DAVIS-MONTHAN AIR FORCE BASE
ARIZONA

PERSONNEL RECOVERY TRAINING PROGRAM

DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

U.S. AIR FORCE

2019

DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE

DAVIS-MONTHAN AIR FORCE BASE

PERSONNEL RECOVERY TRAINING PROGRAM

September 2019

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DRAFT FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT
for the
DAVIS-MONTHAN AIR FORCE BASE PERSONNEL RECOVERY TRAINING PROGRAM

Pursuant to provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), Title 42 of the United States Code (U.S.C.), §§4321 to 4347, implemented by Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) Regulations, Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), §§1500-1508, and 32 CFR 989, Environmental Impact Analysis Process, the U.S. Air Force (USAF) assessed the potential environmental consequences associated with the USAF proposal to conduct an improved comprehensive Personnel Recovery (PR) training program (Proposed Action) centered out of Davis-Monthan Air Force Base (AFB), Arizona. While the PR training program would be centered out of Davis-Monthan AFB, PR training activities would be conducted throughout the southwestern United States (U.S.).

PURPOSE AND NEED FOR THE ACTION (EA Sections 1.3 and 1.4)

DoD Directive 3002.01E, *Personnel Recovery*, defines PR as "one of the highest priorities of the DoD," and tasks Service Chiefs with this responsibility. PR training courses and events need to provide the most realistic PR training environments available to USAF Rescue forces so that they comply with DoD Directive 3002.01E, as well as Air Force Policy Directive 10-30, *Personnel Recovery*. The purpose of the Proposed Action is to provide adequate PR training to enhance the readiness of PR forces operating out of Davis-Monthan AFB, and to strengthen joint military operations, multi-national partnerships, and operations with other federal, state, and local agencies/organizations. PR training participants would include USAF PR forces, Joint Services, local/state agencies, Department of Defense (DoD) Interagencies, and Foreign Partner Nations.

The Proposed Action is needed because PR forces currently operating out of Davis-Monthan AFB are limited by the number of adequate and realistic PR training sites which have the required characteristics for PR training activities. Commanders face challenges in ensuring that routine and formal PR training requirements are met so that PR forces are prepared to execute their special mission sets. PR training events that are critical for joint readiness and strengthening multi-national partnerships are limited due the lack of availability of appropriate training sites. The range of currently available sites does not include all of the types of terrain and vegetation that would realistically be present in real-life PR operations.

The Environmental Assessment (EA), incorporated by reference into this finding, analyzes the potential environmental consequences of proposed PR training activities associated with the PR training program, and provides minimization measures and/or operational constraints to avoid or reduce adverse environmental impacts to a less than significant level. The EA considers all potential impacts of the Proposed Action and the No-Action Alternative. The EA also considers cumulative environmental impacts with other relevant actions throughout the southwestern U.S.

PROPOSED ACTION (EA Section 2.3)

The USAF is proposing to improve PR training conducted throughout the southwestern U.S. This includes routine and specialized formal training for PR forces as a well as Large Force joint/multi-national events. Improvements would involve increasing suitable PR training site access and expanding training activities at some sites. The USAF proposes to conduct the PR

training events in Arizona, California, Nevada, and New Mexico. Specifically, the Proposed Action includes using DoD and non-DoD properties for ground, flight, and water operations. Proposed PR training would involve related DoD training airspaces and ranges using various numbers and types of U.S. and foreign aircraft operating primarily from Davis-Monthan AFB. The specific activities may range in scale from Small Force training involving fewer than 50 personnel using light trucks and motorcycles to Large Force training involving up to 1,000 personnel and a variety of U.S. and foreign aircraft.

Training

The proposed PR training activities would be centered out of Davis-Monthan AFB and hosted by various organizations depending on the PR training event. Comprehensive training involves ground, flight, and water activities. PR forces would train through the full spectrum of PR capabilities with ground recovery personnel, air assets, Special Forces teams, and federal agents. Training activities would comply with Special Use permit stipulations for specific PR training locations. Preparation of the training environment would occur approximately one month before each event for several days, five to six times a year. Preparation would primarily consist of site surveys to assess the safety of specific locations for intended event execution. All airspace used during PR training events would be governed by the PR Airspace Control Plan (ACP). The ACP outlines procedures and designates airspace for PR training events within the Temporary Playas Military Operation Area/Air Traffic Control Assigned Airspace and the Barry M. Goldwater Range (BMGR), and other identified restricted airspace.

Large Force training events would include Red Flag-Rescue, an Air Combat Command (ACC)-sponsored Large Force training event for Combat Air Force, joint coalition, and interagency participants. An average of 30 aircraft, and potentially up to 45 aircraft, participate in these events. This training event would occur biannually (twice a year), lasting up to 21 days, with up to 1,000 personnel. The first week of the Large Force training event would include in-processing and classroom training (at Davis-Monthan AFB), and familiarization flights (at sites chosen for specific training events). The schedule of the Large Force training event would vary depending on the number of participants, but would generally involve alternating between planning the field training and execution of the training with an average of five planning days and ten execution days, including five to seven flying days. This would be followed by a short de-mobilization period and return to home base. This training event would include ground, flight, and water operations (described further below and in **EA Section 2.1**). All or part of the proposed PR training activities, equipment, airspace, and PR training sites discussed in this analysis have the potential to be utilized as part of the Large Force training events.

Medium Force training events would include group-level training such as Rescue Group Pre-Deployment PR Training. Up to 18 aircraft would participate in this training event. This training event would occur quarterly and could last up to 14 days with 50-100 personnel, including seven flying days. Typically, the first week of a Medium Force training event would involve planning and classroom training of participating personnel, then up to five days of field training, one day of de-mobilization, and then debrief on results of PR training. Medium Force training events would include ground, flight, and water operations. All or part of the PR training activities, equipment, airspace, and training locations discussed in this analysis have the potential to be utilized as part of Medium Force training events.

Small Force training events would include squadron-level training, including individual training activities in support of Guardian Angel Formal Training Unit courses. Up to six aircraft would participate in this training event. This training event would occur several days a week throughout the year (with flying up to eight hours per day) with up to 50 personnel. This training event would include a combination of ground, flight and water operations. All or part of the proposed PR training activities, equipment, airspace, and training sites discussed in this analysis have the potential to be utilized as part of Small Force training events.

Training Sites

The proposed PR training sites are located on federal, tribal, state, municipal, city, county and private land in areas of Arizona, California, Nevada, and New Mexico that have been previously disturbed or are currently or previously used for the types of activities that would be conducted under the Proposed Action. There are 181 PR training sites that may be utilized during PR training (see **EA Appendix A**). As discussed in EA Section 2.2, 160 of these sites are already authorized and used for PR training. Under the Proposed Action, 21 additional sites would be authorized for use. In addition, the range of authorized PR training activities on some current sites would be expanded to include additional activities. The Proposed Action would include 55 PR training sites on DoD property; 48 on U.S. Forest Service (USFS) or other federal land; 55 on other land (e.g., municipal, city, county, state, or tribal); and 23 on private property. Numerous sites could serve multiple training purposes and not all of the proposed sites would be used every year. Although there are a large number of proposed PR training sites across a large area of the southwestern U.S., the proposed PR training activities are typically conducted at a select number of sites that are secure, well maintained, and conveniently located within a reasonable travel timeframe to Davis-Monthan AFB.

