, stream channels, large wetlands, or coastal waters. Floodplain ecosystem functions include natural moderation of floods, flood water storage and conveyance, groundwater recharge, and nutrient cycling. Floodplains also help to maintain water quality and are often home to a diverse array of plants and animals. In their natural vegetated state, floodplains slow the rate at which the incoming overland flow reaches the main water body. Floodplain boundaries are most often defined in terms of frequency of inundation, that is, the 100-year and 500-year flood. Potential adverse effects from the Proposed Action on the 100-year floodplain were assessed. The floodplains surrounding the Main Base partially extend onto the Main Base in two areas, along the drainages of Piscataway Creek at the southeast end of the installation and along Paynes Branch on the west.

5.0 Alternatives Evaluated

- **Alternative 1: No Action Alternative.** No renovations or revitalization occurs. Irrigation failure continues, leading to high maintenance costs, degraded conditions, continued reliance on groundwater wells to irrigate the golf course complex, and funding concerns.
- **Alternative 2: Relocation of the course.** Moving the golf course to a new location on base while maintaining or decommissioning an existing golf course complex is deemed not practicable due to lack of suitable land, high construction costs, and potential for impacts to resources.
- **Alternative 3: Redesign/renovation/revitalization of existing golf course (Preferred Alternative).** Redesign and reconfigure 18 holes on the North Course utilizing existing corridors, upgrade irrigation/drainage, regrade to enhance quality of play and to improve player experience and to improve stormwater management, engineer two restoration ponds to provide for irrigation and wetland enhancement, replace turf with drought-tolerant varieties (Tahoma 31/bentgrass), and renovate or replace supporting structures (cart paths and comfort stations). (Draft Concept Plan, 2026, Holes 1N-18N, Nicklaus Design_Grassing Plan North Course_2026, Nicklaus Design_Grading Plan North Course_2026, Nicklaus Design_Irrigation_Plan North Course_2026.)

6.0 Summary of Potential Impacts to Wetlands and Floodplains and Avoidance and Minimization

A summary of the potential impacts associated with each of the action alternatives and the No Action Alternative and avoidance/minimization measures are presented in Tables 6-1 and 6-2, respectively. Table 6-2 provides a list of mitigation measures associated with the Proposed Action.

Table 6-1. Summary of Potential Impacts to Wetlands and Floodplains

<i>Resource Area</i>	<i>Alternative 1: No Action Alternative</i>	<i>Alternative 2: Relocation of the course</i>	<i>Alternative 3: Redesign of existing golf course</i>
Water Resources: Wetlands and Floodplains	Under the No Action Alternative, the Proposed Action would not occur and there would be no change in baseline wetland and floodplain conditions in the area of the North course. The golf course would continue to experience flooding and drainage issues during heavy precipitation events, which have the potential to reduce water quality, and would continue to rely on water from the two non-potable groundwater wells for irrigation.	Given that nearly 80 percent of JB Andrews is developed or intensely managed, there is a lack of suitable land to develop a new golf course on JB Andrews and construction costs associated with construction of a new golf course and potential maintenance or decommissioning of current golf course complex would be high. Therefore, this alternative is not practicable.	Alternative 3 would avoid wetlands and floodplains where possible and minimize harm to wetlands and floodplains. While the Proposed Action would include construction of bridge footings for a cart path over non-jurisdictional wetlands, the footings will be limited in size to minimize impacts (approximately 55 sq ft of new impact). Constructing a bridge over these wetlands will avoid and minimize impacts that would be created by a cart path being constructed through the wetland area. Additionally, any impacts to wetlands would be more than offset by the creation of two new retention ponds which would provide wetlands enhancement. This alternative proposes the removal of unused impervious surfaces, and no addition of impermeable surfaces or structures. This would result in no net loss of wetlands and improved stormwater management allowing floodplains to retain natural functions. This alternative would enhance stormwater retention, allow for unimpeded groundwater infiltration, and use onsite ponds to settle sediment from runoff, potentially improving water quality. Although the proposed renovations would be conducted within 100-year floodplains, the project is expected to reduce overall flooding.

