APPENDIX A PUBLIC AND AGENCY COMMENTS

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
325TH CIVIL ENGINEER SQUADRON (ACC)
TYNDALL AIR FORCE BASE FLORIDA

Mr. José J. Cintron
Chief, Environmental Element
325th Civil Engineer Squadron
103 Mississippi Road
Tyndall AFB FL 32403-5014

Mr. Chris Stahl, Coordinator
Office of Intergovernmental Programs
Department of Environmental Protection
3900 Commonwealth Blvd, Mail Station 47
Tallahassee FL 32399

Re: Environmental Assessment for Fire Research and Development Facilities, Tyndall Air Force Base, Florida

Dear Mr. Stahl

The United States Air Force is currently preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) for construction of Fire Research and Development (R&D) Facilities at Tyndall Air Force Base (AFB), Bay County, Florida. The EA analyzes the potential environmental impacts of the Proposed Action and is being prepared in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, the Council on Environmental Quality regulations implementing NEPA, and the Air Force NEPA regulations.

The Proposed Action is to construct replacement facilities for four fire R&D buildings that were damaged beyond repair during Hurricane Michael, and to conduct fire research, testing, and training in these facilities consistent with previous operations. The Proposed Action is needed because fire R&D facilities are mission essential for training and researching field technologies and prototypes. Without new facilities that meet applicable size, safety, and mission requirements, Air Force Civil Engineer Center (AFCEC) cannot effectively conduct fire training activities.

The Proposed Action at the Silver Flag location and the No Action Alternative are being considered in the EA. The Silver Flag location (see Attachment 1 and 2) is within the installation property and currently provides contingency combat support training to multiple Air Force specialties. Two replacement facilities would be built to consolidate fire R&D mission activities at the Silver Flag location. The proposed site would be built with approximately 74,200 square feet of structures, pavements, and associated infrastructure. Once installed, utilities would be connected to existing service lines. The site would be cleared and graded for

construction and stormwater drainage (approximately 4.5 acres total). Site design is not yet complete, but approximately 1.3 acres of wetlands have been delineated within the total site; up to 1.1 acres may be directly affected by pavements or stormwater infrastructure.

As part of the NEPA process, the Air Force is considering reasonable alternatives. Two location alternatives were initially considered but eliminated from detailed evaluation. The Air Force considered siting the proposed fire R&D facilities in the new AFCEC Campus south of the Silver Flag location. However, safety off-sets for controlled fire studies cannot be achieved at this location, so this alternative was dismissed. The Air Force also considered replacing the four damaged fire-testing buildings in their former locations at Silver Flag, Sky X, and the original 9700 area. However, these areas are spread out among multiple facilities, and two of these former buildings are within the 100-year floodplain, so this alternative was also dismissed.

During the EA process, the Air Force will determine whether the Proposed Action would have adverse impacts on coastal resources protected under the state of Florida's Coastal Zone Management Program.

The Air Force respectfully requests your written comments and other input on the Proposed Action within 30 days of receipt of this letter so they can be considered during preparation of the draft EA and Coastal Consistency Determination. When completed, the draft EA will also be submitted to the State Clearinghouse for review and comment. If you have any questions or require additional information, please contact Tyndall AFB's Point of Contact, Mr. Edwin Wallace, via email at edwin.wallace.1@us.af.mil, or via telephone at (850) 283-2714.

Sincerely

CINTRON.JOSE.J.1182275146
Digitally signed by CINTRON.JOSE.J.1182275146
Date: 2022.09.20 10:36:14 -05'00'

JOSÉ CINTRON, GS-13, DAF

Sent via email to: state.clearinghouse@dep.state.fl.us; Chris.Stahl@dep.state.fl.us

Attachments:
1. Tyndall AFB Location Map
2. Silver Flag Location Map

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
325TH CIVIL ENGINEER SQUADRON (ACC)
TYNDALL AIR FORCE BASE FLORIDA

Mr. José J. Cintron
Chief, Environmental Element
325th Civil Engineer Squadron
103 Mississippi Road
Tyndall AFB FL 32403-5014

Ms. Diana K. Pepe
Northwest Region Conservation Biologist
Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission
5300 High Bridge Rd
Quincy FL 32351

Re: Environmental Assessment for Fire Research and Development Facilities, Tyndall Air Force Base, Florida

Dear Ms. Pepe

The United States Air Force is currently preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) for construction of Fire Research and Development (R&D) Facilities at Tyndall Air Force Base (AFB), Bay County, Florida. The EA analyzes the potential environmental impacts of the Proposed Action, and is being prepared in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, the Council on Environmental Quality regulations implementing NEPA, and the Air Force NEPA regulations.

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construction and stormwater drainage (approximately 4.5 acres total). Site design is not yet complete, but approximately 1.3 acres of wetlands have been delineated within the total site; up to 1.1 acres may be directly affected by pavements or stormwater infrastructure.

As part of the NEPA process, the Air Force is considering reasonable alternatives. Two location alternatives were initially considered but eliminated from detailed evaluation. The Air Force considered siting the proposed fire R&D facilities in the new AFCEC Campus south of the Silver Flag location. However, safety off-sets for controlled fire studies cannot be achieved at this location, so this alternative was dismissed. The Air Force also considered replacing the four damaged fire-testing buildings in their former locations at Silver Flag, Sky X, and the original 9700 area. However, these areas are spread out among multiple facilities, and two of these former buildings are within the 100-year floodplain, so this alternative was also dismissed.

During the EA process, the Air Force will determine whether the Proposed Action would have adverse impacts on any fish or wildlife resources regulated by the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC). The Air Force respectfully requests your written comments and other input on the Proposed Action within 30 days of receipt of this letter so they can be considered during preparation of the draft EA. When completed, the draft EA will be submitted to your office for review and comment.

The Air Force respectfully requests your written comments and other input on the Proposed Action within 30 days of receipt of this letter so they can be considered during preparation of the draft EA and Coastal Consistency Determination. When completed, the draft EA will also be submitted to the State Clearinghouse for review and comment. If you have any questions or require additional information, please contact Tyndall AFB's Point of Contact, Mr. Edwin Wallace, via email at edwin.wallace.1@us.af.mil, or via telephone at (850) 283-2714.

Sincerely

CINTRON.JOSE.J.1182275146 Digitally signed by CINTRON.JOSE.J.1182275146 Date: 2022.09.20 10:37:43 -05'00'

JOSÉ CINTRON, GS-13, DAF

Sent via email to: Diana.Pepe@MyFWC.com; billy.sermons@myfwc.com

Attachments:
1. Tyndall AFB Location Map
2. Silver Flag Location Map

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
325TH CIVIL ENGINEER SQUADRON (ACC)
TYNDALL AIR FORCE BASE FLORIDA

Mr. José J. Cintron
Chief, Environmental Element
325th Civil Engineer Squadron
103 Mississippi Road
Tyndall AFB FL 32403-5014

Mr. Noah Silverman
NEPA Coordinator, Southeast Regional Office
NOAA Fisheries
263 13th Ave S
St. Petersburg FL 33701

Re: Environmental Assessment for Fire Research and Development Facilities, Tyndall Air Force Base, Florida

Dear Mr. Silverman

The United States Air Force is currently preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) for construction of Fire Research and Development (R&D) Facilities at Tyndall Air Force Base (AFB), Bay County, Florida. The EA analyzes the potential environmental impacts of the Proposed Action, and is being prepared in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, the Council on Environmental Quality regulations implementing NEPA, and the Air Force NEPA regulations.

The Proposed Action is to construct replacement facilities for four fire R&D buildings that were damaged beyond repair during Hurricane Michael, and to conduct fire research, testing, and training in these facilities consistent with previous operations. The Proposed Action is needed because fire R&D facilities are mission essential for training and researching field technologies and prototypes. Without new facilities that meet applicable size, safety, and mission requirements, Air Force Civil Engineer Center (AFCEC) cannot effectively conduct fire training activities.

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As part of the NEPA process, the Air Force is considering reasonable alternatives. Two location alternatives were initially considered but eliminated from detailed evaluation. The Air Force considered siting the proposed fire R&D facilities in the new AFCEC Campus south of the Silver Flag location. However, safety off-sets for controlled fire studies cannot be achieved at this location, so this alternative was dismissed. The Air Force also considered replacing the four damaged fire-testing buildings in their former locations at Silver Flag, Sky X, and the original 9700 area. However, these areas are spread out among multiple facilities, and two of these former buildings are within the 100-year floodplain, so this alternative was also dismissed.

During the EA process, the Air Force will determine whether the Proposed Action would have adverse impacts on any habitat or fisheries resources regulated by NOAA Fisheries. The Air Force respectfully requests your written comments and other input on the Proposed Action within 30 days of receipt of this letter so they can be considered during preparation of the draft EA. When completed, the draft EA will be submitted to your office for review and comment.

The Air Force respectfully requests your written comments and other input on the Proposed Action within 30 days of receipt of this letter so they can be considered during preparation of the draft EA and Coastal Consistency Determination. When completed, the draft EA will also be submitted to the State Clearinghouse for review and comment. If you have any questions or require additional information, please contact Tyndall AFB's Point of Contact, Mr. Edwin Wallace, via email at edwin.wallace.1@us.af.mil, or via telephone at (850) 283-2714.

Sincerely

CINTRON.JOSE.J.1182275146 Digitally signed by CINTRON.JOSE.J.1182275146 Date: 2022.09.20 10:38:40 -05'00'

JOSÉ CINTRON, GS-13, DAF

Sent via email to: noah.silverman@noaa.gov

Attachments:
1. Tyndall AFB Location Map
2. Silver Flag Location Map

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
325TH CIVIL ENGINEER SQUADRON (ACC)
TYNDALL AIR FORCE BASE FLORIDA

Mr. José J. Cintron
Chief, Environmental Element
325th Civil Engineer Squadron
103 Mississippi Road
Tyndall AFB FL 32403-5014

Ms. Alissa Slade Lotane, Director
Florida Division of Historical Resources
R.A. Gray Building, Room 305
500 South Bronough St
Tallahassee FL 32399-0250

Re: Environmental Assessment for Fire Research and Development Facilities, Tyndall Air Force Base, Florida

Dear Ms. Lotane

The United States Air Force is currently preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) for construction of Fire Research and Development (R&D) Facilities at Tyndall Air Force Base (AFB), Bay County, Florida. The EA analyzes the potential environmental impacts of the Proposed Action, and is being prepared in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, the Council on Environmental Quality regulations implementing NEPA, and the Air Force NEPA regulations.

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construction and stormwater drainage (approximately 4.5 acres total). Site design is not yet complete, but approximately 1.3 acres of wetlands have been delineated within the total site; up to 1.1 acres may be directly affected by pavements or stormwater infrastructure.

As part of the NEPA process, the Air Force is considering reasonable alternatives. Two location alternatives were initially considered but eliminated from detailed evaluation. The Air Force considered siting the proposed fire R&D facilities in the new AFCEC Campus south of the Silver Flag location. However, safety off-sets for controlled fire studies cannot be achieved at this location, so this alternative was dismissed. The Air Force also considered replacing the four damaged fire-testing buildings in their former locations at Silver Flag, Sky X, and the original 9700 area. However, these areas are spread out among multiple facilities, and two of these former buildings are within the 100-year floodplain, so this alternative was also dismissed.

During the EA process, the Air Force will determine whether the Proposed Action would have adverse impacts on historic properties including archaeological resources, architectural resources, traditional cultural properties, or other cultural resources. Separate consultation pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and its implementing regulations at 36 CFR 800.2(c)(2)(ii) will be initiated at a later date.

The Air Force respectfully requests your written comments and other input on the Proposed Action within 30 days of receipt of this letter so they can be considered during preparation of the draft EA and Coastal Consistency Determination. When completed, the draft EA will also be submitted to the State Clearinghouse for review and comment. If you have any questions or require additional information, please contact Tyndall AFB's Point of Contact, Mr. Edwin Wallace, via email at edwin.wallace.1@us.af.mil, or via telephone at (850) 283-2714.

Sincerely

CINTRON.JOSE.J.1182275146

Digitally signed by CINTRON.JOSE.J.1182275146
Date: 2022.09.20 10:39:38 -05'00'

JOSÉ CINTRON, GS-13, DAF

Sent via email to: alissa.lotane@dos.myflorida.com; Compliancepermits@dos.myflorida.com

Attachments:
1. Tyndall AFB Location Map
2. Silver Flag Location Map

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
325TH CIVIL ENGINEER SQUADRON (ACC)
TYNDALL AIR FORCE BASE FLORIDA

Mr. José J. Cintron
Chief, Environmental Element
325th Civil Engineer Squadron
103 Mississippi Road
Tyndall AFB FL 32403-5014

Panama City Permits Section
Jacksonville Regulatory District
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
415 N Richard Jackson Blvd, Suite 411
Panama City FL 32407-3887

Re: Environmental Assessment for Fire Research and Development Facilities, Tyndall Air Force Base, Florida

Dear Sir or Madam

The United States Air Force is currently preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) for construction of Fire Research and Development (R&D) Facilities at Tyndall Air Force Base (AFB), Bay County, Florida. The EA analyzes the potential environmental impacts of the Proposed Action, and is being prepared in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, the Council on Environmental Quality regulations implementing NEPA, and the Air Force NEPA regulations.

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During the EA process, the Air Force will determine whether the Proposed Action would have adverse impacts on wetland or water resources protected under Clean Water Act.

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Sincerely

CINTRON.JOSE.J.1182275146
Digitally signed by CINTRON.JOSE.J.1182275146
Date: 2022.09.20 10:40:39 -05'00'

JOSÉ CINTRON, GS-13, DAF

Sent via email to: saj-rd-n@usace.army.mil

Attachments:
1. Tyndall AFB Location Map
2. Silver Flag Location Map

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
325TH CIVIL ENGINEER SQUADRON (ACC)
TYNDALL AIR FORCE BASE FLORIDA

Mr. José J. Cintron
Chief, Environmental Element
325th Civil Engineer Squadron
103 Mississippi Road
Tyndall AFB FL 32403-5014

Ms. Catrina Martin
Supervisor, Environmental Review
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
1601 Balboa Ave
Panama City FL 32405

Re: Environmental Assessment for Fire Research and Development Facilities, Tyndall Air Force Base, Florida

Dear Ms. Martin

The United States Air Force is currently preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) for construction of Fire Research and Development (R&D) Facilities at Tyndall Air Force Base (AFB), Bay County, Florida. The EA analyzes the potential environmental impacts of the Proposed Action, and is being prepared in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, the Council on Environmental Quality regulations implementing NEPA, and the Air Force NEPA regulations.

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During the EA process, the Air Force will determine whether the Proposed Action would have adverse impacts on any fish or wildlife resources regulated by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The Air Force respectfully requests your written comments and other input on the Proposed Action within 30 days of receipt of this letter so they can be considered during preparation of the draft EA. When completed, the draft EA will be submitted to your office for review and comment.

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Sincerely

CINTRON.JOSE.J.1182275146
Digitally signed by CINTRON.JOSE.J.1182275146
Date: 2022.09.20 10:41:38 -05'00'

JOSÉ CINTRON, GS-13, DAF

Sent via email to: catrina_martin@fws.gov

Attachments:
1. Tyndall AFB Location Map
2. Silver Flag Location Map

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
325TH FIGHTER WING (ACC)
TYNDALL AIR FORCE BASE FLORIDA

Colonel George R. Watkins
Commander
325th Fighter Wing
501 Airey Avenue, Suite 1
Tyndall AFB FL 32403-5549

Billy Cypress, Chairman
Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida Tamiami Station
PO Box 440021
Miami FL 33144

Dear Chairman Cypress

The United States Air Force is currently preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) for construction of Fire Research and Development (R&D) Facilities at Tyndall Air Force Base (AFB), Bay County, Florida. The EA analyzes the potential environmental impacts of the Proposed Action, and is being prepared in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, the Council on Environmental Quality regulations implementing NEPA, and the Air Force NEPA regulations.

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During the EA process, the Air Force will determine whether the Proposed Action would have adverse impacts on archaeological resources, architectural resources, traditional cultural properties, or other cultural resources. The Air Force is not aware of any historic properties of religious or tribal significance located within the project area (refer to Attachment 2, Silver Flag Location Map) on Tyndall AFB. In accordance with Section 306108 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and its implementing regulations at 36 CFR Part 800, the Air Force would like to initiate government-to-government consultation regarding the Fire R&D Facilities.

Please let us know if you are aware of any properties of cultural and religious significance to Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida within or in the vicinity of the project area you believe this undertaking might adversely affect. Additionally, as a stakeholder in the environmental analysis process, the Air Force requests your input in identifying any issues or areas of concern you feel should be addressed.

The Air Force respectfully requests your written comments and other input on the Proposed Action within 30 days of receipt of this letter so they can be considered during preparation of the draft EA and Section 106 consultation materials, though we will accept responses provided after 30 days. If you have any questions or require additional information, please contact Tyndall AFB's Point of Contact, Mr. Edwin Wallace, via email at edwin.wallace.1@us.af.mil, or via telephone at (850) 283-2714.