The proposed PR training sites used during training activities would be selected in consultation with the appropriate land managers. For the proposed PR training sites on DoD property, training sites would be selected in coordination with the appropriate range and other installation personnel and would be permitted sites already governed by the installations' environmental policies and procedures. For the proposed PR training sites on non-DoD property, Special Use permits and/or other necessary permits would be obtained from the affected land managers for use of the proposed sites. The USAF would ensure that the appropriate permits are current, and no PR training activity would occur unless the appropriate permits are obtained. The use of PR training sites on private property would be subject to terms and agreements between the USAF and the respective property owner. The nature and location of sites would vary from training cycle to training cycle depending on the specific event developed for the PR training. Through the use of varying PR training activities, overuse of specific sites would be avoided.

Proposed PR training sites were discussed with the various PR organizations for use during PR training events. The information collected during these discussions resulted in the determination that several sites identified had either logistical or environmental concerns that eliminated them from being considered for PR training.

The following PR training activities, including the activation of the Playas Temporary Military Operations Area, currently occur and would continue to occur as part of the Proposed Action.

Ground Operations

- Camping, Bivouacking, and Assembly Area Use (G1)
- Cross-Country Dismounted (Non-Vehicle) Movements (G2)
- Mounted Movements/Blackout Driving (G3)
- Survival Training/Natural Resources Consumption (G4)
- Military Operations in Urban Terrain/Urban Evasion (G5)
- Technical Rope Work (G6)
- Pyrotechnic Use (G7)
- Small Arms Firing Range (G8)

Flight Operations

- Established Military Operations Areas (F1)
- Temporary Military Operations Area (F2)
- Low Altitude Tactical Navigation Area (F3)
- Restricted Areas (F4)
- Other Airspace (F5)
- Forward Aircraft Refueling Point Operations (F6)
- Helicopter Landing Zones (F7)
- Fixed-Wing Landing Zones (F8)
- Parachute Operations and Drop Zones (F9)
- Close Air Support/Escort (F10)

Water Operations

- Helicopter Landing Zones/Drop Zones/Overwater Hoist Operations (W1)
- Amphibious Operations (W2)

Training Site Locations

DoD Property. The Proposed Action would include the use of 55 proposed PR training sites on DoD property, which would include BMGR East, Camp Navajo Army Base, Davis-Monthan AFB, March Air Reserve Base, U.S. Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, Naval Air Facility El Centro, Nellis AFB, Florence Military Reservation, Luke AFB, Fort Huachuca, Melrose Air Force Range, San Clemente Island, and White Sands Missile Range. The proposed PR training sites would be selected in coordination with the appropriate range and other installation personnel and would be approved sites already governed by the installations' environmental policies and procedures. Under installation environmental programs, range control managers would be required to ensure that all proposed PR training activities on the approved range site are in compliance with the goals and objectives of all environmental management plans and any associated conditions relating to their use resulting from consultation efforts with federal, state, and local agencies. If proposed PR training needs meet these objectives, the requests would be placed on the PR training calendars for the specific ranges. No PR training activity would occur unless the appropriate approvals are obtained.

USFS or Other Federal Land. The Proposed Action would include the use of 48 PR training sites on USFS or other federal land (45 of which would be on USFS land [including Apache-Sitgreaves, Coconino, Coronado, Gila, Kaibab, and Tonto National Forests], two on Bureau of Land Management [BLM] land, and one on National Park Service [NPS] land). If a USFS,

BLM, or NPS site is proposed for PR training activities for a given event, USAF would coordinate with USFS district rangers, BLM field offices, and NPS to ensure proper USFS, BLM, and NPS procedures are followed. The USAF would also coordinate with any USFS, BLM, or NPS permittees where PR training sites are proposed, such as Catron County who currently maintains and administers the Catron County Fairgrounds and Reserve Airport under Special Use permit from the USFS. Use of any PR training site would require a current Special Use permit or other necessary permit from USFS, BLM, and NPS. Regarding BLM, the proposed PR training activity would need to be limited to types that would be considered "casual use" under 43 CFR 2800, which is by definition "activities ordinarily resulting in no or negligible disturbance of the public lands, resources, or improvements." Proposed PR training sites would be permitted for use subject to availability and the findings of this EA. If the USFS, BLM, or NPS determines that a proposed PR training site would not be suitable, permits would not be issued and alternative PR training sites would be chosen as needed. No PR training activity would occur unless the appropriate permits and/or approvals are obtained.

Other Land (Municipal City, County, State, or Tribal). The Proposed Action would include the use of 55 proposed PR training sites on other land (municipal city, county, state, or tribal) for PR training activities. Some of these proposed PR training sites would consist of municipal airports that would provide for HLZs, LZs, and DZs and, in some instances, forward aircraft refueling points. Others would consist of tribal and state recreation areas that would allow for water training at locations in closer proximity to Davis-Monthan AFB than proposed Pacific coast sites associated with military installation training areas in California. All proposed PR activities at all PR training sites would be reviewed in consultation and coordination with the appropriate controlling agency permitting authorities. No PR training activity would occur unless the appropriate permits and/or approvals are obtained.

Private Property. The Proposed Action would include the use of 23 proposed PR training sites on private property. Several sites proposed as DZ/HLZs are on private ranches. The use of these sites would be subject to terms and agreements prepared between the USAF and the property owner prior to use. The use of these sites would also be subject to the land controlling agency requirements and the USAF would coordinate with the appropriate agency to obtain any required permits or approvals. No training activity would occur unless the appropriate agreements, permits, and approvals are obtained.

ALTERNATIVES ELIMINATED FROM FURTHER CONSIDERATION (EA Section 2.4)

Two alternatives to the Proposed Action were considered: (1) conduct PR training only on DoD training sites, and (2) use training sites outside the southwestern U.S. Neither of these alternatives fully met the Purpose and Need, and neither was determined to be a reasonable alternative. Both have been eliminated from further consideration in this EA.

NO-ACTION ALTERNATIVE (EA Section 2.2)

Under the No-Action Alternative, existing PR training activities, equipment, personnel, airspace, and training locations currently used by the individual rescue units would continue. In addition to the above training events, the USAF would conduct limited biannual Large Force rescue events using pre-approved PR training sites throughout the southwestern U.S. Limited training resources would continue to be over-utilized, and less realistic training would minimize the ability of PR forces to keep pace with changes in the global operating environment. The lack of

adequate and available PR training sites would continue to present challenges for meeting PR training requirements and sustaining readiness.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The analyses of the affected environment and environmental consequences of implementing the Proposed Action presented in the EA determined that by implementing environmental protection measures for potential site-specific concerns, the USAF would be in compliance with all terms and conditions and reporting requirements for implementation of the reasonable and prudent measures stipulated by the USFS.

The analyses in the EA focused on the following environmental resources: airspace management, air quality, biological resources, cultural resources, land use and aesthetics, hazardous materials and hazardous waste management, noise, safety, socioeconomics, and water resources (surface water). The USAF has concluded implementation of the Proposed Action (including the activation of the Playas Temporary MOA) would result in less than significant effects related to the following environmental resources: airspace management, air quality, biological resources, cultural resources, land use and aesthetics, hazardous materials and hazardous waste management, noise, safety, socioeconomics, or water resources. In addition, the USAF has concluded that the Proposed Action (including the activation of the Playas Temporary MOA) would not have the potential to impact the following environmental resources which were not carried forward in the EA for detailed analysis: coastal resources, Department of Transportation Section 4(f) properties, farmlands, environmental justice, geology and soils, transportation, utilities, and water resources (groundwater). Less than significant cumulative impacts would result from activities associated with the Proposed Action, including the activation of the Playas Temporary MOA, when considered with past, present, or reasonably foreseeable future actions in the southwestern U.S.

The USAF would use the processes outlined in this EA to review each planned PR training event to ensure all PR training events are within the scope of the analysis and conform to the findings and determinations made during required consultations. Any additional analysis and/or consultation would be completed prior to approval of the PR training event as needed. These processes would preserve flexibility for event planning and management while ensuring environmental requirements have been sufficiently analyzed and any necessary additional analysis or consultation is properly completed. The USAF would thoroughly document its review of each planned PR training event.