Table 6-2. Impact Avoidance and Minimization Measures

Measure	Anticipated Benefit / Evaluating Effectiveness	Implementing and Monitoring	Responsibility
Any unavoidable loss of onsite wetlands would be minimized through design (e.g. limiting size of footings within wetlands) and	Wetland enhancements from engineering of two retention ponds which would be planted with	Monitoring: annually for 5 years Performance Standards: Vegetation – invasive species should not exceed	JB Andrews 316 CES

<p>minimized loss would be mitigated by establishing two new retention ponds, to ensure no net loss</p>	<p>native vegetation to provide habitat to local flora and fauna and improve filtration and water quality. Retention ponds would be used to irrigate the golf course and would reduce reliance on existing groundwater wells that are currently used to irrigate the golf course complex. Grading and piping would also direct stormwater flows to the ponds limiting improving stormwater management</p>	<p>10% of total areal cover in any monitoring year</p> <p>Adaptive Management Trigger and Action: Trigger - if invasive species exceed 10% cover; Action – Implement localized, targeted herbicide treatment and manual removal during the following spring</p> <p>If it is determined that jurisdictional wetlands would be impacted by the Proposed Action, DAF would coordinate with U.S. Army Corps of Engineers on any necessary 404 permit and comply with all requirements of any such permit</p>	
<p>Native wetland vegetation would be planted along the fringe of existing and new ponds.</p>	<p>Provides wetlands enhancements by enhancing habitat value and filtering capacity of existing wetlands and planned retention ponds</p>	<p>The construction contractor would create an Environmental Protection Plan (EPP) for review and approval by JB Andrews 316. Before project initiation, the project proponent or the construction contractor would delineate the limits of construction including temporary features such as staging areas and lay-down areas with flagging, fencing, or signposts prior to start of the Proposed Action. No staging would be conducted in wetland or floodplain areas.</p>	<p>JB Andrews 316 CES</p>
<p>Tree removal would be limited to areas marked for removal. This area includes forested land where tree removal would be beneficial for purposes of forest management and trees will be replanted at another locations within JB Andrews.</p>	<p>Minimization of impacts to habitat and wetland resources</p>	<p>Construction contractor would coordinate with the JB Andrews 316 CES and include these measures in the EPP.</p>	<p>JB Andrews 316 CES</p>
<p>All wetlands and native or sensitive habitats located outside of and adjacent to the construction limits would be designated as Environmentally Sensitive Areas on project maps (e.g., sandplain gerardia management area). These areas would be fenced off during construction with orange or yellow rope and protected using orange silt fencing. No personnel, equipment, materials, or debris would be allowed within the Environmentally Sensitive Areas. Fencing and flagging would be installed in a manner that does not impact wetlands/habitats to be avoided and such that it is clearly visible to personnel on foot and operating heavy equipment.</p>	<p>Avoidance of impacts to biological and wetland resources</p>	<p>Construction contractor would coordinate with the JB Andrews 316 CES and include these measures in the EPP.</p>	<p>JB Andrews 316 CES</p>
<p>The DAF would develop and implement an employee environmental awareness program to ensure that the contractor(s) and all maintenance personnel are fully informed of the biological resources associated with the project. The program would focus on: (a) the</p>	<p>Avoidance of impacts to biological resources</p>	<p>Construction contractor would coordinate with the JB Andrews 316 CES.</p>	<p>JB Andrews 316 CES</p>