Sincerely

WATKINS.GEORGE.R.1086349333 Digitally signed by WATKINS.GEORGE.R.1086349333 Date: 2022.09.20 08:40:10 -05'00'

GEORGE R. WATKINS, Colonel, USAF
Commander

Enclosures:
1. Tyndall AFB Location Map
2. Silver Flag Location Map

Sent via email to:
kevind@miccosukeetribe.com;
hopel@miccosukeetribe.com

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
325TH FIGHTER WING (ACC)
TYNDALL AIR FORCE BASE FLORIDA

Colonel George R. Watkins
Commander
325th Fighter Wing
501 Airey Avenue, Suite 1
Tyndall AFB FL 32403-5549

David Hill, Principal Chief
Muscogee (Creek) Nation
PO Box 580
Okmulgee OK 74447

Dear Principal Chief Hill

The United States Air Force is currently preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) for construction of Fire Research and Development (R&D) Facilities at Tyndall Air Force Base (AFB), Bay County, Florida. The EA analyzes the potential environmental impacts of the Proposed Action, and is being prepared in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, the Council on Environmental Quality regulations implementing NEPA, and the Air Force NEPA regulations.

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Please let us know if you are aware of any properties of cultural and religious significance to Muscogee (Creek) Nation within or in the vicinity of the project area you believe this undertaking might adversely affect. Additionally, as a stakeholder in the environmental analysis process, the Air Force requests your input in identifying any issues or areas of concern you feel should be addressed.

The Air Force respectfully requests your written comments and other input on the Proposed Action within 30 days of receipt of this letter so they can be considered during preparation of the draft EA and Section 106 consultation materials, though we will accept responses provided after 30 days. If you have any questions or require additional information, please contact Tyndall AFB's Point of Contact, Mr. Edwin Wallace, via email at edwin.wallace.1@us.af.mil, or via telephone at (850) 283-2714.

Sincerely

WATKINS.GEORGE.R.1086349333

Digitally signed by WATKINS.GEORGE.R.1086349333
Date: 2022.09.20 08:42:12 -05'00'

GEORGE R. WATKINS, Colonel, USAF
Commander

Enclosures:
1. Tyndall AFB Location Map
2. Silver Flag Location Map

Sent via email to:
dhill@mcn-nsn.gov

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
325TH FIGHTER WING (ACC)
TYNDALL AIR FORCE BASE FLORIDA

Colonel George R. Watkins
Commander
325th Fighter Wing
501 Airey Avenue, Suite 1
Tyndall AFB FL 32403-5549

Stephanie A. Bryan
Tribal Chair
Poarch Band of Creek Indians
5811 Jack Springs Road
Atmore AL 36502

Dear Tribal Chair Bryan

The United States Air Force is currently preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) for construction of Fire Research and Development (R&D) Facilities at Tyndall Air Force Base (AFB), Bay County, Florida. The EA analyzes the potential environmental impacts of the Proposed Action, and is being prepared in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, the Council on Environmental Quality regulations implementing NEPA, and the Air Force NEPA regulations.

The Proposed Action is to construct replacement facilities for four fire R&D buildings that were damaged beyond repair during Hurricane Michael, and to conduct fire research, testing, and training in these facilities consistent with previous operations. The Proposed Action is needed because fire R&D facilities are mission essential for training and researching field technologies and prototypes. Without new facilities that meet applicable size, safety, and mission requirements, Air Force Civil Engineer Center (AFCEC) cannot effectively conduct fire training activities.

The Proposed Action at the Silver Flag location and the No Action Alternative are being considered in the EA. The Silver Flag location (see Attachment 1 and 2) is within the installation property and currently provides contingency combat support training to multiple Air Force specialties. Two replacement facilities would be built to consolidate fire R&D mission activities at the Silver Flag location. The proposed site would be built with approximately 74,200 square feet of structures, pavements, and associated infrastructure. Once installed, utilities would be connected to existing service lines. The site would be cleared and graded for construction and stormwater drainage (approximately 4.5 acres total). Site design is not yet complete, but approximately 1.3 acres of wetlands have been delineated within the total site; up to 1.1 acres may be directly affected by pavements or stormwater infrastructure.

As part of the NEPA process, the Air Force is considering reasonable alternatives. Two location alternatives were initially considered but eliminated from detailed evaluation. The Air Force considered siting the proposed fire R&D facilities in the new AFCEC Campus south of the Silver Flag location. However, safety off-sets for controlled fire studies cannot be achieved at this location, so this alternative was dismissed. The Air Force also considered replacing the four damaged fire-testing buildings in their former locations at Silver Flag, Sky X, and the original 9700 area. However, these areas are spread out among multiple facilities, and two of these former buildings are within the 100-year floodplain, so this alternative was also dismissed.

During the EA process, the Air Force will determine whether the Proposed Action would have adverse impacts on archaeological resources, architectural resources, traditional cultural properties, or other cultural resources. The Air Force is not aware of any historic properties of religious or tribal significance located within the project area (refer to Attachment 2, Silver Flag Location Map) on Tyndall AFB. In accordance with Section 306108 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and its implementing regulations at 36 CFR Part 800, the Air Force would like to initiate government-to-government consultation regarding the Fire R&D Facilities.

Please let us know if you are aware of any properties of cultural and religious significance to Poarch Band of Creek Indians within or in the vicinity of the project area you believe this undertaking might adversely affect. Additionally, as a stakeholder in the environmental analysis process, the Air Force requests your input in identifying any issues or areas of concern you feel should be addressed.

The Air Force respectfully requests your written comments and other input on the Proposed Action within 30 days of receipt of this letter so they can be considered during preparation of the draft EA and Section 106 consultation materials, though we will accept responses provided after 30 days. If you have any questions or require additional information, please contact Tyndall AFB's Point of Contact, Mr. Edwin Wallace, via email at edwin.wallace.1@us.af.mil, or via telephone at (850) 283-2714.

Sincerely

WATKINS.GEORGE.R.1086349333
Digitally signed by WATKINS.GEORGE.R.1086349333
Date: 2022.09.20 08:44:18 -05'00'

GEORGE R. WATKINS, Colonel, USAF
Commander

Enclosures:
1. Tyndall AFB Location Map
2. Silver Flag Location Map

Sent via email to:
THPO@pci-nsn.gov

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
325TH FIGHTER WING (ACC)
TYNDALL AIR FORCE BASE FLORIDA

Colonel George R. Watkins
Commander
325th Fighter Wing
501 Airey Avenue, Suite 1
Tyndall AFB FL 32403-5549

Mr. Lewis J. Johnson
Principal Chief
Seminole Nation of Oklahoma
PO Box 1498
Wewoka OK 74884

Dear Principal Chief Johnson

The United States Air Force is currently preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) for construction of Fire Research and Development (R&D) Facilities at Tyndall Air Force Base (AFB), Bay County, Florida. The EA analyzes the potential environmental impacts of the Proposed Action, and is being prepared in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, the Council on Environmental Quality regulations implementing NEPA, and the Air Force NEPA regulations.

The Proposed Action is to construct replacement facilities for four fire R&D buildings that were damaged beyond repair during Hurricane Michael, and to conduct fire research, testing, and training in these facilities consistent with previous operations. The Proposed Action is needed because fire R&D facilities are mission essential for training and researching field technologies and prototypes. Without new facilities that meet applicable size, safety, and mission requirements, Air Force Civil Engineer Center (AFCEC) cannot effectively conduct fire training activities.

The Proposed Action at the Silver Flag location and the No Action Alternative are being considered in the EA. The Silver Flag location (see Attachment 1 and 2) is within the installation property and currently provides contingency combat support training to multiple Air Force specialties. Two replacement facilities would be built to consolidate fire R&D mission activities at the Silver Flag location. The proposed site would be built with approximately 74,200 square feet of structures, pavements, and associated infrastructure. Once installed, utilities would be connected to existing service lines. The site would be cleared and graded for construction and stormwater drainage (approximately 4.5 acres total). Site design is not yet complete, but approximately 1.3 acres of wetlands have been delineated within the total site; up to 1.1 acres may be directly affected by pavements or stormwater infrastructure.

As part of the NEPA process, the Air Force is considering reasonable alternatives. Two location alternatives were initially considered but eliminated from detailed evaluation. The Air Force considered siting the proposed fire R&D facilities in the new AFCEC Campus south of the Silver Flag location. However, safety off-sets for controlled fire studies cannot be achieved at this location, so this alternative was dismissed. The Air Force also considered replacing the four damaged fire-testing buildings in their former locations at Silver Flag, Sky X, and the original 9700 area. However, these areas are spread out among multiple facilities, and two of these former buildings are within the 100-year floodplain, so this alternative was also dismissed.

During the EA process, the Air Force will determine whether the Proposed Action would have adverse impacts on archaeological resources, architectural resources, traditional cultural properties, or other cultural resources. The Air Force is not aware of any historic properties of religious or tribal significance located within the project area (refer to Attachment 2, Silver Flag Location Map) on Tyndall AFB. In accordance with Section 306108 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and its implementing regulations at 36 CFR Part 800, the Air Force would like to initiate government-to-government consultation regarding the Fire R&D Facilities.

Please let us know if you are aware of any properties of cultural and religious significance to Seminole Nation of Oklahoma within or in the vicinity of the project area you believe this undertaking might adversely affect. Additionally, as a stakeholder in the environmental analysis process, the Air Force requests your input in identifying any issues or areas of concern you feel should be addressed.

The Air Force respectfully requests your written comments and other input on the Proposed Action within 30 days of receipt of this letter so they can be considered during preparation of the draft EA and Section 106 consultation materials, though we will accept responses provided after 30 days. If you have any questions or require additional information, please contact Tyndall AFB's Point of Contact, Mr. Edwin Wallace, via email at edwin.wallace.1@us.af.mil, or via telephone at (850) 283-2714.

Sincerely

WATKINS.GEORGE.R.1086349333

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Date: 2022.09.20 08:45:17 -05'00'

GEORGE R. WATKINS, Colonel, USAF
Commander

Enclosures:
1. Tyndall AFB Location Map
2. Silver Flag Location Map

Sent via email to:
Lincoln.s@sno-nsn.gov,
Yahola.b@sno-nsn.gov

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
325TH FIGHTER WING (ACC)
TYNDALL AIR FORCE BASE FLORIDA

Colonel George R. Watkins
Commander
325th Fighter Wing
501 Airey Avenue, Suite 1
Tyndall AFB FL 32403-5549

Marcellus W. Osceola Jr.
Chairman
Seminole Tribe of Florida
30290 Josie Billie Highway, PMB 1004
Clewiston FL 33440

Dear Chairman Osceola

The United States Air Force is currently preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) for construction of Fire Research and Development (R&D) Facilities at Tyndall Air Force Base (AFB), Bay County, Florida. The EA analyzes the potential environmental impacts of the Proposed Action, and is being prepared in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, the Council on Environmental Quality regulations implementing NEPA, and the Air Force NEPA regulations.

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Please let us know if you are aware of any properties of cultural and religious significance to Seminole Tribe of Florida within or in the vicinity of the project area you believe this undertaking might adversely affect. Additionally, as a stakeholder in the environmental analysis process, the Air Force requests your input in identifying any issues or areas of concern you feel should be addressed.

The Air Force respectfully requests your written comments and other input on the Proposed Action within 30 days of receipt of this letter so they can be considered during preparation of the draft EA and Section 106 consultation materials, though we will accept responses provided after 30 days. If you have any questions or require additional information, please contact Tyndall AFB's Point of Contact, Mr. Edwin Wallace, via email at edwin.wallace.1@us.af.mil, or via telephone at (850) 283-2714.

Sincerely

WATKINS.GEORGE.R.1086349333

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Date: 2022.09.20 08:46:02 -05'00'

GEORGE R. WATKINS, Colonel, USAF
Commander

Enclosures:
1. Tyndall AFB Location Map
2. Silver Flag Location Map

Sent via email to:
THPOCompliance@semtribe.com

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
325TH FIGHTER WING (ACC)
TYNDALL AIR FORCE BASE FLORIDA

Colonel George R. Watkins
Commander
325th Fighter Wing
501 Airey Avenue, Suite 1
Tyndall AFB FL 32403-5549

Ryan Morrow
Town King
Thlopthlocco Tribal Town
PO Box 188
Okemah OK 74859-0188

Dear Town King Morrow

The United States Air Force is currently preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) for construction of Fire Research and Development (R&D) Facilities at Tyndall Air Force Base (AFB), Bay County, Florida. The EA analyzes the potential environmental impacts of the Proposed Action, and is being prepared in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, the Council on Environmental Quality regulations implementing NEPA, and the Air Force NEPA regulations.

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During the EA process, the Air Force will determine whether the Proposed Action would have adverse impacts on archaeological resources, architectural resources, traditional cultural properties, or other cultural resources. The Air Force is not aware of any historic properties of religious or tribal significance located within the project area (refer to Attachment 2, Silver Flag Location Map) on Tyndall AFB. In accordance with Section 306108 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and its implementing regulations at 36 CFR Part 800, the Air Force would like to initiate government-to-government consultation regarding the Fire R&D Facilities.

Please let us know if you are aware of any properties of cultural and religious significance to the Thlopthlocco Tribal Town within or in the vicinity of the project area you believe this undertaking might adversely affect. Additionally, as a stakeholder in the environmental analysis process, the Air Force requests your input in identifying any issues or areas of concern you feel should be addressed.

The Air Force respectfully requests your written comments and other input on the Proposed Action within 30 days of receipt of this letter so they can be considered during preparation of the draft EA and Section 106 consultation materials, though we will accept responses provided after 30 days. If you have any questions or require additional information, please contact Tyndall AFB's Point of Contact, Mr. Edwin Wallace, via email at edwin.wallace.1@us.af.mil, or via telephone at (850) 283-2714.

Sincerely

WATKINS.GEORGE.R.1086349333

Digitally signed by WATKINS.GEORGE.R.1086349333
Date: 2022.09.20 08:46:58 -05'00'

GEORGE R. WATKINS, Colonel, USAF
Commander

Enclosures:
1. Tyndall AFB Location Map
2. Silver Flag Location Map

Sent via email to:
thpo@tttown.org

LOCALiQ

The Gainesville Sun | The Ledger
Daily Commercial | Ocala StarBanner
News Chief | Herald-Tribune | News Herald
Northwest Florida Daily News

PO Box 631244 Cincinnati, OH 45263-1244

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

Mary Young
Marstel-Day LLC
10708 Ballantraye DR # 208
Fredericksburg VA 22407-4701

STATE OF FLORIDA, COUNTY OF BAY

The Panama City News Herald, a newspaper printed and published in the city of Panama City, and of general circulation in the County of Bay, State of Florida, and personal knowledge of the facts herein state and that the notice hereto annexed was Published in said newspapers in the issue dated or by publication on the newspaper's website, if authorized, on:

09/28/2022

and that the fees charged are legal.
Sworn to and subscribed before on 09/28/2022

Legal Clerk

Notary, State of WI, County of Brown

My commision expires 7/22/25

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Please do not use this form for payment remittance.

SARAH BERTELSEN
Notary Public
State of Wisconsin

Early Public Notice of a Proposed Activity in Wetlands at Tyndall Air Force Base, Florida

The United States Air Force (Air Force) is preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) to consider the potential consequences to the human and natural environment associated with the reconstruction of Air Force Civil Engineer Center (AFCEC) fire research and development (R&D) facilities at Tyndall Air Force Base (AFB), Florida.

The Proposed Action is to construct replacement facilities for four fire R&D buildings that were damaged beyond repair during Hurricane Michael, and to conduct fire research, testing, and training in these facilities consistent with previous operations.

The Proposed Action is needed because fire R&D facilities are mission essential for training and researching field technologies and prototypes. Without new facilities that meet applicable size, safety, and mission requirements, AFCEC cannot effectively conduct fire training activities.

Construction of portions of the Proposed Action may impact wetlands and is therefore subject to the requirements and objectives of Executive Order (EO) 11990, "Protection of Wetlands." Efforts are being made during the design phase to avoid and minimize these impacts. This notice is to comply with Section 2(b) of EO 11990, which requires early notice for actions that could affect wetlands.

The Proposed Action at the Silver Flag location and the No Action Alternative are being considered. The Silver Flag location is within the installation property and currently provides contingency combat support training to multiple Air Force specialties. Two replacement facilities would be built to consolidate fire R&D mission activities at the Silver Flag location. The proposed site would be built with approximately 74,200 square feet of structures, pavements, and associated infrastructure. Once installed, utilities would be connected to existing service lines. The site would be cleared and graded for construction and stormwater drainage (approximately 4.5 acres total). Site design is not yet complete, but approximately 1.3 acres of wetlands have been delineated within the total site; up to 1.1 acres may be directly affected by pavements or stormwater infrastructure.