Airspace Management. Considering aircraft sortie numbers, aircraft availability, and airspace access requirements, the impact of proposed PR training activities would be minimized environmentally and fiscally by achieving the required readiness and training objectives in the minimum amount of time through the optimum use of resources. Environmental impacts would be minimized through managing annual cumulative aircraft participation and optimizing the total number of sorties and sortie durations (flying time). Sorties would not be scheduled in the Air Tasking Order that exceed the operational capacity of the required airspace. Therefore, implementation of the Proposed Action would result in a less than significant impact to airspace management.

Air Quality. The proposed PR training activities, particularly those similar to Medium and Small Force training events, have been routinely conducted in the region at Davis-Monthan AFB

and at other airfields to a lesser extent. For Large Force training event, the aircraft training would occur within the Playas Temporary MOA or BMGR where no sensitive receptors are present or impacted. Therefore, given the limited increase in the proposed PR training activities around airfields or training sites, the air quality impact in terms of aircraft or vehicle emissions within the affected counties or states would not be significant. Annual air emissions would not exceed the applicable Clean Air Act (CAA) General Conformity Rule *de minimus* threshold within the counties designated as either non-attainment or as a maintenance area for criteria pollutants nor exceed the NEPA assessment indicator threshold of 100 tons per year within the attainment counties for a criteria pollutant. The Proposed Action would not appreciably impact the trend in the air quality around affected airfields and proposed PR training sites over time. Therefore, implementation of the Proposed Action would result in a less than significant impact to air quality.

Biological Resources. The Large Force training event would occur for brief periods (21 days) biannually at some of the rural PR training sites. Short-term, negligible to minor, adverse impacts on biological resources at these rural training sites would be expected. However, because many of the proposed PR training sites were previously disturbed, significant impacts are not anticipated. No significant disturbances are anticipated at non-rural sites. Therefore, implementation of the Proposed Action would result in a less than significant impact to biological resources.

Cultural Resources. The Proposed Action would be subject to all federal, state and local cultural resource regulations—as appropriate—mandating the consideration of cultural resources during project planning. Impacts would be minimized thorough avoidance or data recovery, if needed. Therefore, implementation of the Proposed Action would result in a less than significant impact to cultural resources.

Land Use and Aesthetics. The proposed PR training activities would be located on sites that have been previously disturbed or are currently or previously used for activities similar to those defined under the Proposed Action. The USAF would obtain the necessary Special Use permits from USFS, BLM, and NPS, obtain the necessary right-of-entry and Special Use permits required from municipal, city, county, state, and tribal controlling agencies, as well as comply with the respective jurisdictions' land use plans, policies, and regulations in which the proposed PR training sites are located. The USAF would also ensure the proposed PR activities on BLM land would be limited to types that would be considered "casual use" under 43 CFR 2800 and would also comply with the terms and agreements prepared between the USAF and respective property land owners. Therefore, implementation of the Proposed Action would result in a less than significant impact to land use and aesthetics.

Hazardous Materials and Hazardous Waste Management. During implementation of the Proposed Action, no hazardous materials or waste would be stored or used at the proposed PR training sites. Furthermore, the Proposed Action would not result in an increase in hazardous materials or waste in quantities beyond the capacity of current management procedures. Any spills or leaks would be handled in compliance with Davis-Monthan AFB's Spill Prevention and Control Countermeasures Plan (SPCCP), Pollution Prevention Plan, and Hazardous Waste Management Plan, the respective military installation's regulations, policies, programs, and procedures, as well as all federal, state, and local regulations. Refueling of aircraft and vehicles would occur at established refueling locations (e.g., gasoline stations and airports), which would

have adequate spill containment materials for accidental release during fueling. Therefore, implementation of the Proposed Action would result in a less than significant impact to hazardous materials and hazardous waste management.

Noise. There would be some noise overlapping geographically particularly around the airfields as a result of the Proposed Action. However, given the small percent increase in the proposed PR training activities as compared to the overall flight operations around each airfield, the noise impacts from the Proposed Action would be minor. Therefore, implementation of the Proposed Action would result in a less than significant impact to noise.

Safety. Each of the PR training units have safety measures in place, and would follow specific safety guidance for each PR training site/PR training activity which would minimize safety risks. In addition, safety risks would be minimized through implementation of AFIs 91-301, 91-202, 91-203 and, 13-217, compliance with all rules and regulations in Special Use permits or other applicable permits, and compliance with applicable federal, state, and local safety regulations. Actions on DoD property would comply with DoD and the respective military department's health and safety policies, programs, regulations, and land use controls. Therefore, implementation of the Proposed Action would result in a less than significant impact to safety.

Socioeconomics. Under the Proposed Action, there would be no increase in personnel due to training activities and no creation or loss of jobs in the ROI. In addition, the Proposed Action would result in less than significant noise impacts and thus increased noise from the Proposed Action would not be anticipated to significantly affect property values. For this Proposed Action, potential impacts to noise conditions or visual resources as a result of the PR training activities would potentially result in a decrease of visitors at nearby recreation sites. Some PR training activities located at recreation sites would temporarily prevent the public from using these recreation sites, which would result in a temporary loss of revenue resulting in a socioeconomic impact. However, per the socioeconomic analysis conducted for the Proposed Action, it was found that implementation of the Proposed Action would not be expected to result in changes in recreation use that would result in unanticipated significant loss of fees at fee-based recreation sites or in an unanticipated significant loss of income from income-generating recreation uses. Therefore, implementation of the Proposed Action would result in a less than significant impact related to socioeconomics.

Water Resources. The proposed PR training activities would be located on PR training sites that have been previously disturbed or are currently or previously used for similar training activities. PR training activities would be temporary in nature and are not expected to contribute pollutants that would adversely affect water quality. The potential to release fuel from watercraft to surface waters would be minimized to a negligible level through compliance with standard operating procedures for watercraft maintenance and spill prevention and USAF standard operating procedures. Therefore, implementation of the Proposed Action would result in a less than significant impact related to surface water resources.

FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

Based on my review of the facts and analyses contained in the attached EA, conducted under the provisions of NEPA, CEQ Regulations, and 32 CFR 989, I conclude that the Davis-Monthan AFB Personnel Recovery Training Program would not have a significant environmental impact, either individually or cumulatively with other actions in the southwestern U.S. Accordingly, an Environmental Impact Statement is not required. Subject to the commitment for reviewing PR training event plans to ensure compliance with the scope of this finding, the signing of this Finding of No Significant Impact completes the environmental impact analysis process.

_____ Date _____

DEE JAY KATZER, Col, USAF,
Chief, Civil Engineer Division (ACC/A4C)

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BORRADOR HALLAZGO DE IMPACTO NO SIGNIFICATIVO (FONSI) PARA EL PROGRAMA DE ENTRENAMIENTO DE RECUPERACION DE PERSONAL DE LA BASE DE LA FUERZA AÉREA DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DAVIS-MONTHAN

De conformidad con las disposiciones de la Ley Nacional de Política Ambiental (NEPA), Título 42 del Código de los Estados Unidos (USC), §§4321 a 4347, implementado por las Regulaciones del Consejo de Calidad Ambiental (CEQ), Título 40 del Código de Regulaciones Federales (CFR), §§1500-1508 y 32 CFR 989, Proceso de Análisis de Impacto Ambiental, la Fuerza Aérea de los Estados Unidos. (USAF) evaluó las posibles consecuencias ambientales asociadas con la propuesta de la USAF de llevar a cabo un programa de entrenamiento integral mejorado de Recuperación de Personal (PR) (Acción Propuesta) centrada en la Base de la Fuerza Aérea (AFB) Davis-Monthan, Arizona. Si bien el programa de entrenamiento PR se centraría en Davis-Monthan AFB, las actividades de entrenamiento PR se llevarían a cabo en todo el suroeste de los Estados Unidos (EEUU).