purpose for resource protection and a description of the federally listed species and their habitats; (b) contractor identification of sensitive resource areas in the field (i.e., avoidance areas delineated on maps and by flags or fencing); (c) project avoidance and minimization measures, including speed limits; measures to prevent the introduction and spread of invasive weeds; erosion, dust, and trash control measures; (d) protocol to resolve issues that may arise at any time during the construction process; and (e) ramifications of noncompliance.			
An erosion control plan would be prepared and implemented prior to project initiation to minimize potential effects of project-related erosion and/or sedimentation on wetlands and environmentally sensitive areas. The plan would include best management practices (BMPs) to control erosion and prevent the release of contaminants into the soil that could be harmful to federally listed taxa. Erosion and sediment control devices used for the project would be made from biodegradable materials free from plastic mesh to avoid creating a wildlife entanglement hazard.	Avoidance of impacts to wetland and biological resources	Construction contractor would coordinate with the JB Andrews 316 CES and submit erosion control plan for their review and approval. Additionally, the contractor would be required to obtain any necessary Clean Water Act, section 402 and/or 404 permits and include compliance with requirements of the permit(s) into relevant plans.	JB Andrews 316 CES
Impacts from fugitive dust would be avoided and minimized through watering and other appropriate measures.	Avoidance of impacts to air quality and wetland and biological resources.	Construction contractor would coordinate with the JB Andrews 316 CES, include this measure in the EPP, and comply with any applicable permits.	JB Andrews 316 CES
To control the spread of non-native plants and impacts to adjacent native habitat, all equipment and/or vehicles would be cleaned and power-washed before entering the project site, and when feasible, would be cleaned at a vehicle and boot washing station. Pressure washing would focus on removal of plant materials and seeds or mud containing seeds from the undercarriage of the vehicle or construction equipment. BMPs would be established to capture wash runoff	Avoidance of impacts to biological and wetland resources	Construction contractor would coordinate with the JB Andrews 316 CES, include these measures in the EPP, and abide by any applicable permits.	JB Andrews 316 CES
All equipment maintenance; staging; and dispensing of fuel, oil, or coolant; or any other such activities would be restricted to designated staging areas that are a minimum of 100 feet from drainage areas and environmentally sensitive areas, including wetlands	Avoidance of impacts to biological and wetland resources	Construction contractor would coordinate with the JB Andrews 316 CES and include these requirements in the EPP.	JB Andrews 316 CES
The Project Area would be kept as clear of debris as possible. All food-related trash items will be kept in	Avoidance of impacts to wetland and biological resources	Construction contractor would coordinate with the JB Andrews 316	JB Andrews 316 CES

sealed containers and regularly removed from the site. All spoils and material would be disposed of properly in covered waste receptacles.		CES and include these measures in the EPP.	
Construction activities with flexibility to work in any area (e.g., cement mixing, general truck idling, equipment delivery/removal) would be conducted as far as possible from wetlands and native habitat to the maximum extent possible.	Avoidance of impacts to wetland and biological resources	Construction contractor would coordinate with the JB Andrews 316 CES and include this measure in the EPP.	JB Andrews 316 CES

7.0 Finding of No Practicable Alternative (FONPA)

Pursuant to Executive Order 11988 (Floodplain Management) and Executive Order 11990 (Protection of Wetlands), the DAF has determined that there is no practicable alternative to the Proposed Action that would completely avoid wetland or floodplain impacts, while still meeting the project purpose. Additionally, where wetland or floodplain impacts cannot be avoided, the Proposed Action (preferred alternative) would be designed to minimize those impacts and would provide mitigation as required by law or policy.

Alternative 1: No Action Alternative. Under the No Action Alternative, the Proposed Action would not occur and there would be no change to the existing infrastructure of the active golf courses. The continued deterioration of these facilities presents financial and operational liabilities. The existing stormwater system would continue to be insufficient for irrigation water supply and stormwater management, including runoff storage.

Alternative 2: Relocation of the course. A review of JB Andrews identified no other land suitable to construct a new golf course. Of the required approximate 179 acres required for the North Course design (Draft Concept Plan, 2026, Holes 1N-18N) there is no land available that would not conflict with critical mission operations, security zones, or pose concerns for impacts to sensitive environmental resources. Due to lack of suitable land, high construction costs (North Course: 476% repair-to-replacement ratio), and costs associated with continued maintenance or decommissioning of existing courses, this alternative is rejected.