The Air Force is seeking advance public comment on the proposed project to determine if there are any public concerns regarding the project's potential impacts. The full EA will be available for public review in the spring of 2023. Please provide written comments to: 325th Civil Engineer Squadron, 103 Mississippi Road, Bldg 36233, Tyndall AFB, FL 32403; or by email: edwin.wallace.1@us.af.mil. Written comments will be accepted for 30 days from the publication of this notice.

NF-32356650

From:	State_Clearinghouse
To:	jose.cintron.1@us.af.mil; edwin.wallace.1@us.af.mil
Cc:	Mary Young
Subject:	SAI# FL202209289603C
Date:	Thursday, September 29, 2022 12:01:55 PM

External E-mail - do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender

To: Jose Cintron,

Re: Florida State Clearinghouse Project Review

Project SAI#: FL202209289603C
Date Received: 09/28/22
Project Description: DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, U.S. AIR FORCE, ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR FIRE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT FACILITIES, TYNDALL AIR FORCE BASE, BAY COUNTY, FLORIDA.

The Florida State Clearinghouse has received the above-referenced project and has forwarded it to the appropriate state agencies for review. Please refer to the State Application Identifier (SAI) number in all correspondence with the Florida State Clearinghouse regarding this project. Applicants should expect to receive their State Clearance Letter 30-60 days from the received date. Additional information can be found at http://dep.state.fl.us/secretary/oip/state_clearinghouse/manual2.htm.

Please submit all future project applications and correspondence by email to state.clearinghouse@dep.state.fl.us. If your submittal is too large to send via email or if you need other assistance, contact Chris Stahl at (850) 717-9076.

From: Yarbrough, Lisa <lisa_yarbrough@fws.gov>
Sent: Wednesday, October 5, 2022 11:45 AM
To: WALLACE, EDWIN B GS-12 USAF ACC 325 CES/CEIEC <edwin.wallace.1@us.af.mil>
Cc: CINTRON, JOSE J GS-13 USAF ACC 325 CES/CEIE <jose.cintron.1@us.af.mil>; Martin, Catrina M <catrina_martin@fws.gov>; Kaeser, Melanie J <melanie_kaeser@fws.gov>; Kelly, Patricia <patricia_kelly@fws.gov>
Subject: [Non-DoD Source] Tyndall AFB Fire Research and Development Facilities

Mr. Wallace,

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) has received your letter requesting our comments on the proposed Fire Research and Development Facilities Environmental Assessment at Tyndall AFB. The Service does not have any comments at this time and look forward to receiving Tyndall AFB's request for Endangered Species Act section 7 consultation request.

For Coastal Consistency Determinations and Coastal Barrier Resources Act (CBRA), please contact Patty Kelly (cc'ed).

Thank you,

Lisa Yarbrough
Fish and Wildlife Biologist
Florida Ecological Services Field Office
Location: Panama City Office
1601 Balboa Ave, Panama City FL
850-769-0552 ext. 45225 (office)
850-640-8383 (cell)
Florida Ecological Services Office | U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (fws.gov)
<https://www.fws.gov/office/florida-ecological-services>

From: Walsh, Kristal <Kristal.Walsh@MyFWC.com>
Sent: Wednesday, October 26, 2022 4:41 PM
To: WALLACE, EDWIN B GS-12 USAF ACC 325 CES/CEIEC <edwin.wallace.1@us.af.mil>
Cc: Irving, Robert <Robert.Irving@MyFWC.com>; Cucinella, Josh <Josh.Cucinella@MyFWC.com>; DiGruttolo, Laura <Laura.DiGruttolo@MyFWC.com>; Schad, Morgan <Morgan.Schad@MyFWC.com>
Subject: [Non-DoD Source] Environmental Assessment for Fire Research and Development Facilities, Tyndall Air Force Base, Florida

Good afternoon, Edwin. It was good to speak to you last week about this project's scoping request. As we discussed on the phone, we will defer final comments to the time of the Draft EA review. In the meantime, if you have any questions or need additional technical assistance, please do not hesitate to contact me. Kristal

Kristal Cobb Walsh, Biologist IV
Office of Conservation Planning Services
Division of Habitat and Species
Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission
(850) 851-8065

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT of STATE

RON DESANTIS
Governor

CORD BYRD
Secretary of State

Mr. José J. Cintron
Chief, Environmental Element
325th Civil Engineer Squadron
103 Mississippi Road
Tyndall Air Force Base, Florida 32403-5014

November 7, 2022

Re: DHR Project No.: 2021-1644
Proposed Environmental Assessment for the Construction of Four Fire Research and Development Facilities at the Silver Flag Area
Tyndall Air Force Base, Bay County

Dear Mr. Cintron:

This office reviewed the referenced project for possible impact to historic properties listed, or eligible for listing, in the *National Register of Historic Places.* The review was conducted in accordance with Section 106 of the *National Historic Preservation Act of 1966*, as amended and *36 CFR Part 800: Protection of Historic Properties*.

Based on the information provided, it is the opinion of this office the proposed undertaking should have no effect on historic properties, provided that the Tyndall Air Force Base makes contingency plans in the case of fortuitous finds or unexpected archaeological discoveries during ground disturbing activities within the project area.

If you have any questions concerning our comments, please contact Scott Edwards, Historic Preservationist, by electronic mail *scott.edwards@dos.myflorida.com*, or at 850.245.6333 or 800.847.7278.

Sincerely,

Kelly L Chase
For

Alissa Slade Lotane
Director, Division of Historical Resources
and State Historic Preservation Officer

From: Wheeler, Tracey L CIV USARMY CESAJ (USA) <Tracey.L.Wheeler@usace.army.mil>
Sent: Friday, January 6, 2023 11:26 AM
To: WALLACE, EDWIN B GS-12 USAF ACC 325 CES/CEIEC <edwin.wallace.1@us.af.mil>
Cc: Lovvorn, Lisa S CIV USARMY CESAJ (USA) <Lisa.S.Lovvorn@usace.army.mil>
Subject: SAJ-2022-03068Tyndall Air Force Base Fire Research and Development Facilities

Mr. Wallace,

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers received your request for a preapplication review of the possible impacts to jurisdictional areas associated with the construction of replacement facilities for four fire R&D buildings that were damaged beyond repair during Hurricane Michael, and to conduct fire research, testing, and training in these facilities consistent with previous operations. As you stated, an Environmental Assessment is being prepared to address potential impacts.

During initial review of proposed projects being considered under the Hurricane Michael Rebuild efforts, preliminary site visit was conducted at the Silver Flag facility. During the site visit, it was determined that, although there are wetlands subject to regulation under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, those wetlands within the area shown in the submitted request are located greater than 300 feet from waters subject to the ebb and flow of tide.

On December 17, 2020, the Environmental Protection Agency approved the State of Florida's request to assume administration of a portion of the Clean Water Act Section 404 program. State Assumption is effective as of December 22, 2020. Under Assumption, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) will maintain Section 404 authority over certain waters, referred to as 'retained' waters. Retained waters include those waters that (1) are specifically listed in the Corps' Retained Waters List, (2) waters subject to the ebb and flow of tide, and (3) wetlands adjacent thereto landward to a 300-foot administrative boundary. The Corps carefully reviewed your project location and determined that it falls within State 'assumed' waters . Therefore, the proposed project area would be outside of the regulatory authority of the Corps.

Tracey L. Wheeler
850-287-0138 (cell)
(850) 763-0717 ex 4

APPENDIX B ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION PROGRAM SITE CONSTRUCTION GUIDANCE

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON DC

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY

3 August 2021

SAF/IEE
1665 Air Force Pentagon
Washington, DC 20330-1665

Dear Interim Secretary Hamilton:

Thank you for the opportunity to speak with you on July 21, 2021 regarding permitting requirements for Tyndall AFB reconstruction. I appreciate your support for this continuing effort as the Air Force remains committed to basing three F-35 squadrons at Tyndall starting in the fall of 2023.

The enclosure provides for your review a Memorandum for Record documenting the agreement we reached in our telephone conversation. If you are comfortable that it accurately reflects the terms of our agreement, please sign and return to me to reflect our mutual understanding. I will then return a record copy back to you with both of our signatures. I look forward to continuing to work with you and your team as the Air Force continues to reconstruct Tyndall into a first Twenty-First Century Installation.

Sincerely,

CORRELL.MARK.A.1157490385
Digitally signed by CORRELL.MARK.A.1157490385
Date: 2021.08.03 13:00:13 -04'00'

MARK A. CORRELL, P.E.
Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Air Force
(Environment, Safety, and Infrastructure)

Attachment:
Memorandum for Record

cc:
SAF/IE

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Soil Management Pursuant to the Tyndall Rebuild Program

Background

1. Following the devastation of Hurricane Michael in October 2018, the Department of the Air Force (Air Force) is executing a rebuild of Tyndall Air Force Base and the beddown of a new F-35 mission.

2. The Air Force has determined that the rebuild and beddown efforts at Tyndall Air Force Base are vitally important to national security, and that those efforts can be accomplished in a manner protective of Florida's environment. Further, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) recognizes the critical importance of the rebuild at Tyndall Air Force Base, both for our national defense strategy and our communities in Northwest Florida.

3. On 26 February 2021, the Air Force made application to the Florida Department Environmental Protection (FDEP) for an Environmental Resources Permit (Permit) for military construction in Zone 1 of Tyndall Air Force Base.

4. The considerations in this Memorandum for the Record (Memorandum) reflect the desire of FDEP to prevent soil from Tyndall Air Force Base that exceeds FDEP's provisional soil cleanup target levels for Perfluorooctane Sulfonate (PFOS) and Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) from being placed off-base, including in any state unlined landfill. They similarly reflect the Air Force's requirements to carry out construction activities consistent with any applicable federal, state, and local requirements to which the United States Government is subject, and Office of the Secretary of Defense and Air Force policies.

Considerations. In accordance with our telephone conversation on July 21, 2021, this Memorandum documents our agreement with the following additional considerations for the Permit as well as any other Environmental Resource Permits associated with the rebuild and beddown activities at Tyndall Air Force Base.

1. While the scope of the Air Force's permit application was limited to Zone 1, the site for purposes of this Memorandum will encompass Tyndall Air Force Base.

2. FDEP will incorporate by reference this Memorandum into any approved Environmental Resource Permit associated with the rebuild and beddown activities at Tyndall Air Force Base, including the Air Force's Permit application dated 26 February 2021 for military construction activities in Zone 1. FDEP will process its approval of the Zone 1 application as quickly as possible based on the existing application content and provisions of this Memorandum.

3. The Air Force will screen for PFOA and PFOS in areas of known releases of Aqueous Film Forming Foam in accordance with Department of Defense and Air Force policy using the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's online calculator using the reference dose (RFd) of 2E-05 mg.kg-day.

4. Consistent with Air Force guidance and U.S. Army Corps of Engineer (USACE) contract language, soil that meets Air Force screening criteria for PFOS and PFOA, but which may not meet Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) provisional standards, shall remain on site for unrestricted use. Any on-site location, long-term storage, and (re)use of this soil shall be in accordance with Air Force contract provisions, Air Force requirements, and applicable federal, state, and local regulations to which the United States Government is subject.

5.Soil that does not meet Air Force screening criteria for PFOS/PFOA will be handled in accordance with USACE contract requirements and applicable federal and state regulations.

Shawn Hamilton

Digitally signed by Shawn Hamilton
Date: 2021.08.03 14:04:47 -04'00'

SHAWN HAMILTON
Interim Secretary
Florida Department of Environmental Protection

CORRELL.MARK.A.1157490385

Digitally signed by CORRELL.MARK.A.1157490385
Date: 2021.08.03 13:00:34 -04'00'

MARK A. CORRELL, P.E.
Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Air Force
(Environment, Safety, and Infrastructure)

Environmental Restoration Program Guidelines

Work on ERP Site TU539P-Sub – AFCEC Silver Flag Fire RDT&E

8 November 2021

The project to construct Fire RDT&E facilities adjacent to the AFCEC Aircraft Fire Pit Test Facility is within the boundaries of Environmental Restoration Program (ERP) Site TU539P-Sub and undergoing a PFAS contamination study. The presence of PFAS compounds was confirmed during ERP groundwater sampling in this area by Arcadis U.S., Inc. in 2014.

Construction projects within ERP site boundaries shall be conducted within the following guidelines. To the extent these guidelines conflict with provisions contained within the construction contract, Statement of Work, or approved work plans, those documents control.

1. It is the responsibility of the contractor to fulfill its obligation under 29 CFR 1910.120, Occupational Safety and Health Administration Standards (OSHA), Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (HAZWOPER), and address the health and safety of its employees associated with construction activities relative to this project.

2. Contaminated soil from excavation or construction activities may be temporarily moved within the IRP site, as long as it is subsequently redeposited in the same excavated area. Soils should be staged on visqueen and shall not leave that IRP site. Best management practices shall be utilized to prevent spreading contamination into previously uncontaminated or less contaminated areas within the IRP site. If soils are to be removed for disposal from the site, they shall be tested prior to disposal or reuse.

3. For disposal, waste soils must be tested utilizing the Toxic Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP), analyzed for characteristic hazardous chemicals (40 CFR 260, Subpart C), and the results provided to Tyndall Restoration Program Manager (RPM) and the 325 Civil Engineer Squadron (CES) Hazardous Waste Program Manager (HWPM) prior to any transportation for proper disposal at an authorized disposal facility or may be conservatively handled as hazardous waste in accordance with appropriate hazardous waste laws and regulations if approved by Tyndall RPM and the 325 CES HWPM or required by the contract or statement of work. Additionally, soils that exhibit a hazardous waste characteristic will be further sampled to determine applicability of Land Disposal Restrictions and any Underlying Hazardous Constituents (40 CFR 268). Copies of transportation and disposal documents (profiles, manifests, bills of lading) must be provided to Tyndall RPM and the 325 CES HWPM. The contractor is responsible for the sampling, profiling, proper handling, and disposal of any contaminated media. Utilize the services of a qualified environmental professional for sampling and testing.

4. Prior to removing soils from an IRP site (from an area within the site, but not known to be contaminated) and reusing those soils as fill in an area other than same excavated area from which the soils were removed, soils shall first be staged in stockpiles of 400 CY within the IRP site, and sampled and analyzed for the same parameters identified in Item 7 below. One composite sample of eight aliquots will be collected from each 400 CY stockpile. Analytical results will be compared to the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) residential Soil Cleanup Target Levels (SCTL) to determine acceptability of the proposed material for reuse anywhere on base. Analytical results will be compared to the FDEP industrial SCTL to determine acceptability of the proposed material for reuse along the flightline. Utilize the services of a qualified environmental professional for sampling and testing.

If the remedial goal (RG) is exceeded or if other constituent concentrations in a composite soil sample exceed their respective FDEP residential direct exposure SCTLs, then the stockpile is to be resampled to confirm the constituent(s) that failed. This is to be accomplished by collecting eight discrete soil samples from the approximate locations of the eight aliquots that comprised the initial composite sample. The 400-cy soil stockpile was divided into eight equal sections of 50 cy each (e.g., spokes dividing a wagon wheel). The "A" sample is to be always collected on the north side of the stockpile, and the subsequent samples are to be collected in a clockwise manner. Each discrete sample is to be analyzed only for the constituent(s) that failed. Collection of eight discrete soil samples per soil stockpile (or one sample per 50 cubic yards of soil) is viewed as a conservative approach to confirming the analytical results because it more accurately reflects the constituent concentrations of the soil stockpile by increasing sample density and resolution. If the results of the discrete sampling/resampling indicate four or fewer spokes within the soil stockpile contain a constituent at a concentration that exceeds its FDEP residential direct exposure SCTL, then those 50-cy hotspot spokes should be excavated from the soil stockpile and moved to the waste pad for off-site disposal. The remaining portions/spokes of the stockpile with discrete samples results less than the FDEP residential direct exposure SCTLs can be used as backfill in the excavation areas as appropriate. If more than four spokes contained a constituent at a concentration that exceeded its FDEP residential direct exposure SCTL, then the entire stockpile should be moved to the waste pad for off-site disposal.

5. Documentation of any sampling and testing results, contaminated soil excavation volumes/depths/delineation, and reuse or disposal actions shall be provided in a summary report prepared by the contractor.

6. Construction activities shall avoid damaging or disturbing any monitoring wells (and shall protect wells from the introduction of contaminants (mud/dirt or PVC glue introduced/caps or plugs removed/risers compromised)) that may be located in the construction area. Cost to sample, repair and/or replace damaged wells, as a result of construction, shall be incurred by the construction project. No wells may be abandoned without prior approval of the Tyndall RPM. If wells must be abandoned, they shall be abandoned properly (and/or replacements installed) and surveyed by a Florida licensed water well driller. Monitoring well abandonment or installation documentation shall be provided to Tyndall RPM. Placement of replacement wells will require coordination with Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), FDEP, and Tyndall RPM.