PROPÓSITO Y NECESIDAD DE LA ACCIÓN (EA Secciones 1.3 y 1.4)

La Directiva del Departamento de Defensa (DoD) 3002.01E, Recuperación de Personal, define PR como "una de las más altas prioridades del DoD" y asigna a los Jefes de Servicio con esta responsabilidad. Los cursos y eventos de entrenamiento PR deben proporcionar los entornos más realistas disponibles de entrenamiento PR para las fuerzas de rescate de la USAF, de manera que cumplan con la Directiva DoD 3002.01E, así como con la Directiva de Política de la Fuerza Aérea 10 30, Recuperación de Personal. El propósito de la Acción Propuesta es proporcionar entrenamiento PR adecuado para mejorar la preparación de las fuerzas de PR que operan desde Davis-Monthan AFB, y fortalecer las operaciones militares conjuntas, las asociaciones multinacionales y las operaciones con otras agencias/organizaciones federales, estatales y locales. Los participantes en el entrenamiento PR incluirían fuerzas de PR de la USAF, Servicios Conjuntos, agencias locales/estatales, Interagencias del DoD y Naciones Socias Extranjeras.

La Acción Propuesta es necesaria porque las fuerzas de PR, que actualmente operan desde Davis-Monthan AFB, están limitadas por el número de sitios de entrenamiento PR que sean adecuados y realistas, y que tengan las características requeridas para las actividades de entrenamiento PR. Los comandantes enfrentan desafíos para garantizar que se cumplan los requisitos de entrenamiento de rutina y formales de PR para que las fuerzas de PR estén preparadas para ejecutar sus misiones especiales. Los eventos de entrenamiento PR que son críticos para la preparación conjunta y el fortalecimiento de las asociaciones multinacionales son limitados debido a la falta de disponibilidad de sitios de entrenamiento adecuados. El rango de sitios disponibles actualmente no incluye todos los tipos de terreno y vegetación que estarían presentes en las operaciones PR en la vida real.

La Evaluación Ambiental (EA), incorporada por referencia en este hallazgo, analiza las posibles consecuencias ambientales de las actividades propuestas de entrenamiento PR asociadas con el programa de entrenamiento PR, y proporciona medidas para minimizar y/o restricciones operativas para evitar o reducir los impactos ambientales adversos a un nivel menos que significativo. La EA considera todos los impactos potenciales de la Acción Propuesta y la Alternativa de No Acción. La EA también considera los impactos ambientales acumulativos con otras acciones relevantes en todo el suroeste de los EEUU.

ACCIÓN PROPUESTA (EA Sección 2.3)

La USAF propone mejorar el entrenamiento PR realizado en todo el suroeste de los EEUU. Esto incluye entrenamiento formal especializado y de rutina para las fuerzas PR, así como eventos conjuntos/multinacionales de la Gran Fuerza. Las mejoras implicarían aumentar el acceso adecuado al sitio de entrenamiento PR y ampliar las actividades de entrenamiento en algunos sitios. La USAF propone llevar a cabo los eventos de entrenamiento PR en Arizona, California, Nevada y Nuevo México. Específicamente, la Acción Propuesta incluye el uso de propiedades DoD y no DoD para operaciones en tierra, vuelo y agua. El entrenamiento PR propuesto incluiría espacios aéreos y polígonos de entrenamiento relacionados con el DoD, utilizando varios números y tipos de aviones estadounidenses y extranjeros que operan principalmente desde Davis-Monthan AFB. Las actividades específicas pueden variar en escala, desde el entrenamiento de Fuerza Menor, la cual consiste en menos de 50 personas utilizando camionetas y motocicletas, hasta el entrenamiento de Gran Fuerza, constando de hasta 1,000 personas y una variedad de aviones estadounidenses y extranjeros.

Entrenamiento

Las actividades de entrenamiento PR propuestas se centrarían en Davis-Monthan AFB y serían patrocinadas por varias organizaciones dependiendo del evento de entrenamiento PR. El entrenamiento integral incluye actividades terrestres, de vuelo y acuáticas. Las fuerzas de PR se entrenarían en todo el espectro de capacidades PR con personal de recuperación en tierra, activos aéreos, equipos de fuerzas especiales y agentes federales. Las actividades de entrenamiento cumplirían con las estipulaciones de permisos de Uso Especial para las ubicaciones específicas de entrenamiento PR. La preparación del entorno para el entrenamiento ocurriría aproximadamente un mes antes de cada evento durante varios días, de cinco a seis veces al año. La preparación consistiría principalmente en un estudio de sitio, para evaluar la seguridad de las ubicaciones específicas para la ejecución prevista del evento. Todo el espacio aéreo utilizado durante los eventos de entrenamiento PR se regirá por el Plan de Control del Espacio Aéreo de PR (ACP). El ACP describe los procedimientos y designa el espacio aéreo para los eventos de entrenamiento PR dentro del Área de Operaciones Militares Temporales de Playas/Espacio Aéreo Asignado para el Control del Tráfico Aéreo y el Rango Barry M. Goldwater (BMGR), y otros espacios aéreos restringidos identificados.

Los eventos de entrenamiento de la Gran Fuerza incluirían Red Flag-Rescue, un evento de entrenamiento de la Gran Fuerza patrocinado por el Comando de Combate Aéreo (ACC) para la Fuerza Aérea de Combate, la coalición conjunta y los participantes interinstitucionales. Un promedio de 30 aviones, y posiblemente hasta 45 aviones, participan en estos eventos. Este entrenamiento se llevaría a cabo cada dos años (dos veces al año), con una duración de hasta 21 días, con hasta 1,000 personas. La primera semana del entrenamiento de la Gran Fuerza incluiría la inscripción y capacitación en el aula (en Davis-Monthan AFB) y vuelos de familiarización (en los sitios elegidos para eventos específicos de entrenamiento). El cronograma del entrenamiento de la Gran Fuerza variará dependiendo del número de participantes, pero generalmente implicaría alternar entre la planificación del entrenamiento de campo y la ejecución del entrenamiento con un promedio de cinco días de planificación y diez días de ejecución, incluyendo cinco a siete días de vuelo. Esto sería seguido por un corto período de desmovilización y regreso a la base de operaciones. Este evento de entrenamiento incluiría operaciones terrestres, de vuelo y acuáticas (descritas más adelante y en la **Sección 2.1 de la EA**). La totalidad o parte de las actividades propuestas de entrenamiento PR, equipo, espacio

aéreo y sitios de entrenamiento PR discutidos en este análisis tienen el potencial de ser utilizados como parte de los eventos de entrenamiento de la Gran Fuerza.

Los eventos de entrenamiento de Fuerza Media incluirían el entrenamiento a nivel de grupo, como el Entrenamiento PR Previo al Despliegue del Grupo de Rescate. Hasta un máximo de 18 aviones participarían en este entrenamiento. Este entrenamiento ocurriría trimestralmente y podría durar hasta 14 días con 50-100 empleados, incluyendo siete días de vuelo. Por lo general, la primera semana de un evento de entrenamiento de Fuerza Media implicaría la planificación y capacitación en el aula del personal participante, luego hasta cinco días de entrenamiento de campo, un día de desmovilización y luego un informe sobre los resultados del entrenamiento PR. Los eventos de entrenamiento de Fuerza Media incluirían operaciones terrestres, de vuelo y acuáticas. Todas o parte de las actividades de entrenamiento PR, equipos, espacio aéreo y lugares de entrenamiento discutidos en este análisis tienen el potencial de ser utilizados como parte de los eventos de entrenamiento de Fuerza Media.