Alternative 3: Redesign of existing golf course (Preferred Alternative). The Proposed Action would avoid, to the maximum extent practicable, construction in and impacts to wetlands and floodplains. The Proposed Action would also minimize the destruction, loss, or degradation of wetlands because it would reuse existing golf and cart path corridors where possible, thus limiting ground disturbance to previously impacted

areas. The cart path would match the new course routing with required safety features and crossings to avoid any wetlands and hazard areas to the greatest extent practicable. It minimizes harm by abandoning legacy irrigation in place, utilizing drought-tolerant turf to reduce future water consumption, limiting tree removal, and conducting tree mitigation in unused corridors. Stormwater management would be improved through upgrades to the irrigation system which would be adjusted to match the new course routing. One of the existing Comfort Stations will be repaired at its current location. No new impervious surface would be created by the Comfort Station upgrade/repairs. The Proposed Action would minimize harm resulting from tree removal because it reuses existing golf and cart path corridors where possible, avoids forested areas within wetlands and floodplains where feasible, and will remove trees where such removal would be beneficial for purposes of forest management. Additionally, the Proposed Action would include re-planting of trees within the proposed decommissioned area of the golf course (approximately 110 acres) located in the southeast portion of the current active course.

- **Environmental benefits.** The Proposed Action would provide environmental benefits through improved and upgraded stormwater management, directly improving local hydrology and surface water quality. Stormwater runoff improvements include removal of unused impervious areas and directing/consolidating runoff into engineered retention ponds. The Proposed Action would reduce peak stormwater discharge during high-intensity rain events. Furthermore, the integration of the engineered retention ponds would establish a sustainable water reuse system that enhances resource conservation. By capturing and repurposing stormwater runoff for facility irrigation, the project will reduce the installation's historical reliance on the deep aquifer wells that currently supply Base Lake. This strategic shift in water sourcing alleviates drawdown pressure on local groundwater reserves, promoting aquifer preservation and long-term water security. Additionally, eliminating the primary irrigation demand from Base Lake helps maintain its natural hydrological levels, supporting the lake's ecological stability and resilience during seasonal drought conditions. Finally, the engineered retention ponds would be planted with native vegetation and improve water filtration and water quality, and provide habitat for flora and fauna.
- **Wetlands.** Grading and construction of the Preferred Alternative would be conducted in a manner that avoids wetlands and BMPs will be included in an EPP required as part of the Proposed Action. Existing channels would be relocated and recontoured to redirect stormwater/floodwater/flows to the

engineered retention ponds to be located between holes 10N and 18N and between holes 1N and 9N and to other locations that would have a reduced impact on play. Grading would be required to be at elevations that would not increase runoff to wetlands.

The Preferred Alternative has been designed to avoid and minimize impacts to wetlands to the greatest extent practicable. However, the Proposed Action would result in unavoidable impacts to approximately 0.15 acres of non-jurisdictional wetlands from the installation of new bridge footings and culverts at four golf cart crossings (12N, 13N, 14N and 16N), which are either new for the redesign or replace undersized and failing culverts. The elevated bridge would also minimize impacts that would be created by construction of cart path through wetlands.

- *Floodplains.* Although construction within 100-year floodplain areas is unavoidable, the Preferred Alternative would not change land use within the floodplain. It would not add impervious surface that would interfere with floodplain groundwater recharge functions. It would remove any unnecessary impervious surfaces. Implementation of the Preferred Alternative would reduce flooding within the golf course complex and would redirect floodwaters into two new retention ponds with a total capacity of approximately 19.7M gallons. The current areas of inundation that would be eliminated by the Proposed Action are located on developed turf areas, so the existing floodplain function associated with these areas is minimal. As a result, the Preferred Alternative would not result in significant impacts on the floodplain function.

EO 11988, Floodplain Management, requires federal agencies to avoid, to the extent possible, the long- and short-term adverse impacts associated with the occupancy and modification of floodplains and to avoid direct and indirect support of floodplain development unless it is the only practicable alternative. The Proposed Action would be located within 100-year floodplain areas; however, it does not develop or add impervious surfaces in the floodplain. Overall, the Proposed Action would reduce flooding within the project area.