7. Any soils brought on-site and used for backfill should be properly tested or certified clean (with appropriate documentation) to ensure that no contaminants are being applied on-site. The source of backfill should be natural or virgin material (other than the operation of a borrow pit facility) and should be in an area which has not previously been used for commercial or industrial activities. If the soils to be used for backfill are not certified clean with appropriate documentation, testing of the soils shall be required and must include at least one (1) soil sample collected from the borrow source and analyzed for the following parameters:
    - Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) per Method 8260
    - Semi-volatile Organic Compounds (SVOCs) [Base/Neutrals (e.g., PAHs, Pesticides, PCBs) and Acid Extractables (e.g., Phenols)] per Methods 8270/8081/8082
    - RCRA metals by Method 6020
    - Petroleum Residual Organics (by FL-PRO)

   Analytical results will be compared to the FDEP residential SCTLs to determine acceptability of the proposed material as clean fill.

8. Contractors must be made aware of the appropriate procedures if any contamination is encountered (i.e. suspicious odors, fuel smells, soil staining, odd soil colors, unfamiliar liquids, buried materials, etc.) at the site. If these conditions are encountered, Tyndall RPM and

325 CES HWPM must be contacted. If discovered, these soils should be separated, stockpiled on, and covered with visqueen until properly tested/disposed.

9. If dewatering is required, the contractor must be prepared to address permitting, handling, storage, characterization, treatment, and disposal of any potentially contaminated dewatering effluent. Dewatering within a groundwater plume may be allowed as long as effluent is allowed to percolate back into the known plume areas (FDEP to approve infiltration plan), use of other approved on-site method(s) of disposition, and/or is disposed of off-site. Before off-site disposal, it must be analyzed for characteristic hazardous chemicals (40 CFR 260, Subpart C) and other constituents as required by treatment/disposal facilities and the results provided to 325 CES HWPM prior to any transportation for proper disposal at an authorized disposal facility.

10. Any equipment that comes in contact with contaminated soils or groundwater shall be properly decontaminated before mobilizing off-site. Any decontaminated fluids must be collected and stored in 55-gallon drums, properly labeled and stored in the manner and not to exceed the time requirements of Resource Conservation Recovery Act (RCRA) and applicable laws on pallets on site until sampled, tested, and disposed of at a proper disposal facility.

AFFF-Related Waste Management

The below guidance addresses AFFF-related waste streams that result from Air Force responses to releases of C6 and legacy C8 formulations of AFFF product resulting from a spill, accidental release, emergency response, fire training activities, environmental investigations, and management of AFFF (e.g. management and disposal of legacy products).

Determine media-specific treatment / disposal decision points

In general, containerize and characterize Aqueous Film Forming Foam (AFFF)-related waste to determine appropriate disposal method. Handling of all regulated co-contaminants in AFFF-related waste must comply with applicable federal and state promulgated standards. If other contaminants of concern (COCs) exceeding regulatory standards are identified in the waste, the waste will be managed to address the regulated COC according to applicable legal requirements. Refer to the AFFF-Related Disposal Determination Table (see below) for preferred and alternate methods of treatment/disposal and in the following text:

Evaluate media-specific final disposition and treatment technology options before final disposition:

1. Return small quantities of solid and liquid Investigation Derived Waste (IDW) below the Regional Screening Levels (RSL) or Lifetime Health Advisory (LHA) respectively, to source location at point of generation.

- Tyndall AFB has determined 50 gallons or less of IDW is to be considered a small quantity. Avoid leaving mounded soil or standing liquid when returning IDW to its source location.
- As a best management practice, containerize, sample and store AFFF-related waste generated from environmentally, culturally, and/or mission sensitive areas prior to disposal.
- Installation Remedial Project Manager (RPM) to determine, on a case-by case basis, if small quantity IDW is feasible to return to the source location at the point of generation without sampling, based on site specific conditions and best engineering judgement (avoid leaving mounded or standing liquid).

2. Return large quantities, 50 gallons or more, of solid and liquid waste below the RSL or LHA, depending on the contaminant, to its source location at point of generation. Recovered groundwater from dewatering activities shall be sampled and analyzed at a certified laboratory at the influent and effluent locations of the dewatering and /or treatment systems at a frequency of 10,000 gallons or less. Large quantities of soil spoil shall be evaluated and sampled as described in Item 4 above.

- As an Air Force (AF) preference, large quantities of liquid AFFF waste should be characterized and treated, using either Granular Activated Carbon (GAC), ion exchange, or other approved treatment technology to below the LHA, before returning it to its source location at the point of generation.
- Alternative on-site (next to the point of generation, within the MILCON-rebuild Zone, or within an approved disposal area) disposal options may be approved for use. Contractor shall coordinate with the AF and FDEP to ensure regulatory compliance.
- Treated and/or non-treated dewatering effluent may be discharged to stormwater drain under permitted conditions. This action would be considered an on-site disposal option.

3. Treatment (liquid waste streams only). AFFF-contaminated liquid waste may be treated on-site, (next to the point of generation, within the MILCON-rebuild Zone, and/or within an approved on-base waste accumulation area and/or treatment area) prior to discharge. Effluent must achieve reduction to less than or equal to LHA and/or applicable state or local promulgated standards. If other COCs exceeding regulatory standards are identified in the waste, the waste will be managed to address the regulated COC according to applicable legal requirements.

4. RCRA Subtitle D landfill. Used for disposal of non-hazardous municipal, industrial, and construction and demolition (C&D) solid waste. Coordinate with the disposal facility for waste acceptance.

5. RCRA Subtitle C landfill. Used for disposal of hazardous solid waste. AFFF product or if AFFF-related waste is co-mingled with another COC with concentrations exceeding regulatory standards and regulated hazardous waste was identified and properly managed for disposal. Coordinate with the disposal facility for waste acceptance.

On-site (next to the point of generation, within the MILCON-rebuild Zone, and/or within an approved on-base waste accumulation area and/or treatment area) disposal options approved by the Air Force and FDEP

Groundwater

- Re-infiltration. Re-infiltration of produced groundwater may be an option for managing recovered groundwater. Contractor shall coordinate between the AF and FDEP to ensure regulatory compliance. Per FDEP, this option does not require a permit. However, their review and approval to the dewatering and re-infiltration work plan is expected.
- Re-injection. The use of temporary well points to re-inject produced groundwater may be an option for managing recovered groundwater. Contractor shall coordinate with AF and FDEP to ensure regulatory compliance. Per FDEP, the use of temporary well points would trigger an injection well permit. For this type of activity, these temporary well points would be considered “connector wells” under Rule 62-528.600
- Alternative on-site (next to the point of generation, within the MILCON-rebuild Zone, and/or within an approved on-base waste accumulation area and/or treatment area) disposal options may be approved for use. For example: getting an National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit from FDEP to discharge large quantities of recovered groundwater

to a stormwater drain. Contractor shall coordinate with the AF and FDEP to ensure regulatory compliance.

Soil

- Recovered soil from demolition and construction activities that is not returned to the point of generation will need to be containerized and characterized in an area preferably located in the Zone of construction or in an approved area awaiting final disposition.

Construction Work Plans

- Construction contractors shall develop and obtain approval of work plans detailing means and methods to ensure proper management of waste soil and water, ensuring contamination is not spread during construction, dewatering, and containerizing activities.

- Construction contractor activities will be required to adhere to all Air Force, Federal and State of Florida regulations and standard operating procedures pertaining to these concerns.

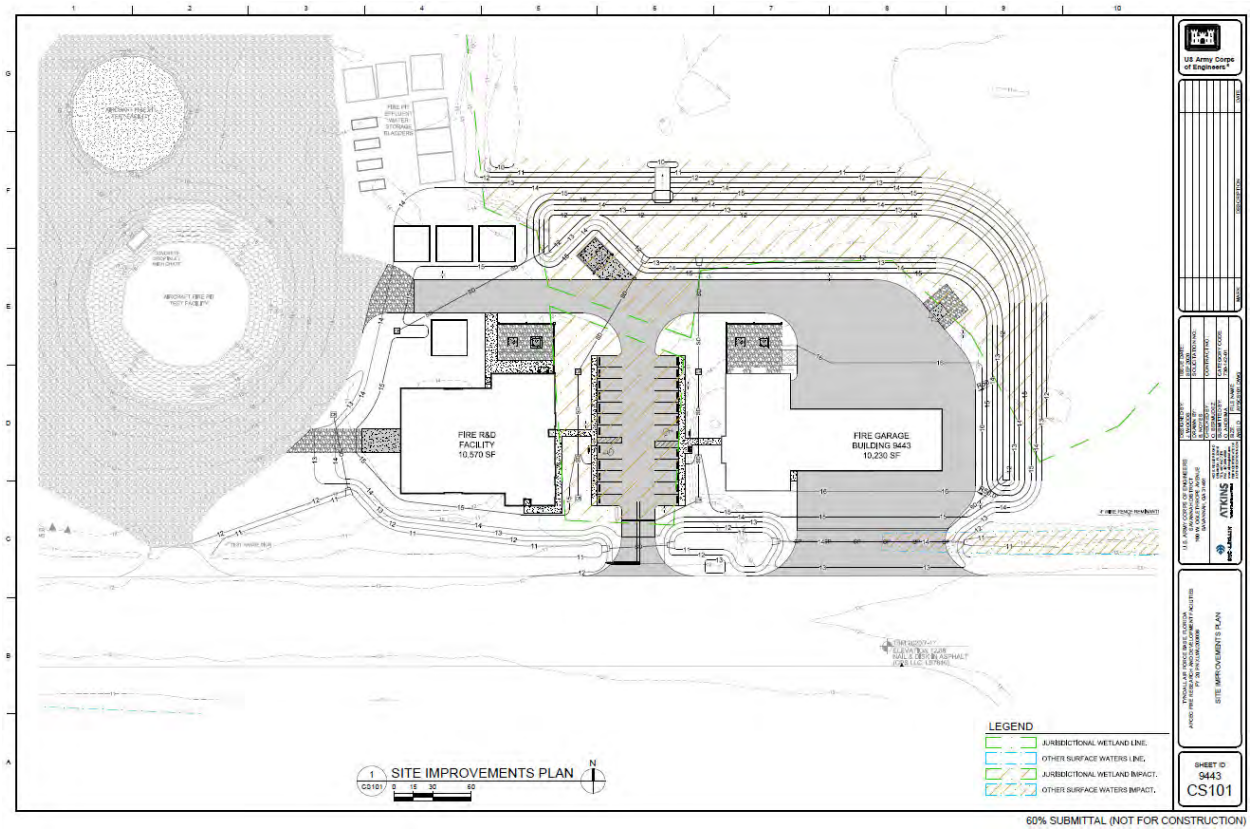
AFFF-Related Disposal Determination

AFFF-Related Media Type	Non Detect		Detected Below EPA LHA (liquid) or approved RSL (soil)		Detected Above EPA LHA or state promulgated standard (liquid)		Detected Above EPA RSL (soil)		Eligible for disposal as solid waste in off-base landfill	
	Pref A	Alt B	Pref A	Alt B	Pref A	Alt B	Pref A	Alt B	Pref A	Alt B
Liquid	1, 2, 4	4	1, 2	3, 4, 5	3	5, 6				
Soil	1, 2, 7	4	1, 2	4, 5, 6, 7			5	6, 7		
Spent treatment media (non-residential)			4	5, 6	5	6				
Other solids (e.g., PPE, rags, brooms, construction debris)									4	
Sludge (from on-site operations managing AFFF)	1, 2, 4	4	1, 2	4, 5	1,2	3, 4, 5, 6	1, 2, 4	5, 6		

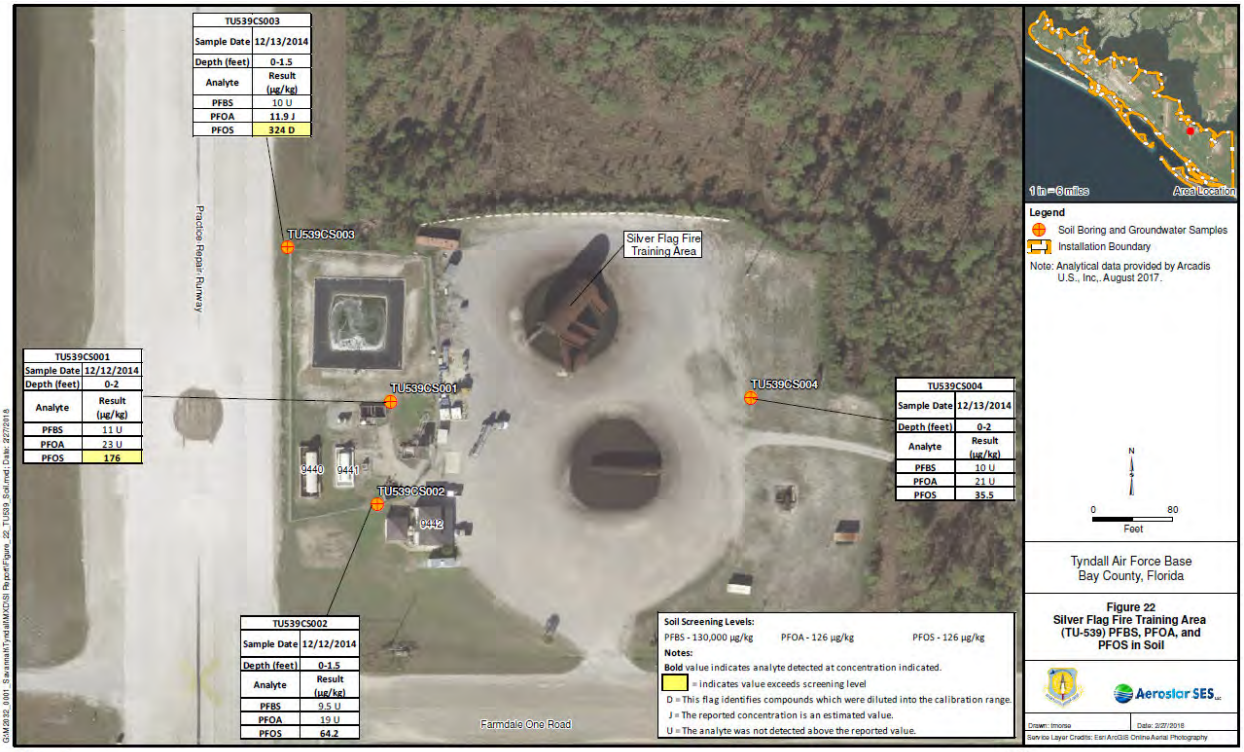
1 – Return small quantities of solid and liquid IDW below the RSL or LHA, respectively, to source location at point of generation
2 – Return large quantities of solid and liquid IDW below the RSL or LHA, respectively, to source location at point of generation
3 – Treatment (liquid waste streams only). AFFF-contaminated waste liquid must be treated on-site prior to discharge. Effluent must achieve reduction to less than or equal to LHA and/or applicable state or local promulgated

standards
4 – RCRA Subtitle D landfill
5 – RCRA Subtitle C landfill
6 – Other available treatment technology
7– Tyndall Borrow Source, when available

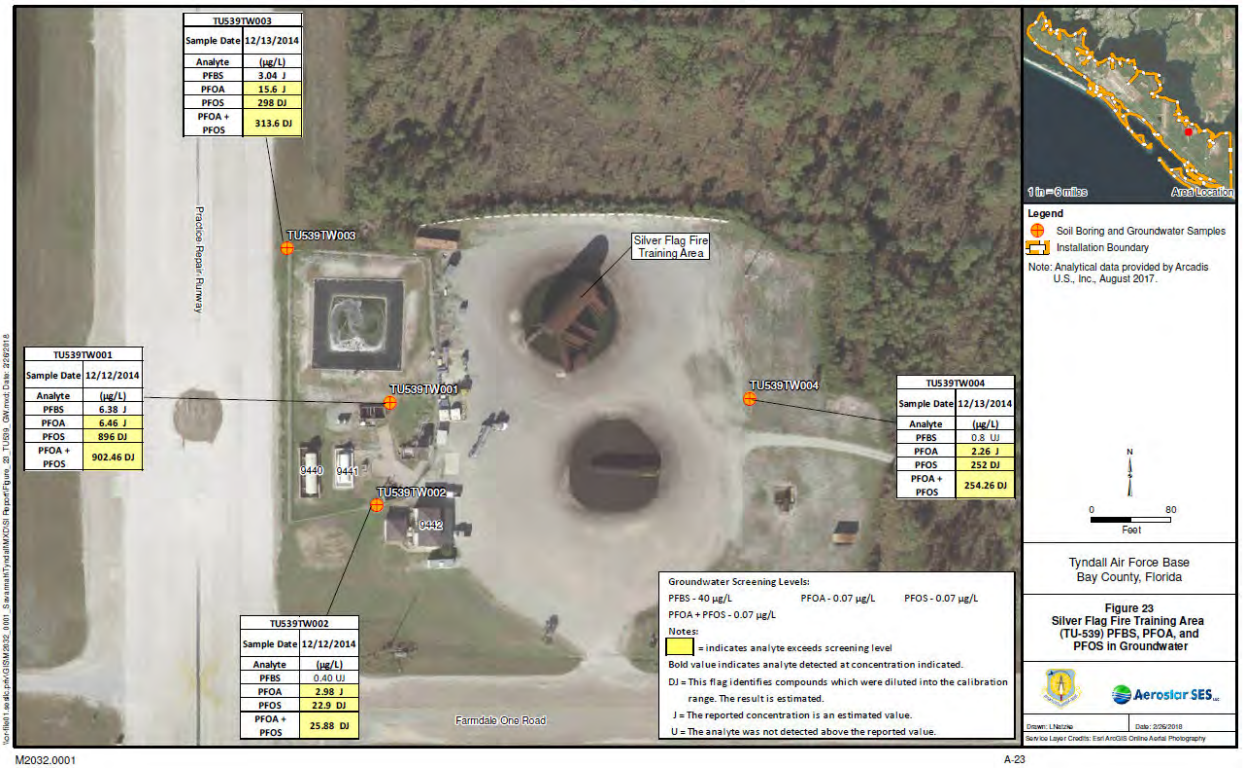
AFCEC Silver Flag Fire RDT&E Site Improvement Plan