Los eventos de entrenamiento de Fuerza Menor incluirían entrenamiento a nivel de escuadrón, incluyendo actividades de entrenamiento individual en apoyo de los cursos de la Unidad de Entrenamiento Formal de Guardian Angel. Hasta un máximo de seis aviones participarían en este entrenamiento. Este entrenamiento se llevaría a cabo varios días a la semana durante todo el año (con vuelos de hasta ocho horas por día) con hasta 50 personas. Este entrenamiento incluiría una combinación de operaciones en tierra, vuelo y agua. La totalidad o parte de las actividades de entrenamiento, equipo, espacio aéreo y sitios de entrenamiento PR propuestos discutidos en este análisis tienen el potencial de ser utilizados como parte de los eventos de entrenamiento de Fuerza Menor.

Sitios de Entrenamiento

Los sitios propuestos para el entrenamiento PR están ubicados en terrenos federales, tribales, estatales, municipales, de la ciudad, del condado y privados en áreas de Arizona, California, Nevada y Nuevo México que han sido previamente perturbados o que se utilizan actualmente o que se han utilizado anteriormente para los tipos de actividades que se llevarían a cabo bajo la Acción Propuesta. Hay 181 sitios de entrenamiento PR que se pueden utilizar durante el entrenamiento PR (refiérase al **Apéndice A de la EA**). Como se discutió en la Sección 2.2 de la EA, 160 de estos sitios ya están autorizados y se utilizan para entrenamiento PR. Según la Acción Propuesta, 21 sitios adicionales serían autorizados para su uso. Además, la gama de actividades de entrenamiento PR autorizadas en algunos sitios actuales se ampliaría para incluir actividades adicionales. La acción propuesta incluiría 55 sitios de entrenamiento PR en propiedad del DoD; 48 sitios en el Servicio Forestal de los EEUU (USFS) u otras tierras federales; 55 sitios en otras tierras (e.g., municipal, ciudad, condado, estado o tribal); y 23 sitios en propiedad privada. Numerosos sitios podrían servir para múltiples propósitos de entrenamiento y no todos los sitios propuestos se usarían cada año. Aunque hay una gran cantidad de sitios propuestos para entrenamiento PR en una gran área del suroeste de los EEUU, las actividades propuestas de entrenameinto PR generalmente se llevan a cabo en un número selecto de sitios que son seguros, están bien mantenidos, y están convenientemente ubicados a una distancia razonable de Davis-Monthan AFB.

Los sitios de entrenamiento PR propuestos para ser utilizados durante las actividades de entrenameinto se seleccionarían en consulta con los administradores de tierras correspondientes. Para los sitios de entrenamiento PR propuestos en propiedades del DoD, los sitios de

entrenamiento se seleccionarían en coordinación con el polígono y cualquier otro personal de instalación correspondiente, y serían sitios previamente aprobados y que están regidos por las políticas y procedimientos ambientales de las instalaciones. Para los sitios de entrenamiento PR propuestos en propiedades no pertenecientes al DoD, se solicitarán, a los administradores de tierras afectados, permisos de Uso Especial y/u otros permisos necesarios para el uso de los sitios propuestos. La USAF se aseguraría de que los permisos apropiados estén vigentes, y no se realizarían actividades de entrenamiento PR a menos que se obtengan los permisos apropiados. El uso de sitios de entrenamiento PR en propiedad privada estaría sujeto a los términos y acuerdos entre la USAF y el propietario respectivo. La naturaleza y la ubicación de los sitios variarían de un ciclo de entrenamiento a otro, dependiendo del evento específico desarrollado para el entrenamiento PR. Mediante el uso de diversas actividades de entrenamiento PR, se evitaría el uso excesivo de sitios específicos.

Los sitios propuestos de entrenamiento PR se discutieron con las diversas organizaciones de PR para su uso durante los eventos de entrenamiento PR. La información recopilada durante estas discusiones resultó en la determinación de que varios sitios identificados tenían dificultades logísticas o ambientales que los eliminaron de ser considerados para entrenamiento PR.

Las siguientes actividades de entrenamiento PR, incluyendo la activación del Área de Operaciones Militares Temporales de Playas, actualmente ocurren y continuarán ocurriendo como parte de la Acción Propuesta.

Operaciones Terrestres

- Uso de área de Campamento, Vivaque y Montaje (G1)
- Movimientos a Campo Traviesa Desmontados (sin vehículo) (G2)
- Movimientos Montados/Blackout Driving (G3)
- Entrenamiento de Supervivencia/Consumo de Recursos Naturales (G4)
- Operaciones Militares en Terrenos Urbanos/Evasión Urbana (G5)
- Trabajo Técnico de Cuerda (G6)
- Uso Pirotécnico (G7)
- Polígono de Armas Pequeñas (G8)

Operaciones de Vuelo

- Establecimiento de Areas de Operaciones Militares (F1)
- Area de Operaciones Militares Temporales (F2)
- Area de Navegación Táctica de Baja Altitud (F3)
- Areas Restringidas (F4)
- Otro Espacio Aéreo (F5)
- Operaciones de Punta de Reabastecimiento de Aeronaves (F6)
- Zonas de Aterrizaje de Helicópteros (F7)

- Zonas de Aterrizaje de Ala Fija (F8)
- Operaciones de Paracaídas y Zonas de Lanzamiento (F9)
- Apoyo Aéreo Cercano/Escolta (F10)

Operaciones Acuáticas

- Zonas de Aterrizaje de Helicópteros/Zonas de Lanzamiento/Operaciones de Elevación Sobre el Agua (W1)
- Operaciones Anfibias (W2)

Ubicaciones de Sitios de Entrenamiento

Propiedad DoD. La Acción Propuesta incluiría el uso de 55 sitios de entrenamiento PR propuestos en la propiedad del DoD, incluyendo el BMGR Este, Base de la Armada Camp Navajo, Davis-Monthan AFB, Base de Reserva Aérea March, Campo Pendleton del US Marine Corps, Instalaciones Aéreas Navales El Centro, Nellis AFB, Reserva Militar de Florencia, Luke AFB, Fuerte Huachuca, Polígono de la Fuerza Aérea Melrose, Isla San Clemente y Polígono de Misiles White Sands. Los sitios de entrenamiento PR propuestos se seleccionarían en coordinación con el polígono y cualquier otro personal de la instalación correspondiente, y serían sitios previamente aprobados que ya están regidos por las políticas y procedimientos ambientales de las instalaciones. Bajo los programas ambientales de la instalación, se requeriría que los gerentes de control del polígono se aseguren de que todas las actividades de entrenamiento PR propuestas en el polígono aprobado cumplan con las metas y objetivos de todos los planes de manejo ambiental y cualquier condición relacionada con su uso, como resultado de los esfuerzos de consulta con agencias federales, estatales y locales. Si las necesidades de entrenamiento PR propuestas cumplen con estos objetivos, las solicitudes se colocarían en los calendarios de entrenamiento PR de los polígonos específicos. No se realizarán actividades de entrenamiento PR a menos que se obtengan las aprobaciones apropiadas.