The Proposed Action is designed to have a beneficial impact on flood management. The construction of two engineered retention ponds and improved stormwater management to include piping and grading of fairways would increase on-site stormwater storage capacity by an estimated 19 million gallons. This will reduce the frequency and severity of flooding on the golf course and lessen peak stormwater discharge into Paynes Branch during heavy precipitation events.

- Mitigation. While impacts to wetlands would almost entirely be avoided and impacts have been minimized so that estimated impacts from the Proposed Action to wetlands would amount to approximately 0.15 acres, there will be no net loss of wetlands. The design of the project would enhance stormwater management and redirect stormwater to two retention ponds equaling approximately 9 acres that would provide wetland enhancement planted with a native seed mix to provide habitat and water filtration functions, mitigating for the minimal impacts to wetlands. In addition, after review of the initial design, new course routing was developed that would result in avoiding impacts to two wetlands.

8.0 Conclusion

The Proposed Action is the only alternative that meets the project needs and adheres to sustainability goals. In addition, all practicable measures to avoid or minimize harm to wetlands and floodplains would be included in the Proposed Action. Therefore, a Finding of No Practicable Alternative is appropriate.

9.0 REFERENCES

Colorado State University-Center for Environmental Management of Military Lands (CSU-CEMML). (2026). *Draft Concept Plan* [Map].

Nicklaus Design. (2026). *Grassing Plan North Course* [Map].

Nicklaus Design. (2026). *Strategy Plan North Course* [Map].

The Pignato Group (2026). *Irrigation System-Overall_IRR01* [Map].

The Pignato Group (2026). *Irrigation System-Overall_IRR02* [Map].

The Pignato Group (2026). *Irrigation System-Overall_IRR03* [Map].

Course Acreage (Decommissioned)	Course Acreage (North, South, and Warrior)
110.73	433.34



Service Layer Credits: World Navigation, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO/NOAA, USGS, OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community



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Last Save Date: 4/30/2026

- - - Golf Course Outline
- Hole Outline
- 100 Year Floodplain
- Installation Boundary
- Wetland

Cooperative Agreement Number:
W9126G-20-2-0004

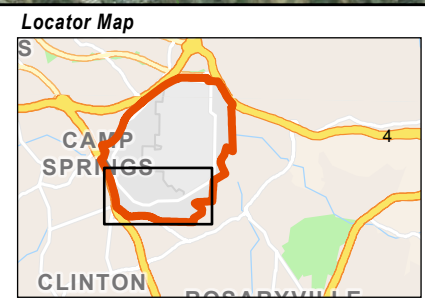
Map created for presentation purposes only.
Although efforts have been made to verify data,
accuracy cannot be guaranteed