TU539P-Sub Soil Sampling Results



TU539P-Sub Groundwater Sampling Results



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APPENDIX C AIR CONFORMITY APPLICABILITY MODEL RECORD OF AIR ANALYSIS AND DETAIL REPORT

AIR CONFORMITY APPLICABILITY MODEL REPORT
RECORD OF AIR ANALYSIS (ROAA)

1. General Information: The Air Force's Air Conformity Applicability Model (ACAM) was used to perform an analysis to assess the potential air quality impact/s associated with the action in accordance with the Air Force Manual 32-7002, Environmental Compliance and Pollution Prevention; the Environmental Impact Analysis Process (EIAP, 32 CFR 989); and the General Conformity Rule (GCR, 40 CFR 93 Subpart B). This report provides a summary of the ACAM analysis.

a. Action Location:

Base: TYNDALL AFB
State: Florida
County(s): Bay
Regulatory Area(s): NOT IN A REGULATORY AREA

b. Action Title: Fire Research and Development Facilities at Tyndall AFB, FL

c. Project Number/s (if applicable):

d. Projected Action Start Date: 1 / 2023

e. Action Description:

The Proposed Action is to construct replacement facilities for four fire R&D buildings that were damaged beyond repair during Hurricane Michael and conduct fire research, testing, and training in these facilities consistent with previous operations. The four R&D buildings that are being considered as part of the Proposed Action being replaced include Building 9718, fire laboratories; Building 9708, fire R&D personnel administrative and office space; Building 9443, R&D fire garage; and Building 9500E, small-scale indoor fire lab/hanger. Site work, utility lines and interconnections, pavements, stormwater management, and safety and security features would be included with the new facilities. Construction is tentatively scheduled to begin in fall 2023. No demolition is planned analyzed under this Proposed Action; all damaged facilities have already been demolished under the scope of the 2020 Rebuild EA. The demolition of Buildings 9718, 9708, and 9443 was analyzed under the scope of the 2020 Rebuild EA; Buildings 9718 and 9443 have already been demolished. Building 9500E is currently not planned for demolition.

f. Point of Contact:

Name: Brad Boykin
Title: CTR
Organization: Leidos
Email: boykinb@leidos.com
Phone Number: 979-575-3552

2. Air Impact Analysis: Based on the attainment status at the action location, the requirements of the General Conformity Rule are:

_____ applicable
__X__ not applicable

Total net direct and indirect emissions associated with the action were estimated through ACAM on a calendar-year basis for the start of the action through achieving "steady state" (i.e., net gain/loss upon action fully implemented) emissions. The ACAM analysis used the latest and most accurate emission estimation techniques available; all algorithms, emission factors, and methodologies used are described in detail in the USAF Air Emissions Guide for Air Force Stationary Sources, the USAF Air Emissions Guide for Air Force Mobile Sources, and the USAF Air Emissions Guide for Air Force Transitory Sources.

AIR CONFORMITY APPLICABILITY MODEL REPORT
RECORD OF AIR ANALYSIS (ROAA)

"Insignificance Indicators" were used in the analysis to provide an indication of the significance of potential impacts to air quality based on current ambient air quality relative to the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQSs). These insignificance indicators are the 250 ton/yr Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) major source threshold for actions occurring in areas that are "Clearly Attainment" (i.e., not within 5% of any NAAQS) and the GCR de minimis values (25 ton/yr for lead and 100 ton/yr for all other criteria pollutants) for actions occurring in areas that are "Near Nonattainment" (i.e., within 5% of any NAAQS). These indicators do not define a significant impact; however, they do provide a threshold to identify actions that are insignificant. Any action with net emissions below the insignificance indicators for all criteria pollutant is considered so insignificant that the action will not cause or contribute to an exceedance on one or more NAAQSs. For further detail on insignificance indicators see chapter 4 of the Air Force Air Quality Environmental Impact Analysis Process (EIAP) Guide, Volume II - Advanced Assessments.

The action's net emissions for every year through achieving steady state were compared against the Insignificance Indicator and are summarized below.

Analysis Summary:

2023

Pollutant	Action Emissions (ton/yr)	INSIGNIFICANCE INDICATOR	
		Indicator (ton/yr)	Exceedance (Yes or No)
NOT IN A REGULATORY AREA			
VOC	1.155	250	
NOx	5.407	250	
CO	6.525	250	
SOx	0.014	250	
PM 10	23.633	250	
PM 2.5	0.233	250	
Pb	0.000	25	No
NH3	0.004	250	
CO2e	1397.6		

2024 - (Steady State)

Pollutant	Action Emissions (ton/yr)	INSIGNIFICANCE INDICATOR	
		Indicator (ton/yr)	Exceedance (Yes or No)
NOT IN A REGULATORY AREA			
VOC	0.000	250	
NOx	0.000	250	
CO	0.000	250	
SOx	0.000	250	
PM 10	0.000	250	
PM 2.5	0.000	250	
Pb	0.000	25	No
NH3	0.000	250	
CO2e	0.0		

None of estimated annual net emissions associated with this action are above the insignificance indicators, indicating no significant impact to air quality.Therefore, the action will not cause or contribute to an exceedance on one or more NAAQSs.No further air assessment is needed.

_____ _____

Brad Boykin, CTR DATE

DETAIL AIR CONFORMITY APPLICABILITY MODEL REPORT

1. General Information

- Action Location

Base: TYNDALL AFB
State: Florida
County(s): Bay
Regulatory Area(s): NOT IN A REGULATORY AREA

- Action Title: Fire Research and Development Facilities at Tyndall AFB, FL

- Project Number/s (if applicable):

- Projected Action Start Date: 1 / 2023

- Action Purpose and Need:

The purpose of the Proposed Action is to replace fire R&D facilities that were damaged beyond repair during Hurricane Michael in 2018.

The Proposed Action is needed because fire R&D facilities are used for training and are mission essential. These facilities include space for the development and testing of firefighting equipment, personal protective equipment, and extinguishing techniques and procedures. The research and development expand new field technologies and prototypes. Without new facilities that meet applicable size, safety, and mission requirements, AFCEC cannot effectively conduct fire training activities. In addition, there would be a substantial reduction in fire R&D capacity without office and vehicle storage availability. Overall, lack of dedicated fire R&D facilities would negatively impact training and certification for firefighters across the Air Force and Department of Defense as well as other emergency responders, and there would potentially be a loss of valuable research.

- Action Description:

The Proposed Action is to construct replacement facilities for four fire R&D buildings that were damaged beyond repair during Hurricane Michael and conduct fire research, testing, and training in these facilities consistent with previous operations. The four R&D buildings that are being considered as part of the Proposed Action being replaced include Building 9718, fire laboratories; Building 9708, fire R&D personnel administrative and office space; Building 9443, R&D fire garage; and Building 9500E, small-scale indoor fire lab/hanger. Site work, utility lines and interconnections, pavements, stormwater management, and safety and security features would be included with the new facilities. Construction is tentatively scheduled to begin in fall 2023. No demolition is planned analyzed under this Proposed Action; all damaged facilities have already been demolished under the scope of the 2020 Rebuild EA. The demolition of Buildings 9718, 9708, and 9443 was analyzed under the scope of the 2020 Rebuild EA; Buildings 9718 and 9443 have already been demolished. Building 9500E is currently not planned for demolition.

- Point of Contact

Name: Brad Boykin
Title: CTR
Organization: Leidos
Email: boykinb@leidos.com
Phone Number: 979-575-3552

- Activity List:

	Activity Type	Activity Title
2.	Construction / Demolition	Silver Flag Location

Emission factors and air emission estimating methods come from the United States Air Force's Air Emissions Guide for Air Force Stationary Sources, Air Emissions Guide for Air Force Mobile Sources, and Air Emissions Guide for Air Force Transitory Sources.

DETAIL AIR CONFORMITY APPLICABILITY MODEL REPORT

2. Construction / Demolition

2.1 General Information & Timeline Assumptions

- Activity Location
County: Bay
Regulatory Area(s): NOT IN A REGULATORY AREA

- Activity Title: Silver Flag Location

- Activity Description:
Fire R&D Facility - 10,570 sq ft
Fire Garage Building - 10,230
Parking, Pavement - 50,530
Associated Infrastructure - 2,830
Grading - 196,020

- Activity Start Date
Start Month: 1
Start Month: 2023

- Activity End Date
Indefinite: False
End Month: 12
End Month: 2023

- Activity Emissions:

Pollutant	Total Emissions (TONs)
VOC	1.155148
SO_x	0.014184
NO_x	5.406979
CO	6.525187
PM 10	23.632979

Pollutant	Total Emissions (TONs)
PM 2.5	0.232837
Pb	0.000000
NH_3	0.004281
CO_2e	1397.6

2.1 Site Grading Phase

2.1.1 Site Grading Phase Timeline Assumptions

- Phase Start Date
Start Month: 1
Start Quarter: 1
Start Year: 2023

- Phase Duration
Number of Month: 12
Number of Days: 0

2.1.2 Site Grading Phase Assumptions

- General Site Grading Information
Area of Site to be Graded (ft^2): 196020
Amount of Material to be Hauled On-Site (yd^3): 196
Amount of Material to be Hauled Off-Site (yd^3): 196

- Site Grading Default Settings
Default Settings Used: Yes
Average Day(s) worked per week: 5 (default)

- Construction Exhaust (default)

Equipment Name	Number Of Equipment	Hours Per Day
Graders Composite	1	8
Other Construction Equipment Composite	1	8
Rubber Tired Dozers Composite	1	8
Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes Composite	2	7

- Vehicle Exhaust
Average Hauling Truck Capacity (yd^3): 20 (default)
Average Hauling Truck Round Trip Commute (mile): 20 (default)

- Vehicle Exhaust Vehicle Mixture (%)

	LDGV	LDGT	HDGV	LDDV	LDDT	HDDV	MC
POVs	0	0	0	0	0	100.00	0

- Worker Trips
Average Worker Round Trip Commute (mile): 20 (default)

- Worker Trips Vehicle Mixture (%)

	LDGV	LDGT	HDGV	LDDV	LDDT	HDDV	MC
POVs	50.00	50.00	0	0	0	0	0

2.1.3 Site Grading Phase Emission Factor(s)

- Construction Exhaust Emission Factors (lb/hour) (default)

Graders Composite								
	VOC	**SO_x**	**NO_x**	**CO**	**PM 10**	**PM 2.5**	**CH_4**	**CO_2e**
Emission Factors	0.0757	0.0014	0.4155	0.5717	0.0191	0.0191	0.0068	132.91
Other Construction Equipment Composite								
	VOC	**SO_x**	**NO_x**	**CO**	**PM 10**	**PM 2.5**	**CH_4**	**CO_2e**
Emission Factors	0.0483	0.0012	0.2497	0.3481	0.0091	0.0091	0.0043	122.61
Rubber Tired Dozers Composite								
	VOC	**SO_x**	**NO_x**	**CO**	**PM 10**	**PM 2.5**	**CH_4**	**CO_2e**
Emission Factors	0.1830	0.0024	1.2623	0.7077	0.0494	0.0494	0.0165	239.49
Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes Composite								
	VOC	**SO_x**	**NO_x**	**CO**	**PM 10**	**PM 2.5**	**CH_4**	**CO_2e**
Emission Factors	0.0364	0.0007	0.2127	0.3593	0.0080	0.0080	0.0032	66.879

- Vehicle Exhaust & Worker Trips Emission Factors (grams/mile)

	VOC	SO_x	NO_x	CO	PM 10	PM 2.5	Pb	NH_3	CO_2e
LDGV	000.240	000.002	000.137	004.148	000.003	000.003		000.025	00334.045
LDGT	000.270	000.003	000.236	004.715	000.005	000.004		000.026	00429.693
HDGV	001.053	000.006	000.993	016.203	000.025	000.022		000.052	00933.502
LDDV	000.061	000.001	000.097	003.986	000.003	000.002		000.008	00347.372
LDDT	000.113	000.001	000.227	003.202	000.004	000.003		000.008	00390.523
HDDV	000.135	000.004	002.683	001.759	000.062	000.057		000.033	01306.331
MC	003.047	000.003	000.571	013.043	000.024	000.021		000.051	00386.862

2.1.4 Site Grading Phase Formula(s)

- Fugitive Dust Emissions per Phase
$PM10_{FD} = (20 * ACRE * WD) / 2000$

$PM10_{FD}$: Fugitive Dust PM 10 Emissions (TONs)
20: Conversion Factor Acre Day to pounds (20 lb / 1 Acre Day)
ACRE: Total acres (acres)
WD: Number of Total Work Days (days)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to tons

- Construction Exhaust Emissions per Phase
$CEE_{POL} = (NE * WD * H * EF_{POL}) / 2000$

CEE_{POL}: Construction Exhaust Emissions (TONs)
NE: Number of Equipment
WD: Number of Total Work Days (days)
H: Hours Worked per Day (hours)
EF_{POL}: Emission Factor for Pollutant (lb/hour)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to tons

- Vehicle Exhaust Emissions per Phase
$VMT_{VE} = (HA_{OnSite} + HA_{OffSite}) * (1 / HC) * HT$

VMT_{VE}: Vehicle Exhaust Vehicle Miles Travel (miles)
HA_{OnSite}: Amount of Material to be Hauled On-Site (yd^3)
$HA_{OffSite}$: Amount of Material to be Hauled Off-Site (yd^3)
HC: Average Hauling Truck Capacity (yd^3)
(1 / HC): Conversion Factor cubic yards to trips (1 trip / HC yd^3)
HT: Average Hauling Truck Round Trip Commute (mile/trip)

$V_{POL} = (VMT_{VE} * 0.002205 * EF_{POL} * VM) / 2000$

V_{POL}: Vehicle Emissions (TONs)
VMT_{VE}: Vehicle Exhaust Vehicle Miles Travel (miles)
0.002205: Conversion Factor grams to pounds
EF_{POL}: Emission Factor for Pollutant (grams/mile)
VM: Vehicle Exhaust On Road Vehicle Mixture (%)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to tons

- Worker Trips Emissions per Phase
$VMT_{WT} = WD * WT * 1.25 * NE$

VMT_{WT}: Worker Trips Vehicle Miles Travel (miles)
WD: Number of Total Work Days (days)
WT: Average Worker Round Trip Commute (mile)
1.25: Conversion Factor Number of Construction Equipment to Number of Works
NE: Number of Construction Equipment

$V_{POL} = (VMT_{WT} * 0.002205 * EF_{POL} * VM) / 2000$

V_{POL}: Vehicle Emissions (TONs)
VMT_{WT}: Worker Trips Vehicle Miles Travel (miles)
0.002205: Conversion Factor grams to pounds
EF_{POL}: Emission Factor for Pollutant (grams/mile)

VM: Worker Trips On Road Vehicle Mixture (%)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to tons

2.2 Building Construction Phase

2.2.1 Building Construction Phase Timeline Assumptions

- Phase Start Date
Start Month: 1
Start Quarter: 1
Start Year: 2023

- Phase Duration
Number of Month: 12
Number of Days: 0

2.2.2 Building Construction Phase Assumptions

- General Building Construction Information
Building Category: Office or Industrial
Area of Building (ft^2): 23630
Height of Building (ft): 30
Number of Units: N/A

- Building Construction Default Settings
Default Settings Used: Yes
Average Day(s) worked per week: 5 (default)

- Construction Exhaust (default)

Equipment Name	Number Of Equipment	Hours Per Day
Cranes Composite	1	6
Forklifts Composite	2	6
Generator Sets Composite	1	8
Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes Composite	1	8
Welders Composite	3	8

- Vehicle Exhaust
Average Hauling Truck Round Trip Commute (mile): 20 (default)

- Vehicle Exhaust Vehicle Mixture (%)