USFS u Otras Tierras Federales. La Acción Propuesta incluiría el uso de 48 sitios de entrenamiento PR en USFS u otras tierras federales (45 de las cuales serían en tierras USFS [incluyendo Apache-Sitgreaves, Coconino, Coronado, Gila, Kaibab y Tonto National Forests], dos sitios de la Oficina Gestión de Tierras [BLM], y una en tierras del Servicio de Parques Nacionales [NPS]. Si se propone un sitio de USFS, BLM o NPS para actividades de entrenamiento PR para un evento determinado, la USAF coordinará con los guardaparques del distrito de USFS, las oficinas de campo de BLM y NPS para garantizar que se sigan los procedimientos adecuados de USFS, BLM y NPS. La USAF también coordinaría con cualquier comité de permisos de USFS, BLM o NPS donde se propongan sitios de entrenamiento PR, como en el condado de Catron, el cual actualmente mantiene y administra el recinto ferial y el aeropuerto de reserva del condado de Catron con un permiso de Uso Especial del USFS. El uso de cualquier sitio de entrenamiento PR requeriría un permiso de Uso Especial vigente u otro permiso necesario de USFS, BLM y NPS. Con respecto a BLM, la actividad de entrenamiento PR propuesta debería limitarse a los tipos que se considerarían "uso casual" bajo 43 CFR 2800, que es, por definición, "actividades que normalmente resultan en una alteración nula o insignificante de las tierras públicas, recursos o mejoras". Los sitios de entrenamiento PR propuestos serían permitidos para su uso, sujeto a disponibilidad y los hallazgos de este EA. Si el USFS, BLM o NPS determina que un sitio de entrenamiento PR propuesto no sería adecuado, no

se emitirían permisos y se elegirían sitios alternativos de entrenamiento PR según sea necesario. No se realizarán actividades de entrenamiento PR a menos que se obtengan los permisos y/o aprobaciones correspondientes.

Otras Tierras (Ciudad, Municipal, Condado, Estado o Tribales). La Acción Propuesta incluiría el uso de 55 sitios propuestos para entrenamiento PR en otras tierras (ciudad municipal, condado, estado o tribales) para actividades de entrenamiento PR. Algunos de estos sitios propuestos para entrenamiento PR consistirían en aeropuertos municipales que proporcionarían HLZ, LZ y DZ y, en algunos casos, puntos de reabastecimiento de combustible para aeronaves. Otros consistirían en áreas de recreación tribales y estatales que permitirían la entrenamiento sobre el agua en lugares más cercanos a Davis-Monthan AFB, que los sitios propuestos para la costa del Pacífico asociados con las áreas de entrenamiento de instalaciones militares en California. Todas las actividades de PR propuestas en todos los sitios de entrenamiento PR se revisarán en consulta y coordinación con las autoridades de permisos de la agencia encargada correspondiente. No se realizarán actividades de entrenamiento PR a menos que se obtengan los permisos y/o aprobaciones correspondientes.

Propiedad Privada. La Acción Propuesta incluiría el uso de 23 sitios de entrenamiento PR propuestos en propiedad privada. Varios sitios propuestos como DZ/HLZ están en ranchos privados. El uso de estos sitios estará sujeto a los términos y acuerdos preparados entre la USAF y el propietario antes de su uso. El uso de estos sitios también estaría sujeto a los requisitos de la agencia de control de tierras y la USAF coordinaría con la agencia apropiada para obtener los permisos o aprobaciones requeridos. No se realizaría ninguna actividad de entrenamiento a menos que se obtengan los acuerdos, permisos y aprobaciones correspondientes.

ALTERNATIVAS ELIMINADAS DE UNA CONSIDERACION ADICIONAL (EA Sección 2.4) Se consideraron dos alternativas a la Acción Propuesta: (1) realizar entrenamiento PR solo en los sitios de entrenamiento del DoD y (2) utilizar sitios de entrenamiento fuera del suroeste de los EEUU. Ninguna de estas alternativas cumplen completamente la Propuesta y la Necesidad, y ninguna fue considerada como una alternative razonable. Ambas han sido eliminadas de una consideración adicional en esta EA.

ALTERNATIVA DE NO-ACCIÓN (EA Sección 2.2)

Bajo la Alternativa de No Acción, las actividades existentes de entrenamiento PR, equipo, personal, espacio aéreo y lugares de entrenamiento utilizados actualmente por las unidades de rescate individuales continuarían. Además de los eventos de entrenamiento anteriores, USAF llevará a cabo eventos de rescate bianuales de la Gran Fuerza, utilizando sitios de entrenamiento PR preaprobados en todo el suroeste de los EEUU. Los recursos de entrenamiento limitados continuarían siendo sobreutilizados, y un entrenamiento menos realista minimizaría la capacidad de las fuerzas PR para mantener el ritmo con los cambios en el entorno operativo global. La falta de sitios adecuados y disponibles de entrenamiento PR continuaría presentando desafíos para cumplir con los requisitos de entrenamiento PR y mantener la preparación.

RESUMEN DE HALLAZGOS

Los análisis del medio ambiente afectado y las consecuencias ambientales de la implementación de la Acción Propuesta presentada en la EA determinaron que al implementar medidas de protección ambiental para posibles dificultades de sitios específicos, la USAF cumpliría con

todos los términos, condiciones y requisitos de informes para la implementación de las medidas razonables y prudentes estipuladas por el USFS.

Los análisis en la EA se centraron en los siguientes recursos ambientales: gestión del espacio aéreo, calidad del aire, recursos biológicos, recursos culturales, uso del suelo y estética, materiales peligrosos y gestión de residuos peligrosos, ruido, seguridad, socioeconomía y recursos hídricos (aguas superficiales). La USAF ha concluido que la implementación de la Acción Propuesta (incluida la activación del MOA de Playas Temporales) generaría efectos menos que significativos relacionados con los siguientes recursos ambientales: gestión del espacio aéreo, calidad del aire, recursos biológicos, recursos culturales, uso de la tierra y estética, materiales peligrosos y gestión de desechos peligrosos, ruido, seguridad, socioeconomía y recursos hídricos. Además, la USAF ha concluido que la Acción Propuesta (incluida la activación del MOA de Playas Temporales) no tendría el potencial de afectar los siguientes recursos ambientales, los cuales no se incluyeron en la EA para un análisis detallado: recursos costeros, propiedades del Departamento de Transporte Sección 4(f), tierras de cultivo, justicia ambiental, geología y suelos, transporte, servicios públicos, y recursos hídricos (aguas subterráneas). Impactos acumulativos menos que significativos resultarían de las actividades asociadas con la Acción Propuesta, incluyendo la activación del MOA de Playas Temporales, al considerar acciones pasadas, presentes o acciones futuras razonablemente previsibles en el suroeste de los EEUU.

La USAF utilizaría los procesos descritos en esta EA para evaluar cada evento de entrenamiento PR, y garantizar que todos los eventos de entrenamiento PR están dentro del alcance del análisis y se ajustan a los hallazgos y determinaciones hechas durante las consultas requeridas. Cualquier análisis y/o consulta adicional se completará previo a la aprobación del evento de entrenamiento PR según sea necesario. Estos procesos preservarían la flexibilidad para la planificación y gestión de eventos, a la vez que garantizarían que los requisitos ambientales se hayan analizado suficientemente, y que cualquier análisis o consulta adicional necesaria se complete adecuadamente. La USAF documentaría minuciosamente su análisis de cada evento de entrenamiento PR planificado.

Gestión del Espacio Aéreo. Teniendo en cuenta los números de despegue de aeronaves, la disponibilidad de aeronaves y los requisitos de acceso al espacio aéreo, el impacto de las actividades de la propuesta de entrenamiento PR se minimizaría ambiental y fiscalmente al lograr los objetivos de preparación y entrenamiento requeridos en el menor tiempo posible, mediante el uso óptimo de los recursos. Los impactos ambientales se minimizarían mediante la gestión del uso anual acumulado de la aeronave y la optimización del número total de despegues y duraciones de vuelo (tiempo de vuelo). Los despegues en el Orden de Tareas Aéreas no se programarían si exceden la capacidad operativa del espacio aéreo requerido. Por lo tanto, la implementación de la Acción Propuesta resultaría en un impacto menos que significativo para la gestión del espacio aéreo.