Joint Base Andrews

Draft Concept Plan, Holes 1N-18N

Scale: 1:9,500

Coordinate System: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 18N

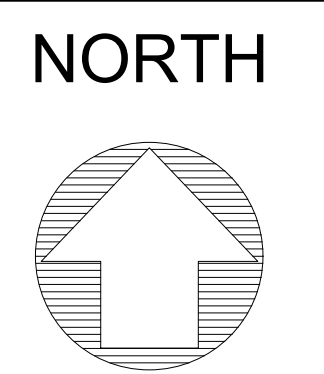


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The Course at Andrews

Andrews AFB, Maryland USA

Grassing Plan North Course



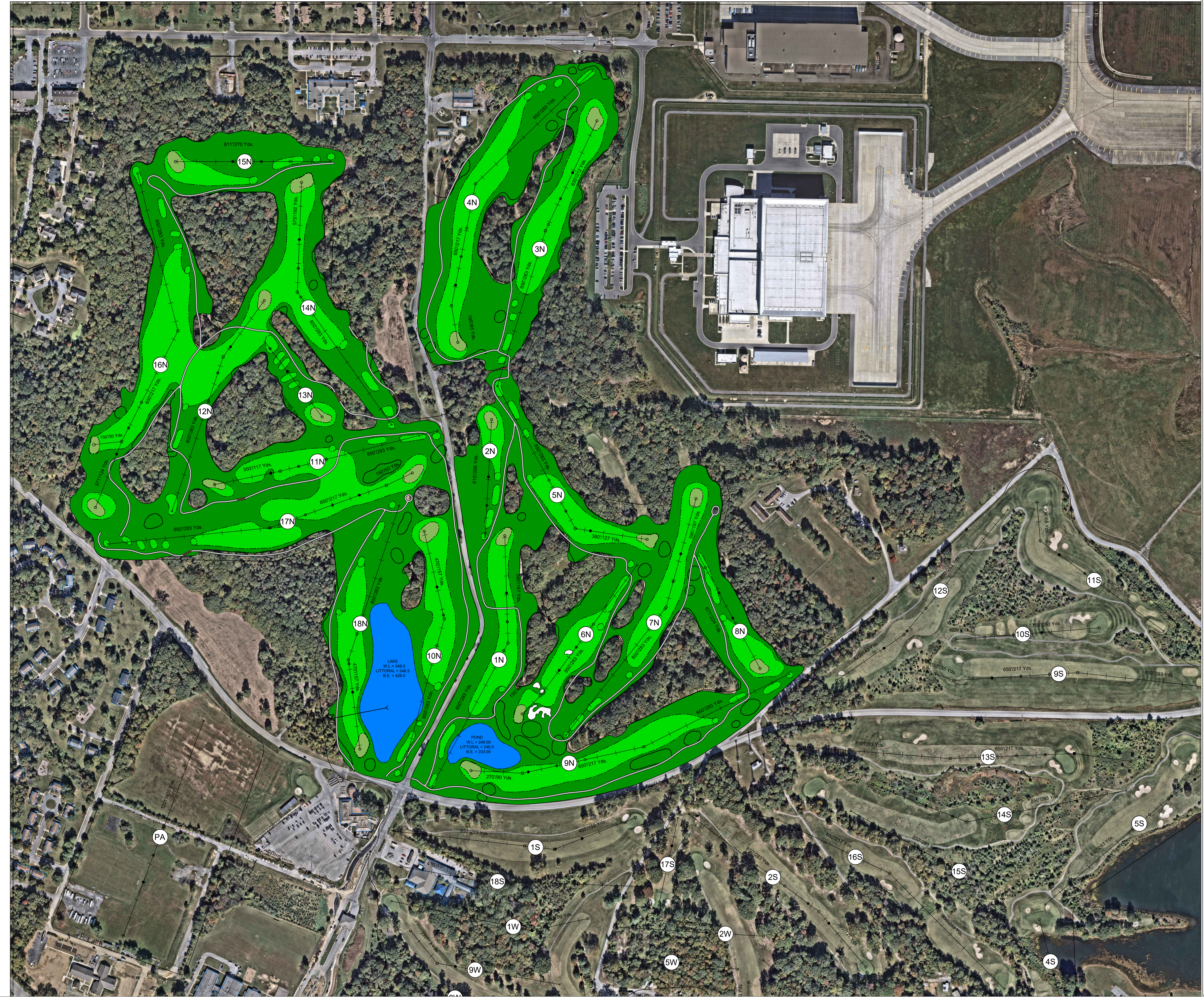
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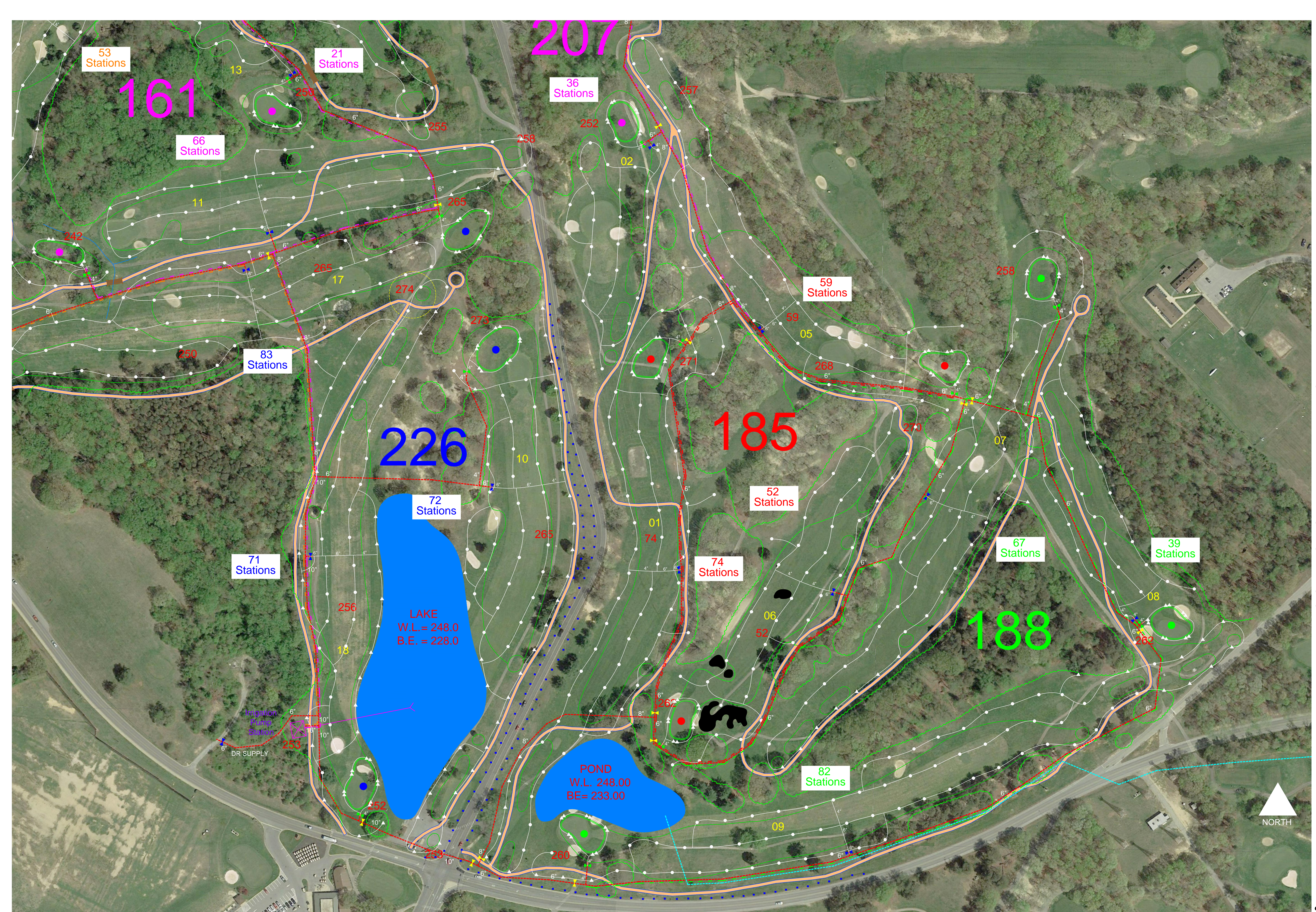
DATE : 4/14/2026
DA : Chris Cochran
PA : John Shaughnessy