	LDGV	LDGT	HDGV	LDDV	LDDT	HDDV	MC
POVs	0	0	0	0	0	100.00	0

- Worker Trips
Average Worker Round Trip Commute (mile): 20 (default)

- Worker Trips Vehicle Mixture (%)

	LDGV	LDGT	HDGV	LDDV	LDDT	HDDV	MC
POVs	50.00	50.00	0	0	0	0	0

- Vendor Trips
Average Vendor Round Trip Commute (mile): 40 (default)

- Vendor Trips Vehicle Mixture (%)

	LDGV	LDGT	HDGV	LDDV	LDDT	HDDV	MC
POVs	0	0	0	0	0	100.00	0

2.2.3 Building Construction Phase Emission Factor(s)

- Construction Exhaust Emission Factors (lb/hour) (default)

Cranes Composite								
	VOC	**SO_x**	**NO_x**	**CO**	**PM 10**	**PM 2.5**	**CH_4**	**CO_2e**
Emission Factors	0.0754	0.0013	0.5027	0.3786	0.0181	0.0181	0.0068	128.79
Forklifts Composite								
	VOC	**SO_x**	**NO_x**	**CO**	**PM 10**	**PM 2.5**	**CH_4**	**CO_2e**
Emission Factors	0.0258	0.0006	0.1108	0.2145	0.0034	0.0034	0.0023	54.454
Generator Sets Composite								
	VOC	**SO_x**	**NO_x**	**CO**	**PM 10**	**PM 2.5**	**CH_4**	**CO_2e**
Emission Factors	0.0320	0.0006	0.2612	0.2683	0.0103	0.0103	0.0028	61.065
Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes Composite								
	VOC	**SO_x**	**NO_x**	**CO**	**PM 10**	**PM 2.5**	**CH_4**	**CO_2e**
Emission Factors	0.0364	0.0007	0.2127	0.3593	0.0080	0.0080	0.0032	66.879
Welders Composite								
	VOC	**SO_x**	**NO_x**	**CO**	**PM 10**	**PM 2.5**	**CH_4**	**CO_2e**
Emission Factors	0.0242	0.0003	0.1487	0.1761	0.0067	0.0067	0.0021	25.657

- Vehicle Exhaust & Worker Trips Emission Factors (grams/mile)

	VOC	**SO_x**	**NO_x**	**CO**	**PM 10**	**PM 2.5**	**Pb**	**NH_3**	**CO_2e**
LDGV	000.240	000.002	000.137	004.148	000.003	000.003		000.025	00334.045
LDGT	000.270	000.003	000.236	004.715	000.005	000.004		000.026	00429.693
HDGV	001.053	000.006	000.993	016.203	000.025	000.022		000.052	00933.502
LDDV	000.061	000.001	000.097	003.986	000.003	000.002		000.008	00347.372
LDDT	000.113	000.001	000.227	003.202	000.004	000.003		000.008	00390.523
HDDV	000.135	000.004	002.683	001.759	000.062	000.057		000.033	01306.331
MC	003.047	000.003	000.571	013.043	000.024	000.021		000.051	00386.862

2.2.4 Building Construction Phase Formula(s)

- Construction Exhaust Emissions per Phase

$CEE_{POL} = (NE * WD * H * EF_{POL}) / 2000$

CEE_{POL}: Construction Exhaust Emissions (TONs)
NE: Number of Equipment
WD: Number of Total Work Days (days)
H: Hours Worked per Day (hours)
EF_{POL}: Emission Factor for Pollutant (lb/hour)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to tons

- Vehicle Exhaust Emissions per Phase

$VMT_{VE} = BA * BH * (0.42 / 1000) * HT$

VMT_{VE}: Vehicle Exhaust Vehicle Miles Travel (miles)
BA: Area of Building (ft^2)
BH: Height of Building (ft)
(0.42 / 1000): Conversion Factor ft^3 to trips (0.42 trip / 1000 ft^3)
HT: Average Hauling Truck Round Trip Commute (mile/trip)

$V_{POL} = (VMT_{VE} * 0.002205 * EF_{POL} * VM) / 2000$

V_{POL}: Vehicle Emissions (TONs)
VMT_{VE}: Vehicle Exhaust Vehicle Miles Travel (miles)
0.002205: Conversion Factor grams to pounds
EF_{POL}: Emission Factor for Pollutant (grams/mile)
VM: Worker Trips On Road Vehicle Mixture (%)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to tons

- Worker Trips Emissions per Phase
$VMT_{WT} = WD * WT * 1.25 * NE$

VMT_{WT}: Worker Trips Vehicle Miles Travel (miles)
WD: Number of Total Work Days (days)
WT: Average Worker Round Trip Commute (mile)
1.25: Conversion Factor Number of Construction Equipment to Number of Works
NE: Number of Construction Equipment

$V_{POL} = (VMT_{WT} * 0.002205 * EF_{POL} * VM) / 2000$

V_{POL}: Vehicle Emissions (TONs)
VMT_{WT}: Worker Trips Vehicle Miles Travel (miles)
0.002205: Conversion Factor grams to pounds
EF_{POL}: Emission Factor for Pollutant (grams/mile)
VM: Worker Trips On Road Vehicle Mixture (%)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to tons

- Vender Trips Emissions per Phase
$VMT_{VT} = BA * BH * (0.38 / 1000) * HT$

VMT_{VT}: Vender Trips Vehicle Miles Travel (miles)
BA: Area of Building (ft^2)
BH: Height of Building (ft)
(0.38 / 1000): Conversion Factor ft^3 to trips (0.38 trip / 1000 ft^3)
HT: Average Hauling Truck Round Trip Commute (mile/trip)

$V_{POL} = (VMT_{VT} * 0.002205 * EF_{POL} * VM) / 2000$

V_{POL}: Vehicle Emissions (TONs)
VMT_{VT}: Vender Trips Vehicle Miles Travel (miles)
0.002205: Conversion Factor grams to pounds
EF_{POL}: Emission Factor for Pollutant (grams/mile)
VM: Worker Trips On Road Vehicle Mixture (%)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to tons

2.3 Architectural Coatings Phase

2.3.1 Architectural Coatings Phase Timeline Assumptions

- Phase Start Date
Start Month: 1
Start Quarter: 1
Start Year: 2023

- Phase Duration
Number of Month: 6

Number of Days: 0

2.3.2 Architectural Coatings Phase Assumptions

- General Architectural Coatings Information
Building Category: Non-Residential
Total Square Footage (ft^2): 20800
Number of Units: N/A

- Architectural Coatings Default Settings
Default Settings Used: Yes
Average Day(s) worked per week: 5 (default)

- Worker Trips
Average Worker Round Trip Commute (mile): 20 (default)

- Worker Trips Vehicle Mixture (%)

	LDGV	LDGT	HDGV	LDDV	LDDT	HDDV	MC
POVs	50.00	50.00	0	0	0	0	0

2.3.3 Architectural Coatings Phase Emission Factor(s)

- Worker Trips Emission Factors (grams/mile)

	VOC	SO_x	NO_x	CO	PM 10	PM 2.5	Pb	NH_3	CO_2e
LDGV	000.240	000.002	000.137	004.148	000.003	000.003		000.025	00334.045
LDGT	000.270	000.003	000.236	004.715	000.005	000.004		000.026	00429.693
HDGV	001.053	000.006	000.993	016.203	000.025	000.022		000.052	00933.502
LDDV	000.061	000.001	000.097	003.986	000.003	000.002		000.008	00347.372
LDDT	000.113	000.001	000.227	003.202	000.004	000.003		000.008	00390.523
HDDV	000.135	000.004	002.683	001.759	000.062	000.057		000.033	01306.331
MC	003.047	000.003	000.571	013.043	000.024	000.021		000.051	00386.862

2.3.4 Architectural Coatings Phase Formula(s)

- Worker Trips Emissions per Phase
$VMT_{WT} = (1 * WT * PA) / 800$

VMT_{WT}: Worker Trips Vehicle Miles Travel (miles)
1: Conversion Factor man days to trips (1 trip / 1 man * day)
WT: Average Worker Round Trip Commute (mile)
PA: Paint Area (ft^2)
800: Conversion Factor square feet to man days (1 ft^2 / 1 man * day)

$V_{POL} = (VMT_{WT} * 0.002205 * EF_{POL} * VM) / 2000$

V_{POL}: Vehicle Emissions (TONs)
VMT_{WT}: Worker Trips Vehicle Miles Travel (miles)
0.002205: Conversion Factor grams to pounds
EF_{POL}: Emission Factor for Pollutant (grams/mile)
VM: Worker Trips On Road Vehicle Mixture (%)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to tons

- Off-Gassing Emissions per Phase
$VOC_{AC} = (AB * 2.0 * 0.0116) / 2000.0$

VOC_{AC}: Architectural Coating VOC Emissions (TONs)
BA: Area of Building (ft^2)
2.0: Conversion Factor total area to coated area (2.0 ft^2 coated area / total area)
0.0116: Emission Factor (lb/ft^2)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to tons

2.4 Paving Phase

2.4.1 Paving Phase Timeline Assumptions

- Phase Start Date
Start Month: 1
Start Quarter: 1
Start Year: 2023

- Phase Duration
Number of Month: 12
Number of Days: 0

2.4.2 Paving Phase Assumptions

- General Paving Information
Paving Area (ft^2): 50530

- Paving Default Settings
Default Settings Used: Yes
Average Day(s) worked per week: 5 (default)

- Construction Exhaust (default)

Equipment Name	Number Of Equipment	Hours Per Day
Cement and Mortar Mixers Composite	4	6
Pavers Composite	1	7
Paving Equipment Composite	1	8
Rollers Composite	1	7
Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes Composite	1	7

- Vehicle Exhaust
Average Hauling Truck Round Trip Commute (mile): 20 (default)

- Vehicle Exhaust Vehicle Mixture (%)

	LDGV	LDGT	HDGV	LDDV	LDDT	HDDV	MC
POVs	0	0	0	0	0	100.00	0

- Worker Trips
Average Worker Round Trip Commute (mile): 20 (default)

- Worker Trips Vehicle Mixture (%)

	LDGV	LDGT	HDGV	LDDV	LDDT	HDDV	MC
POVs	50.00	50.00	0	0	0	0	0

2.4.3 Paving Phase Emission Factor(s)

- Construction Exhaust Emission Factors (lb/hour) (default)

Graders Composite								
	VOC	SO_x	NO_x	CO	PM 10	PM 2.5	CH_4	CO_2e
Emission Factors	0.0757	0.0014	0.4155	0.5717	0.0191	0.0191	0.0068	132.91
Other Construction Equipment Composite								
	VOC	SO_x	NO_x	CO	PM 10	PM 2.5	CH_4	CO_2e
Emission Factors	0.0483	0.0012	0.2497	0.3481	0.0091	0.0091	0.0043	122.61
Rubber Tired Dozers Composite								
	VOC	SO_x	NO_x	CO	PM 10	PM 2.5	CH_4	CO_2e
Emission Factors	0.1830	0.0024	1.2623	0.7077	0.0494	0.0494	0.0165	239.49
Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes Composite								
	VOC	SO_x	NO_x	CO	PM 10	PM 2.5	CH_4	CO_2e
Emission Factors	0.0364	0.0007	0.2127	0.3593	0.0080	0.0080	0.0032	66.879

- Vehicle Exhaust & Worker Trips Emission Factors (grams/mile)

	VOC	SO_x	NO_x	CO	PM 10	PM 2.5	Pb	NH_3	CO_2e
LDGV	000.240	000.002	000.137	004.148	000.003	000.003		000.025	00334.045
LDGT	000.270	000.003	000.236	004.715	000.005	000.004		000.026	00429.693
HDGV	001.053	000.006	000.993	016.203	000.025	000.022		000.052	00933.502
LDDV	000.061	000.001	000.097	003.986	000.003	000.002		000.008	00347.372
LDDT	000.113	000.001	000.227	003.202	000.004	000.003		000.008	00390.523
HDDV	000.135	000.004	002.683	001.759	000.062	000.057		000.033	01306.331
MC	003.047	000.003	000.571	013.043	000.024	000.021		000.051	00386.862

2.4.4 Paving Phase Formula(s)

- Construction Exhaust Emissions per Phase

$CEE_{POL} = (NE * WD * H * EF_{POL}) / 2000$

CEE_{POL}: Construction Exhaust Emissions (TONs)
NE: Number of Equipment
WD: Number of Total Work Days (days)
H: Hours Worked per Day (hours)
EF_{POL}: Emission Factor for Pollutant (lb/hour)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to tons

- Vehicle Exhaust Emissions per Phase

$VMT_{VE} = PA * 0.25 * (1 / 27) * (1 / HC) * HT$

VMT_{VE}: Vehicle Exhaust Vehicle Miles Travel (miles)
PA: Paving Area (ft^2)
0.25: Thickness of Paving Area (ft)
(1 / 27): Conversion Factor cubic feet to cubic yards (1 yd^3 / 27 ft^3)
HC: Average Hauling Truck Capacity (yd^3)
(1 / HC): Conversion Factor cubic yards to trips (1 trip / HC yd^3)
HT: Average Hauling Truck Round Trip Commute (mile/trip)

$V_{POL} = (VMT_{VE} * 0.002205 * EF_{POL} * VM) / 2000$

V_{POL}: Vehicle Emissions (TONs)
VMT_{VE}: Vehicle Exhaust Vehicle Miles Travel (miles)
0.002205: Conversion Factor grams to pounds
EF_{POL}: Emission Factor for Pollutant (grams/mile)
VM: Vehicle Exhaust On Road Vehicle Mixture (%)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to tons

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- Worker Trips Emissions per Phase

$VMT_{WT} = WD * WT * 1.25 * NE$

VMT_{WT}: Worker Trips Vehicle Miles Travel (miles)
WD: Number of Total Work Days (days)
WT: Average Worker Round Trip Commute (mile)
1.25: Conversion Factor Number of Construction Equipment to Number of Works
NE: Number of Construction Equipment

$V_{POL} = (VMT_{WT} * 0.002205 * EF_{POL} * VM) / 2000$

V_{POL}: Vehicle Emissions (TONs)
VMT_{VE}: Worker Trips Vehicle Miles Travel (miles)
0.002205: Conversion Factor grams to pounds
EF_{POL}: Emission Factor for Pollutant (grams/mile)
VM: Worker Trips On Road Vehicle Mixture (%)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to tons

- Off-Gassing Emissions per Phase

$VOC_P = (2.62 * PA) / 43560$

VOC_P: Paving VOC Emissions (TONs)
2.62: Emission Factor (lb/acre)
PA: Paving Area (ft^2)
43560: Conversion Factor square feet to acre (43560 ft2 / acre)^2 / acre)

APPENDIX D COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT ACT CONSISTENCY DETERMINATION

FLORIDA COASTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAM CONSISTENCY REVIEW

Florida Statute	Legal Scope	Consistency Evaluation
Chapter 161 *Beach and Shore Preservation*	Authorizes the Bureau of Beaches and Coastal Systems within FDEP jurisdiction to regulate construction on or seaward of the state's beaches.	The Proposed Action would not adversely affect beach and shore management, specifically as it pertains to the Coastal Construction Permit Program, the Coastal Construction Control Line (CCCL) Program, and the Coastal Zone Protection Program. The Proposed Action would occur within Tyndall AFB and would not occur seaward of the CCCL.
Chapter 163, Part II *Growth Policy; County and Municipal Planning; Land Development Regulation*	Requires local governments to prepare, adopt, and implement comprehensive plans that encourage the most appropriate use of land and natural resources in a manner consistent with the public interest.	The Proposed Action would occur within Tyndall AFB and, therefore, would not affect municipal or county government comprehensive plans.
Chapter 186 *State and Regional Planning*	Details state level planning requirements. Requires the development of special statewide plans governing water use, land development, and transportation.	As part of the NEPA process, the Proposed Action is being coordinated with federal, state, and local governments and agencies, including the FDEP State Clearinghouse, for compatibility with state and regional planning.
Chapter 252 *Emergency Management*	Provides for planning and implementation of the state's response to, efforts to recover from, and the mitigation of natural and man-made disasters.	The Proposed Action would not affect the ability of the state to respond to or recover from natural or manmade disasters.
Chapter 253 *State Lands*	Addresses the state's administration of public lands and property of this state and provides direction regarding the acquisition, disposal, and management of all state lands.	The Proposed Action would occur entirely within Tyndall AFB. No state lands would be disturbed during the construction, renovations, infrastructure construction, or demolitions and, therefore, would not be affected.
Chapter 258 *State Parks and Preserves*	Addresses administration and management of state parks and preserves.	The Proposed Action would not directly impact state parks, recreational areas or preserves. Secondary or indirect impacts to environmental or social resources related to these facilities are not anticipated. Opportunity for recreation on state lands would not be affected.