Calidad del Aire. Las actividades de entrenamiento PR propuestas, particularmente aquellas similares a los eventos de entrenamiento de Fuerza Media y Pequeña, se han llevado a cabo rutinariamente en la región en Davis-Monthan AFB y en otros aeródromos en menor escala. Para el evento de entrenamiento de Gran Fuerza, el entrenamiento de la aeronave ocurriría dentro del MOA de Playas Temporales o BMGR donde no hay receptores sensibles o impactados. Por lo tanto, dado el aumento limitado de las actividades de entrenamiento PR propuestas en los

campos de aviación o sitios de entrenamiento, el impacto en la calidad del aire en términos de emisiones de aeronaves o vehículos dentro de los condados o estados afectados no sería significativo. Las emisiones anuales al aire no excederían el umbral de contaminación mínimo aplicable de la Regla de Conformidad General de la Ley de Aire Limpio (CAA) dentro de los condados designados como incumplimiento o como área de mantenimiento para contaminantes criterio, tampoco excederían el umbral del indicador de evaluación NEPA de 100 toneladas por año dentro de los condados de logro de un contaminante criterio. Con el tiempo, la Acción Propuesta no afectaría significativamente la tendencia en la calidad del aire alrededor de los campos de aviación afectados y los sitios propuestos de entrenamiento PR. Por lo tanto, la implementación de la Acción Propuesta resultaría en un impacto menos que significativo en la calidad del aire.

Recursos Biologicos. El evento de entrenamiento de la Gran Fuerza ocurriría por períodos breves (21 días) cada dos años en algunos de los sitios rurales de entrenamiento PR. Se esperaría un impacto adverso a corto plazo, de insignificante a menor, en los recursos biológicos en estos sitios de entrenamiento rural. Sin embargo, debido a que muchos de los sitios de entrenamiento PR propuestos fueron perturbados previamente, no se anticipan impactos significativos. No se prevén perturbaciones significativas en sitios no rurales. Por lo tanto, la implementación de la Acción Propuesta resultaría en un impacto menos que significativo para los recursos biológicos.

Recursos Culturales. La Acción Propuesta estaría sujeta a todas las regulaciones federales, estatales y locales de recursos culturales, según corresponda, obligando a considerar los recursos culturales durante la planificación del proyecto. Los impactos se minimizarían con evación rigurosa o la recuperación de datos, si es necesario. Por lo tanto, la implementación de la Acción Propuesta tendría un impacto menos que significativo en los recursos culturales.

Uso de Suelo y Estética. Las actividades de entrenamiento PR propuestas se ubicarían en sitios que han sido previamente perturbados o que se usan actualmente o que se utilizaron anteriormente para actividades similares a las definidas en la Acción Propuesta. La USAF obtendría los permisos necesarios de Uso Especial de USFS, BLM y NPS, obtendría el derecho de entrada y los permisos de Uso Especial necesarios de las agencias de control municipales, de la ciudad, del condado, estatales y tribales, y cumpliría con los planes, políticas y regulaciones de uso de suelo de las respectivas jurisdicciones en los que se ubican los sitios de entrenamiento PR propuestos. La USAF también se aseguraría de que las actividades PR propuestas en tierras BLM se limiten a los tipos que se considerarían "uso casual" bajo 43 CFR 2800, y también cumplirían con los términos y acuerdos preparados entre la USAF y los respectivos propietarios de tierras. Por lo tanto, la implementación de la Acción Propuesta resultaría en un impacto menos que significativo para el uso de la tierra y la estética.

Materiales Peligrosos y Gestión de Desechos Peligrosos Durante la implementación de la Acción Propuesta, no se almacenarían ni utilizarían materiales o desechos peligrosos en los sitios de entrenamiento PR propuestos. Además, la Acción Propuesta no generaría un aumento de materiales peligrosos o desechos en cantidades más allá de la capacidad de los procedimientos de gestión actuales. Cualquier derrame o fuga se manejaría de conformidad con el Plan de Prevención y Control de Derrames (SPCCP) de Davis-Monthan AFB, el Plan de Prevención de Contaminación y el Plan de Gestión de Residuos Peligrosos, los reglamentos, políticas, programas y procedimientos de la instalación militar respectiva, así como todas las regulaciones federales, estatales y locales. El reabastecimiento de combustible de aeronaves y vehículos

ocurriría en lugares de reabastecimiento de combustible establecidos (por ejemplo, estaciones de gasolina y aeropuertos), que tendrían materiales de contención de derrames adecuados para su liberación accidental durante el reabastecimiento. Por lo tanto, la implementación de la Acción Propuesta resultaría en un impacto menos que significativo para los materiales peligrosos y la gestión de desechos peligrosos.

Ruido. Como resultado de la Acción Propuesta, habría algo de ruido superpuesto geográficamente, particularmente alrededor de los aeródromos. Sin embargo, dado el pequeño aumento porcentual en las actividades de entrenamiento PR propuestas en comparación con las operaciones generales de vuelo alrededor de cada aeródromo, los impactos de ruido de la Acción Propuesta serían menores. Por lo tanto, la implementación de la Acción Propuesta resultaría en un impacto menos que significativo al ruido.

Seguridad. Cada una de las unidades de entrenamiento PR tiene medidas de seguridad establecidas y seguirían una guía de seguridad específica para cada sitio/actividad de entrenamiento PR que minimizaría los riesgos de seguridad. Además, los riesgos de seguridad se minimizarían a través de la implementación de las AFI 91-301, 91-202, 91-203 y, 13-217, el cumplimiento de todas las reglas y regulaciones en los permisos de Uso Especial u otros permisos aplicables, y el cumplimiento de las regulaciones de seguridad federales, estatales y locales correspondientes. Las acciones en la propiedad del DoD cumplirían con las políticas, programas, regulaciones y controles de uso de tierra del DoD y del departamento militar respectivo. Por lo tanto, la implementación de la Acción Propuesta resultaría en un impacto menos que significativo para la seguridad.

Socioeconomía. La Acción Propuesta no generaría un aumento en el personal debido a las actividades de entrenamiento, ni creación o pérdida de empleos en el ROI. Además, la Acción Propuesta generaría impactos de ruido menos que significativos y, por lo tanto, no se anticiparía que el aumento del ruido de la Acción Propuesta afecte significativamente los valores de las propiedades. Para esta Acción Propuesta, los posibles impactos a las condiciones de ruido o los recursos visuales como resultado de las actividades de entrenamiento PR podrían resultar en una disminución de los visitantes a los sitios de recreación cercanos. Algunas actividades de entrenamiento PR ubicadas en sitios de recreación evitarían temporalmente que el público utilice estos sitios de recreación, lo que resultaría en una pérdida temporal de ingresos, causando un impacto socioeconómico. Sin embargo, el análisis socioeconómico realizado para la Acción Propuesta concluyó que no se espera que la implementación de la Acción Propuesta produzca cambios en el uso de la recreación que resulten en una pérdida significativa no anticipada de tarifas, en los sitios de recreación basados en tarifas, o en una pérdida significativa inesperada de ingresos, en los usos recreativos generadores de ingresos. Por lo tanto, la implementación de la Acción Propuesta resultaría en un impacto menos significativo relacionado con la socioeconomía.