SHEET

3

North Course																					
HOLE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	OUT	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	IN	TOTALS
Black	470	205	495	565	410	328	480	224	590	3767	440	400	405	165	475	270	624	550	440	3769	7536
PAR	4	3	4	5	4	4	4	3	5	36	4	4	4	3	4	3	5	5	4	36	72





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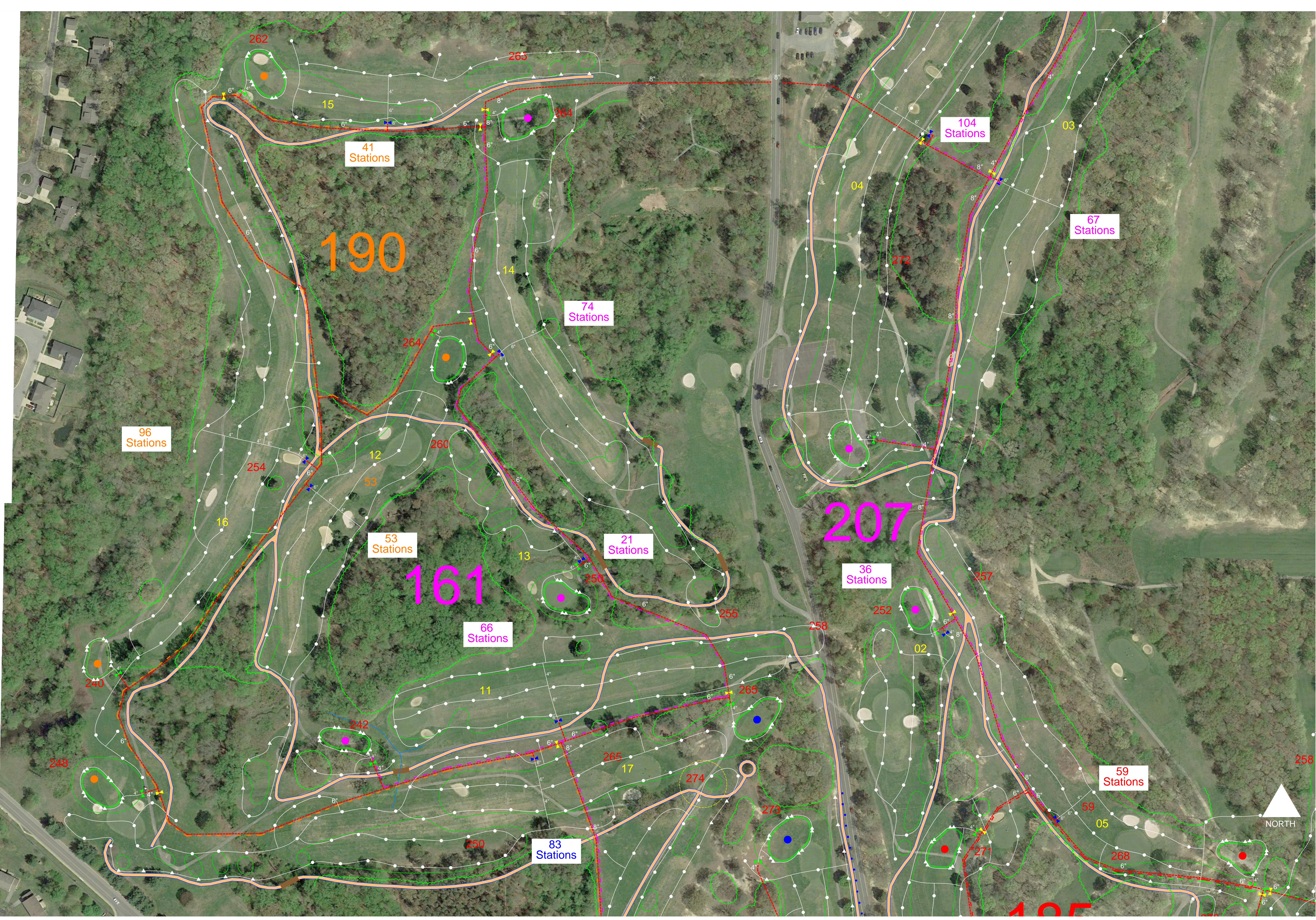
THE COURSES AT ANDREWS
 NORTH COURSE RENOVATION
 Joint Base Andrews, Maryland
 IRRIGATION SYSTEM - OVERALL

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DESIGNED	M.P.
APPROVED	M.P.
JOB NUMBER	IRR 001
DATE	APRIL 20, 2025
REVISIONS	

IRR 01
 Scale 1" = 100'





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NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION
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