Florida Statute	Legal Scope	Consistency Evaluation
Chapter 259 *Land Acquisition for Conservation or Recreation*	Authorizes acquisition of environmentally endangered lands and outdoor recreation lands.	The Proposed Action would occur within Tyndall AFB and would not affect the acquisition of environmentally endangered and outdoor recreation lands.
Chapter 260 *Recreational Trails System*	Authorizes acquisition of land to create a recreational trails system and to facilitate management of the system.	The Proposed Action would occur within Tyndall AFB and would not have an impact on the acquisition of land to create a recreational trails system.
Chapter 267 *Historical Resources*	Addresses management and preservation of the state's archaeological and historical resources.	The Proposed Action would not adversely affect historical or cultural resources of the State of Florida. The Air Force received a letter from the Florida State Historic Preservation Office stating that the proposed undertaking would have no effect on historic properties pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. In the event of an unanticipated discovery (including human remains) during ground-disturbing activities, the standard operating procedures outlined in the Tyndall AFB Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan would be followed.
Chapter 288 *Commercial Development and Capital Improvements*	Provides the framework for promoting and developing the general business, trade, and tourism components of the state economy.	The Proposed Action would occur on an active military installation with limited access to the public and limited or no implications for effects on general business, trade, and tourism components of the state economy.
Chapter 334 *Transportation Administration*	Addresses the state's policy concerning transportation administration.	The Proposed Action would not have an impact on the state's transportation administration policies.
Chapter 339 *Transportation Finance and Planning*	Addresses the finance and planning needs of the state's transportation system.	The Proposed Action would not affect the finance and planning needs of the state's transportation system.

Florida Statute	Legal Scope	Consistency Evaluation
Chapter 373 *Water Resources*	Addresses the state's policy concerning water resources.	There would be no direct impacts on floodplains as no 100-year or 500-year floodplains occur within the project boundaries. No indirect impacts on floodplains are anticipated because off-site impacts would be minimized through the design of drainage systems to properly convey and store stormwater flows. The groundwater has known PFAS contamination; dewatering, if required, would be handled according to guidelines established for TU539P-Sub. Thus, impacts to groundwater would be minor. Up to 4.2 acres would be cleared and graded for construction and stormwater drainage, with approximately 74,160 square feet of impervious surfaces. Total site disturbance exceeds one acre, so a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit would be required. To address the potential for excess sedimentation and other runoff impacts, the proponent would obtain all necessary permits and implement permit requirements and best management practices. Hazardous materials and waste and contaminated media would be managed in accordance with applicable environmental compliance regulations and Tyndall AFB environmental management plans and guidelines. Operations would follow Tyndall AFB spill prevention and containment measures. The Proposed Action may impact up to 1.23 acres of wetlands and up to 0.05 acre of other surface waters. Design measures would be implemented to avoid/minimize impacts to wetlands and other surface waters. The Air Force, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and FDEP/NWFWMD will identify the appropriate mitigation efforts to offset these impacts. With implementation of permit requirements and mitigations for the affected wetlands, the Proposed Action would not result in significant impacts on groundwater, floodplains, surface waters, or wetlands.

Florida Statute	Legal Scope	Consistency Evaluation
Chapter 375 *Outdoor Recreation and Conservation Lands*	Develops comprehensive multipurpose outdoor recreation plans to document recreational supply and demand, describe current recreational opportunities, estimate need for additional recreational opportunities, and propose means to meet the identified needs.	The Proposed Action would not impact the state's development or evaluation of multipurpose outdoor recreation plans.
Chapter 376 *Pollutant Discharge Prevention and Removal*	Regulates transfer, storage, and transportation of pollutants, and cleanup of pollutant discharges.	The Proposed Action would follow the procedures in the Tyndall AFB Hazardous Material Emergency Planning and Response Plan and the Tyndall AFB Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan that establishes procedures, methods, equipment, and other criteria to both prevent and respond to discharges of oily and hazardous substances. Project-specific best management practices would be implemented for the construction and operation of the Proposed Action in accordance with stormwater discharge permit conditions. The Proposed Action would not alter the types of hazardous and other regulated materials used at Tyndall AFB. Site construction would disturb soils that are potentially contaminated with PFAS (see Section 3.3, Earth Resources, and Section 3.6, Hazardous Materials and Wastes). All soil-disturbing and construction activities near or within TU539P-Sub would adhere to established guidelines per the Air Force's memorandum for record with the FDEP to ensure that soil from Tyndall AFB does not exceed PFOS or PFOA standards (see Section 3.6.3.2 of the EA). The Proposed Action would not involve the transfer of pollutants between vessels; between onshore facilities and vessels; between offshore facilities and vessels; or between terminal facilities within jurisdiction of the state and state waters. No significant impacts are anticipated from hazardous materials and wastes associated with the Proposed Action.
Chapter 377 *Energy Resources*	Addresses regulation, planning, and development of energy resources of the state.	Implementation of the Proposed Action would not cause unsupportable demands on available natural resources or energy supplies.

Florida Statute	Legal Scope	Consistency Evaluation
Chapter 379 *Fish and Wildlife Conservation*	Addresses management and protection of fish and wildlife in the state.	Up to 4.2 acres would be cleared and graded for construction and stormwater drainage, mostly low quality wildlife habitat, as the majority of the project site has been disturbed by previous construction or post-hurricane timber harvest/ salvage operations. The loss of up to 1.23 acres of disturbed hydric pine flatwoods would represent a small amount of the total wet flatwood habitat on the installation (4,407 acres). Nesting, foraging, and cover areas may be lost, but animals would likely relocate to adjacent similar habitat, resulting in negligible effects on overall species populations on the installation. Adjacent habitats may be affected by runoff from new impervious surfaces. However, site designs would include stormwater drainage and management measures. Thus, runoff from the Proposed Action would not affect surrounding vegetation or habitat. There is potential for wildlife mortality during construction and operational activities, most likely involving smaller, slow-moving species. Disturbances from noise may disrupt wildlife but would be intermittent and would not have long-term effects on wildlife. The Air Force is conducting informal Endangered Species Act section 7 consultation with the USFWS regarding potential impacts to federally protected species. No critical habitat is present at the site and no listed species have been documented, but the following have the potential to occur: eastern black rail, monarch butterfly, Godfrey's butterwort, and telephus spurge. If present, individual plants may be injured or killed by equipment, and animals may be directly impacted by equipment or disturbed by noise. However, any black rails, monarch butterflies, migratory birds, or eagles that may be in the area would be expected to move to adjacent habitat to avoid impacts. The Proposed Action would not reduce the distribution or viability of protected species or critical habitats. The Proposed Action would not result in significant impacts to any habitats, fish, wildlife, or federally protected species.

Florida Statute	Legal Scope	Consistency Evaluation
Chapter 380 *Land and Water Management*	Establishes land and water management policies to guide and coordinate local decisions relating to growth and development.	The Proposed Action would be developed consistent with local land and water management plans. The Proposed Action is subject to local permit, stormwater, and environmental requirements and review. The Proposed Action will require coordination with and authorization from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the FDEP/NWFWMD.
Chapter 381 *Public Health, General Provisions*	Establishes public policy concerning the state's public health system.	The Proposed Action does not involve the construction of an onsite sewage treatment and disposal system. Construction activities associated with the Proposed Action are governed by regulations established by the Air Force Occupational Safety and Health Program and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration. No appreciable change in the type, quantity, or disposal of solid wastes is expected. The Proposed Action would not impact public policy or management with regards to sanitation, communicable diseases, or public health.
Chapter 388 *Mosquito Control*	Addresses mosquito control efforts in the state.	The Proposed Action would not affect local mosquito control efforts or contribute to increased propagation of mosquitos.
Chapter 403 *Environmental Control*	Establishes public policy concerning environmental control in the state.	The construction and operations of the Proposed Action would include project-specific best management practices and pollution prevention measures. The Proposed Action is not expected to exceed applicable state water quality standards or have substantial and longer-term water quality impacts. Air pollutant emissions associated with construction of the Proposed Action would not exceed Air Force significance thresholds or cause exceedances of air quality standards. No long-term changes in air emissions are expected. Construction wastes and operational wastes would be collected, transported, recycled, and disposed of in compliance with applicable state and local regulations. The Air Force would obtain and comply with all applicable permits as required by law.

Florida Statute	Legal Scope	Consistency Evaluation
Chapter 553 *Building Construction Standards*	Provides a mechanism for the uniform adoption, updating, amendment, interpretation, and enforcement of a single, unified state building code, to be called the Florida Building Code. Obtain a permit from the appropriate enforcing agency.	The Proposed Action would not affect the Building Construction Standards of the State of Florida. The Air Force would obtain and comply with all applicable permits as required by law.
Chapter 582 *Soil and Water Conservation*	Provides for the control and prevention of soil erosion.	A stormwater pollution prevention plan would be developed and followed, and best management practices addressing erosion and sediment controls would be implemented to minimize impact to soils and water quality. The Proposed Action would be consistent with the current characteristic features of the area and landscape and would not result in any changes to land use. The Proposed Action would not affect soils or farmland within a Soil and Water Conservation District and would not convert prime farmland.
Chapter 597 *Aquaculture*	Establishes public policy concerning the cultivation of aquatic organisms.	The Proposed Action has no activities related to the cultivation of marine species in the study area. The Proposed Action activities would not affect aquaculture.

Sources: Florida Statutes, as identified in table.
Key: AFB = Air Force Base; CCCL = Coastal Construction Control Line; FDEP = Florida Department of Environmental Protection; NEPA = National Environmental Policy Act; NWFWMD = Northwest Florida Water Management District; PFOA = perfluorooctanoic acid; PFOS = perfluorooctane sulfonate.

APPENDIX E U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE INFORMATION FOR PLANNING AND CONSULTATION (IPAC)

United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
Florida Ecological Services Field Office
1339 20th Street
Vero Beach, FL 32960-3559
Phone: (772) 562-3909 Fax: (772) 562-4288
Email Address: fw4flesregs@fws.gov
https://www.fws.gov/office/florida-ecological-services

In Reply Refer To: February 01, 2023
Project Code: 2023-0005323
Project Name: Tyndall AFB Fire RD Facilities EA

Subject: List of threatened and endangered species that may occur in your proposed project location or may be affected by your proposed project

To Whom It May Concern:

The enclosed species list identifies threatened, endangered, proposed and candidate species, as well as proposed and final designated critical habitat, that may occur within the boundary of your proposed project and/or may be affected by your proposed project. The species list fulfills the requirements of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) under section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act (Act) of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*).

New information based on updated surveys, changes in the abundance and distribution of species, changed habitat conditions, or other factors could change this list. Feel free to contact us if you need more current information or assistance regarding the potential impacts to federally proposed, listed, and candidate species and federally designated and proposed critical habitat. **Please include your Project Code, listed at the top of this letter, in all subsequent correspondence regarding this project.** Please note that under 50 CFR 402.12(e) of the regulations implementing section 7 of the Act, the accuracy of this species list should be verified after 90 days. This verification can be completed formally or informally as desired. The Service recommends that verification be completed by visiting the ECOS-IPaC website at regular intervals during project planning and implementation for updates to species lists and information. An updated list may be requested through the ECOS-IPaC system by completing the same process used to receive the enclosed list.

The purpose of the Act is to provide a means whereby threatened and endangered species and the ecosystems upon which they depend may be conserved. Under sections 7(a)(1) and 7(a)(2) of the Act and its implementing regulations (50 CFR 402 *et seq.*), Federal agencies are required to utilize their authorities to carry out programs for the conservation of threatened and endangered species and to determine whether projects may affect threatened and endangered species and/or designated critical habitat.

A Biological Assessment is required for construction projects (or other undertakings having similar physical impacts) that are major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment as defined in the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4332(2)(c)). For projects other than major construction activities, the Service suggests that a biological evaluation similar to a Biological Assessment be prepared to determine whether the project may affect listed or proposed species and/or designated or proposed critical habitat. Recommended contents of a Biological Assessment are described at 50 CFR 402.12.

If a Federal agency determines, based on the Biological Assessment or biological evaluation, that listed species and/or designated critical habitat may be affected by the proposed project, the agency is required to consult with the Service pursuant to 50 CFR 402. In addition, the Service recommends that candidate species, proposed species and proposed critical habitat be addressed within the consultation. More information on the regulations and procedures for section 7 consultation, including the role of permit or license applicants, can be found in the "Endangered Species Consultation Handbook" at:

http://www.fws.gov/endangered/esa-library/pdf/TOC-GLOS.PDF

Migratory Birds: In addition to responsibilities to protect threatened and endangered species under the Endangered Species Act (ESA), there are additional responsibilities under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA) to protect native birds from project-related impacts. Any activity, intentional or unintentional, resulting in take of migratory birds, including eagles, is prohibited unless otherwise permitted by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (50 C.F.R. Sec. 10.12 and 16 U.S.C. Sec. 668(a)). For more information regarding these Acts see https://www.fws.gov/birds/policies-and-regulations.php.

The MBTA has no provision for allowing take of migratory birds that may be unintentionally killed or injured by otherwise lawful activities. It is the responsibility of the project proponent to comply with these Acts by identifying potential impacts to migratory birds and eagles within applicable NEPA documents (when there is a federal nexus) or a Bird/Eagle Conservation Plan (when there is no federal nexus). Proponents should implement conservation measures to avoid or minimize the production of project-related stressors or minimize the exposure of birds and their resources to the project-related stressors. For more information on avian stressors and recommended conservation measures see https://www.fws.gov/birds/bird-enthusiasts/threats-to-birds.php.

In addition to MBTA and BGEPA, Executive Order 13186: *Responsibilities of Federal Agencies to Protect Migratory Birds*, obligates all Federal agencies that engage in or authorize activities that might affect migratory birds, to minimize those effects and encourage conservation measures that will improve bird populations. Executive Order 13186 provides for the protection of both migratory birds and migratory bird habitat. For information regarding the implementation of Executive Order 13186, please visit https://www.fws.gov/birds/policies-and-regulations/executive-orders/e0-13186.php.

We appreciate your concern for threatened and endangered species. The Service encourages Federal agencies to include conservation of threatened and endangered species into their project planning to further the purposes of the Act. Please include the Consultation Code in the header of

this letter with any request for consultation or correspondence about your project that you submit to our office.

Attachment(s):

- Official Species List
- USFWS National Wildlife Refuges and Fish Hatcheries
- Migratory Birds
- Marine Mammals
- Wetlands

Official Species List

This list is provided pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, and fulfills the requirement for Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary of the Interior information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of a proposed action".

This species list is provided by:

Florida Ecological Services Field Office
1339 20th Street
Vero Beach, FL 32960-3559
(772) 562-3909

Project Summary

Project Code: 2023-0005323
Project Name: Tyndall AFB Fire RD Facilities EA
Project Type: Military Development
Project Description: The 325th Civil Engineer Squadron (325 CES) is preparing this Environmental Assessment (EA) to consider the potential consequences to the human and natural environment associated with the reconstruction of Air Force Civil Engineer Center (AFCEC) fire research and development (R&D) facilities at Tyndall Air Force Base (AFB), Florida.

The Proposed Action is to construct two replacement facilities to consolidate fire R&D mission activities at the Silver Flag location: a fire R&D facility and a fire garage building. The fire facility would provide space for the indoor laboratories and the garage would provide vehicle storage capacity. The proposed location for the fire garage building is the site of the former fire garage—Building 9443—that was destroyed. The new fire R&D facility would be immediately west of the garage. This site is adjacent to two aircraft fire pit test facilities and the associated infrastructure. As a result, the fire R&D facilities would be compatible with the existing adjacent land uses.
The site would be cleared and graded for construction and stormwater drainage. Construction would require soil excavation up to 48 inches below the graded surface, fill with certified clean materials, and compaction per site design; the foundation/asphalt would be poured on top. The proposed site would be built with approximately 50,530 square feet of pavement to include twenty parking spaces for facility staff, ten spaces for government vehicles, and sidewalks. A mechanical yard would be built with concrete pads for an air conditioning condenser and transformer. Site construction would also include fire pit effluent water storage, cargo containers, trash and recycling facilities, fencing, and lighting.

Project Location:

Approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: https://www.google.com/maps/@30.0207446,-85.49604725361806,14z

Counties: Bay County, Florida

Endangered Species Act Species

There is a total of 11 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on this species list.

Species on this list should be considered in an effects analysis for your project and could include species that exist in another geographic area. For example, certain fish may appear on the species list because a project could affect downstream species.

IPaC does not display listed species or critical habitats under the sole jurisdiction of NOAA Fisheries[1], as USFWS does not have the authority to speak on behalf of NOAA and the Department of Commerce.

See the "Critical habitats" section below for those critical habitats that lie wholly or partially within your project area under this office's jurisdiction. Please contact the designated FWS office if you have questions.

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1. NOAA Fisheries, also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

Mammals

NAME	STATUS
West Indian Manatee *Trichechus manatus* There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. ***This species is also protected by the Marine Mammal Protection Act, and may have additional consultation requirements.*** Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4469	Threatened

Birds

NAME	STATUS
Eastern Black Rail *Laterallus jamaicensis ssp. jamaicensis* No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/10477	Threatened

Reptiles

NAME	STATUS
Alligator Snapping Turtle *Macrochelys temminckii* No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4658	Proposed Threatened
Eastern Indigo Snake *Drymarchon couperi* No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/646	Threatened

Fishes

NAME	STATUS
Gulf Sturgeon *Acipenser oxyrinchus (=oxyrhynchus) desotoi*	Threatened

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat.
Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/651

Insects

NAME	STATUS
Monarch Butterfly *Danaus plexippus*	Candidate

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.
Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743

Flowering Plants

NAME	STATUS
Florida Skullcap *Scutellaria floridana*	Threatened

Population:
No critical habitat has been designated for this species.
Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2240

Godfrey's Butterwort *Pinguicula ionantha*	Threatened

Population:
No critical habitat has been designated for this species.
Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6805

Harper's Beauty *Harperocallis flava*	Endangered

Population:
No critical habitat has been designated for this species.
Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3735

Telephus Spurge *Euphorbia telephioides*	Threatened

Population:
No critical habitat has been designated for this species.
Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5499

White Birds-in-a-nest *Macbridea alba*	Threatened

Population:
No critical habitat has been designated for this species.
Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6291

Critical habitats

THERE ARE NO CRITICAL HABITATS WITHIN YOUR PROJECT AREA UNDER THIS OFFICE'S JURISDICTION.

USFWS National Wildlife Refuge Lands And Fish Hatcheries

Any activity proposed on lands managed by the National Wildlife Refuge system must undergo a 'Compatibility Determination' conducted by the Refuge. Please contact the individual Refuges to discuss any questions or concerns.

THERE ARE NO REFUGE LANDS OR FISH HATCHERIES WITHIN YOUR PROJECT AREA.

Migratory Birds

Certain birds are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act[1] and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act[2].

Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in impacts to migratory birds, eagles, and their habitats should follow appropriate regulations and consider implementing appropriate conservation measures, as described below.

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1. The Migratory Birds Treaty Act of 1918.
2. The Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act of 1940.
3. 50 C.F.R. Sec. 10.12 and 16 U.S.C. Sec. 668(a)

The birds listed below are birds of particular concern either because they occur on the USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) list or warrant special attention in your project location. To learn more about the levels of concern for birds on your list and how this list is generated, see the FAQ below. This is not a list of every bird you may find in this location, nor a guarantee that every bird on this list will be found in your project area. To see exact locations of where birders and the general public have sighted birds in and around your project area, visit the E-bird data mapping tool (Tip: enter your location, desired date range and a species on your list). For projects that occur off the Atlantic Coast, additional maps and models detailing the relative occurrence and abundance of bird species on your list are available. Links to additional information about Atlantic Coast birds, and other important information about your migratory bird list, including how to properly interpret and use your migratory bird report, can be found below.

For guidance on when to schedule activities or implement avoidance and minimization measures to reduce impacts to migratory birds on your list, click on the PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY at the top of your list to see when these birds are most likely to be present and breeding in your project area.

NAME	BREEDING SEASON
American Kestrel *Falco sparverius paulus* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9587	Breeds Apr 1 to Aug 31
Bald Eagle *Haliaeetus leucocephalus* This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities.	Breeds Sep 1 to Jul 31

NAME	BREEDING SEASON
Black Skimmer *Rynchops niger* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5234	Breeds May 20 to Sep 15
Brown-headed Nuthatch *Sitta pusilla* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA	Breeds Mar 1 to Jul 15
Chimney Swift *Chaetura pelagica* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds Mar 15 to Aug 25
Red-headed Woodpecker *Melanerpes erythrocephalus* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds May 10 to Sep 10
Ruddy Turnstone *Arenaria interpres morinella* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA	Breeds elsewhere
Short-billed Dowitcher *Limnodromus griseus* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9480	Breeds elsewhere
Swallow-tailed Kite *Elanoides forficatus* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8938	Breeds Mar 10 to Jun 30
Willet *Tringa semipalmata* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds Apr 20 to Aug 5
Wilson's Plover *Charadrius wilsonia* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds Apr 1 to Aug 20

Probability Of Presence Summary

The graphs below provide our best understanding of when birds of concern are most likely to be present in your project area. This information can be used to tailor and schedule your project activities to avoid or minimize impacts to birds. Please make sure you read and understand the FAQ "Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report" before using or attempting to interpret this report.

Probability of Presence (■)

Each green bar represents the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during a particular week of the year. (A year is represented as 12 4-week months.) A taller bar indicates a higher probability of species presence. The survey effort (see below) can be used to establish a level of confidence in the presence score. One can have higher confidence in the presence score if the corresponding survey effort is also high.

How is the probability of presence score calculated? The calculation is done in three steps:

1. The probability of presence for each week is calculated as the number of survey events in the week where the species was detected divided by the total number of survey events for that week. For example, if in week 12 there were 20 survey events and the Spotted Towhee was found in 5 of them, the probability of presence of the Spotted Towhee in week 12 is 0.25.
2. To properly present the pattern of presence across the year, the relative probability of presence is calculated. This is the probability of presence divided by the maximum probability of presence across all weeks. For example, imagine the probability of presence in week 20 for the Spotted Towhee is 0.05, and that the probability of presence at week 12 (0.25) is the maximum of any week of the year. The relative probability of presence on week 12 is 0.25/0.25 = 1; at week 20 it is 0.05/0.25 = 0.2.
3. The relative probability of presence calculated in the previous step undergoes a statistical conversion so that all possible values fall between 0 and 10, inclusive. This is the probability of presence score.

Breeding Season (▪)
Yellow bars denote a very liberal estimate of the time-frame inside which the bird breeds across its entire range. If there are no yellow bars shown for a bird, it does not breed in your project area.

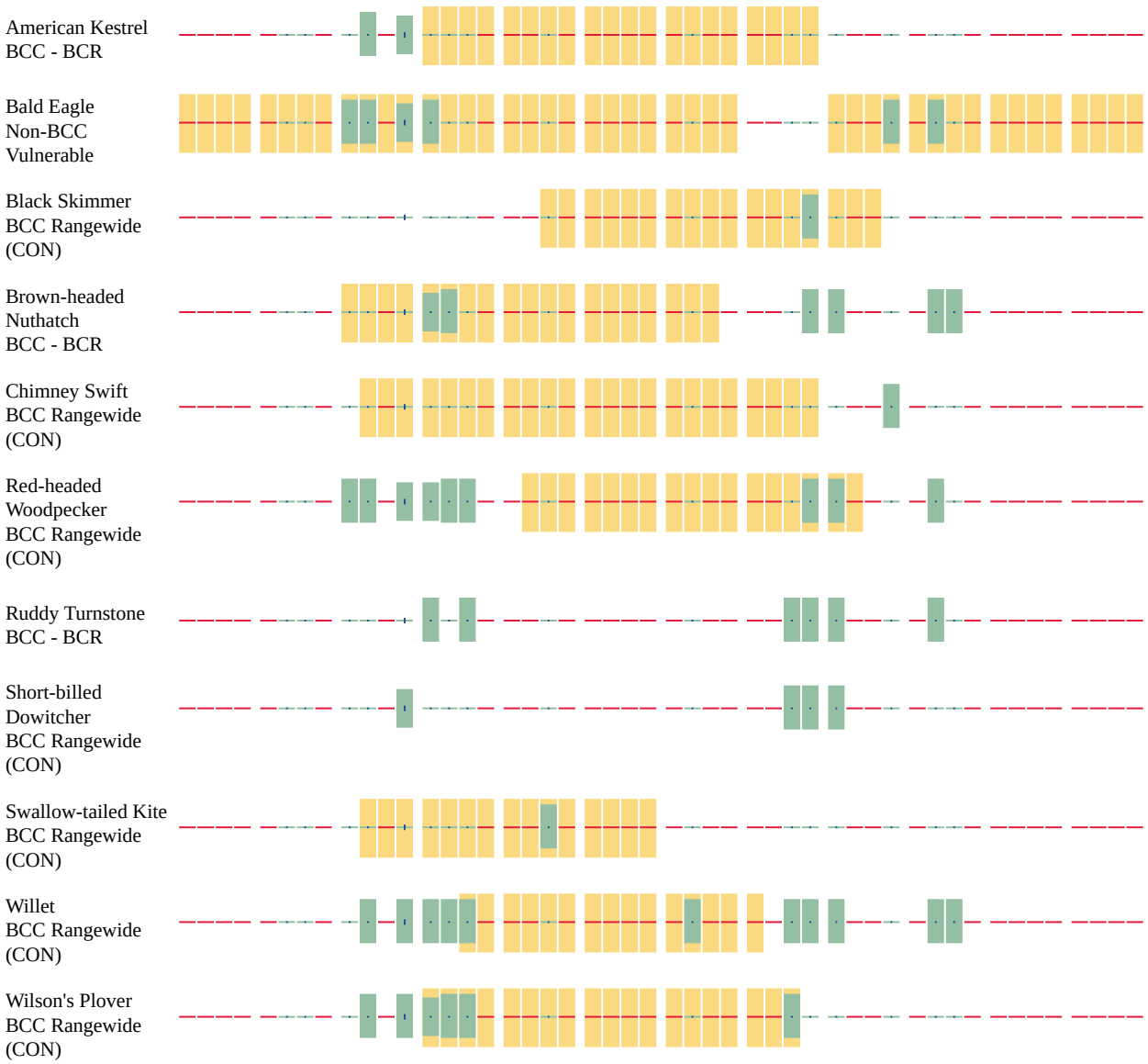
Survey Effort (|)
Vertical black lines superimposed on probability of presence bars indicate the number of surveys performed for that species in the 10km grid cell(s) your project area overlaps. The number of surveys is expressed as a range, for example, 33 to 64 surveys.

No Data (–)
A week is marked as having no data if there were no survey events for that week.

Survey Timeframe
Surveys from only the last 10 years are used in order to ensure delivery of currently relevant information. The exception to this is areas off the Atlantic coast, where bird returns are based on all years of available data, since data in these areas is currently much more sparse.

▪ probability of presence ▪ breeding season | survey effort – no data

SPECIES	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC



Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Birds of Conservation Concern https://www.fws.gov/program/migratory-birds/species
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/avoiding-and-minimizing-incidental-take-migratory-birds
- Nationwide conservation measures for birds https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/nationwide-standard-conservation-measures.pdf

Migratory Birds FAQ

Tell me more about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds.

Nationwide Conservation Measures describes measures that can help avoid and minimize impacts to all birds at any location year round. Implementation of these measures is particularly important when birds are most likely to occur in the project area. When birds may be breeding in the area, identifying the locations of any active nests and avoiding their destruction is a very helpful impact minimization measure. To see when birds are most likely to occur and be breeding in your project area, view the Probability of Presence Summary. Additional measures or permits may be advisable depending on the type of activity you are conducting and the type of infrastructure or bird species present on your project site.

What does IPaC use to generate the list of migratory birds that potentially occur in my specified location?
The Migratory Bird Resource List is comprised of USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) and other species that may warrant special attention in your project location.

The migratory bird list generated for your project is derived from data provided by the Avian Knowledge Network (AKN). The AKN data is based on a growing collection of survey, banding, and citizen science datasets and is queried and filtered to return a list of those birds reported as occurring in the 10km grid cell(s) which your project intersects, and that have been identified as warranting special attention because they are a BCC species in that area, an eagle (Eagle Act requirements may apply), or a species that has a particular vulnerability to offshore activities or development.

Again, the Migratory Bird Resource list includes only a subset of birds that may occur in your project area. It is not representative of all birds that may occur in your project area. To get a list of all birds potentially present in your project area, please visit the Rapid Avian Information Locator (RAIL) Tool.

What does IPaC use to generate the probability of presence graphs for the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location?
The probability of presence graphs associated with your migratory bird list are based on data provided by the Avian Knowledge Network (AKN). This data is derived from a growing collection of survey, banding, and citizen science datasets.

Probability of presence data is continuously being updated as new and better information becomes available. To learn more about how the probability of presence graphs are produced and how to interpret them, go the Probability of Presence Summary and then click on the "Tell me about these graphs" link.

How do I know if a bird is breeding, wintering or migrating in my area?
To see what part of a particular bird's range your project area falls within (i.e. breeding, wintering, migrating or year-round), you may query your location using the RAIL Tool and look at the range maps provided for birds in your area at the bottom of the profiles provided for each bird in your results. If a bird on your migratory bird species list has a breeding season associated with it, if that bird does occur in your project area, there may be nests present at some point within the timeframe specified. If "Breeds elsewhere" is indicated, then the bird likely does not breed in your project area.

What are the levels of concern for migratory birds?

Migratory birds delivered through IPaC fall into the following distinct categories of concern:

1. "BCC Rangewide" birds are Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) that are of concern throughout their range anywhere within the USA (including Hawaii, the Pacific Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands);
2. "BCC - BCR" birds are BCCs that are of concern only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA; and
3. "Non-BCC - Vulnerable" birds are not BCC species in your project area, but appear on your list either because of the Eagle Act requirements (for eagles) or (for non-eagles) potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities (e.g. offshore energy development or longline fishing).

Although it is important to try to avoid and minimize impacts to all birds, efforts should be made, in particular, to avoid and minimize impacts to the birds on this list, especially eagles and BCC species of rangewide concern. For more information on conservation measures you can implement to help avoid and minimize migratory bird impacts and requirements for eagles, please see the FAQs for these topics.

Details about birds that are potentially affected by offshore projects
For additional details about the relative occurrence and abundance of both individual bird species and groups of bird species within your project area off the Atlantic Coast, please visit the Northeast Ocean Data Portal. The Portal also offers data and information about other taxa besides birds that may be helpful to you in your project review. Alternately, you may download the bird model results files underlying the portal maps through the NOAA NCCOS Integrative Statistical Modeling and Predictive Mapping of Marine Bird Distributions and Abundance on the Atlantic Outer Continental Shelf project webpage.

Bird tracking data can also provide additional details about occurrence and habitat use throughout the year, including migration. Models relying on survey data may not include this information. For additional information on marine bird tracking data, see the Diving Bird Study and the nanotag studies or contact Caleb Spiegel or Pam Loring.

What if I have eagles on my list?
If your project has the potential to disturb or kill eagles, you may need to obtain a permit to avoid violating the Eagle Act should such impacts occur.

Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report
The migratory bird list generated is not a list of all birds in your project area, only a subset of birds of priority concern. To learn more about how your list is generated, and see options for identifying what other birds may be in your project area, please see the FAQ "What does IPaC use to generate the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location". Please be aware this report provides the "probability of presence" of birds within the 10 km grid cell(s) that overlap your project; not your exact project footprint. On the graphs provided, please also look carefully at the survey effort (indicated by the black vertical bar) and for the existence of the "no data" indicator (a red horizontal bar). A high survey effort is the key component. If the survey effort is high, then the probability of presence score can be viewed as more dependable. In contrast, a low survey effort bar or no data bar means a lack of data and, therefore, a lack of

certainty about presence of the species. This list is not perfect; it is simply a starting point for identifying what birds of concern have the potential to be in your project area, when they might be there, and if they might be breeding (which means nests might be present). The list helps you know what to look for to confirm presence, and helps guide you in knowing when to implement conservation measures to avoid or minimize potential impacts from your project activities, should presence be confirmed. To learn more about conservation measures, visit the FAQ "Tell me about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds" at the bottom of your migratory bird trust resources page.

Marine Mammals

Marine mammals are protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act. Some are also protected under the Endangered Species Act[1] and the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora[2].

The responsibilities for the protection, conservation, and management of marine mammals are shared by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service [responsible for otters, walruses, polar bears, manatees, and dugongs] and NOAA Fisheries[3] [responsible for seals, sea lions, whales, dolphins, and porpoises]. Marine mammals under the responsibility of NOAA Fisheries are **not** shown on this list; for additional information on those species please visit the Marine Mammals page of the NOAA Fisheries website.

The Marine Mammal Protection Act prohibits the take of marine mammals and further coordination may be necessary for project evaluation. Please contact the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Field Office shown.

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1. The Endangered Species Act (ESA) of 1973.
2. The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) is a treaty to ensure that international trade in plants and animals does not threaten their survival in the wild.
3. NOAA Fisheries, also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

NAME

West Indian Manatee *Trichechus manatus*

Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4469

Wetlands

Impacts to NWI wetlands and other aquatic habitats may be subject to regulation under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, or other State/Federal statutes.

For more information please contact the Regulatory Program of the local U.S. Army Corps of Engineers District.

Please note that the NWI data being shown may be out of date. We are currently working to update our NWI data set. We recommend you verify these results with a site visit to determine the actual extent of wetlands on site.

THERE ARE NO WETLANDS WITHIN YOUR PROJECT AREA.

IPaC User Contact Information

Agency: Marstel-Day, LLC
Name: Elizabeth Pratt
Address: 10708 Ballantraye Drive
Address Line 2: Suite 208
City: Fredericksburg
State: VA
Zip: 22407
Email ep@marstel-day.com
Phone: 7035894654

Lead Agency Contact Information

Lead Agency: Air Force