Recursos Hídricos. Las actividades de entrenamiento PR propuestas se ubicarían en sitios de entrenamiento PR que hayan sido perturbados previamente o que se utilicen actualmente o anteriormente para actividades de entrenamiento similares. Las actividades de entrenamiento PR serían de naturaleza temporal y no se espera que contribuyan con contaminantes que afecten negativamente la calidad del agua. El potencial para liberar combustible de las embarcaciones a las aguas superficiales se minimizaría a un nivel insignificante mediante el cumplimiento de los procedimientos operativos estándar para el mantenimiento de las embarcaciones y la prevención

de derrames y los procedimientos operativos estándar de la USAF. Por lo tanto, la implementación de la Acción Propuesta resultaría en un impacto a los recursos de aguas superficiales menos que significativo.

HALLAZGO DE IMPACTO NO SIGNIFICATIVO

Basado en mi revisión de los hechos y análisis contenidos en la EA adjunta, realizada bajo las disposiciones de NEPA, Regulaciones CEQ, y 32 CFR 989, concluyo que el Programa de Entrenamiento de Recuperación de Personal de Davis-Monthan AFB no tendría un impacto ambiental significativo, ya sea de forma individual o acumulativa con otras acciones en el suroeste de los EEUU. En consecuencia, no se requiere una Declaración de Impacto Ambiental. Sujeto al compromiso de revisar los planes de los eventos de entrenamiento PR para garantizar el cumplimiento con el alcance de este hallazgo, la firma de este Hallazgo de Impacto No Significativo completa el proceso de análisis de impacto ambiental.

_____ Fecha _____

DEE JAY KATZER, Col, USAF,
Jefe, División Ingeniería Civil (ACC/A4C)

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GLOSSARY OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

414 CTS	414th Combat Training Squadron
563 RQG	563rd Rescue Group
68 RQS	68th Rescue Squadron
943 RQG	943rd Rescue Group
ACAM	Air Conformity Applicability Model
ACC	Air Combat Command
ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
ACP	Airspace Control Plan
ADEQ	Arizona Department of Environmental Quality
ADOT	Arizona Department of Transportation
AFB	Air Force Base
AFI	Air Force Instruction
AFMAN	Air Force Manual
AFOSH	Air Force Occupational and Environmental Safety, Fire Protection, and Health
AFPD	Air Force Policy Directive
AFRC	Air Force Reserve Command
AGL	above ground level
AHPA	Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act
AIRFA	American Indian Religious Freedom Act
AMARG	309th Aerospace Maintenance and Regeneration Group
ANGB	Air National Guard Base
AP	Area Planning
APE	Area of Potential Effect
AR	aerial refueling
ARB	Air Reserve Base
ARPA	Archaeological Resources Protection Act
ASBS	Area of Special Biological Significance
ASLD	Arizona State Land Department
ATC	Air Traffic Control
ATCAA	Air Traffic Control Assigned Airspace
ATV	All-Terrain Vehicle
AZARNG	Arizona Army National Guard
AZGFD	Arizona Game and Fish Department
AZSITE	Arizona Cultural Resource Inventory
BAI	Backup Aircraft Inventory
BCC	Birds of Conservation Concern
BGEPA	Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BMGR	Barry M. Goldwater Range
CAA	Clean Air Act
cal.	caliber
Camp Pendleton	U.S. Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton
CATM	Combat Arms Training and Maintenance

CEQ	Council on Environmental Quality
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CO	carbon monoxide
CO_2	carbon dioxide
CO_2e	total equivalent emissions of CO_2
CRO	Combat Rescue Officer
CRRC	Combat Rubber Raiding Craft
CSAR	Combat Search and Rescue
CWA	Clean Water Act
dB	decibel
dBA	A-weighted decibel
DMAFBI	Davis-Monthan Air Force Base Instruction
DNL	day and night noise level
DoD	Department of Defense
DZ	Drop Zone
EA	Environmental Assessment
EIAP	Environmental Impact Analysis Process
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EO	Executive Order
ESA	Endangered Species Act
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
FARP	Forward Aircraft Refueling Point
FEIS	Final Environmental Impact Statement
FICUN	Federal Interagency Committee on Urban Noise
FL	flight level
FONSI	Finding of No Significant Impact
GCR	general conformity rule
GHG	greenhouse gas
GWP	global warming potential
HAP	hazardous air pollutant
HLZ	Helicopter Landing Zone
HOLF	Helicopter Outlying Landing Field
HSTT	Hawaii-Southern California Training and Testing
HUD	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
HWMP	Hazardous Waste Management Plan
Hz	hertz
IAP	International Airport
IAW	in accordance with
ICRMP	Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan
IFNM	Ironwood Forest National Monument
IFR	Instrument Flight Rules
INCRMP	Integrated Natural and Cultural Resources Management Plan
INRMP	Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan
IR	Instrumental Route
IRP	Installation Restoration Program

JP	Joint Publication
LATN	Low Altitude Tactical Navigation
LEIS	Legislative Environmental Impact Statement
LZ	Landing Zone
MAJCOM	Major Commands
MBTA	Migratory Bird Treaty Act
MILCON	Military Construction
mm	millimeter
µg	micrograms
m^3	cubic meter
mg	milligrams
MOA	Military Operations Area
MOUT	Military Operations in Urban Terrain
MR_NMAP	Military Operating Area and Range Noise Model
MSL	mean sea level
MTR	Military Training Route
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NAGPRA	Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act
NAS	U.S. National Airspace System
NAU	Northern Arizona University
NDSP	Nevada Division of State Parks
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NMAC	New Mexico Administrative Code
NMCRIS	New Mexico Cultural Resources Information System
NO_2	nitrogen dioxide
NOA	Notice of Availability
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NOTAM	Notice to Airmen
NOTAR	Notice to Mariner
NO_X	oxides of nitrogen
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NPL	National Priorities List
NPS	National Park Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
NTTR	Nevada Test and Training Range
NWI	National Wetland Inventory
O_3	ozone
OEIS	Overseas Environmental Impact Statement
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
OHV	Off-Highway Vehicle
PA	Programmatic Agreement
Pb	lead
PCB	polychlorinated biphenyl
PDL	Piedra de Lumbre
PM_{10}	particulate matter equal to or less than 10 microns in aerodynamic diameter

$PM_{2.5}$	particulate matter equal to or less than 2.5 microns in aerodynamic diameter
PMOA	Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement
ppm	parts per million
PR	Personnel Recovery
RA	Restricted Area
RAMB	Rigging Alternate Method Boat
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RDT&E	Research, Development, Test & Evaluation
RMP	Resource Management Plan
ROD	Record of Decision
ROI	Region of Influence
ROS	Recreation Opportunities Spectrum
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
SCUBA	Self-Contained Underwater Breathing Apparatus
SDWA	Safe Drinking Water Act
SEA	Supplemental Environmental Assessment
SERE	Survival, Evasion, Resistance, and Escape
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
SIO	Scenic Integrity Objective
SO_2	sulfur dioxide
SOCAL	Southern California
SPCCP	Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plan
SPS	solar power system
SUA	Special Use Airspace
SUV	Sport Utility Vehicle
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
TACTS	Tactical Aircrew Combat Training System
TAF	Taiwan Air Force
TASS	Tactical Air Support Squadron
TCP	Traditional Cultural Property
THPO	Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
TIA	Tucson International Airport
U.S.	United States
U.S.C.	United States Code
USAF	United States Air Force
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
USFS	United States Forest Service
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
USMC	United States Marine Corps
UTV	Utility Terrain Vehicle
VFR	Visual Flight Rules
VOC	volatile organic compound
VR	Visual Route
VRI	Visual Resource Inventory
WSMR	White Sands Missile Range
WTA	Water Training Area

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1.0 PURPOSE AND NEED FOR ACTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

This environmental assessment (EA) has been prepared to evaluate the potential environmental impacts of conducting an improved comprehensive Personnel Recovery (PR) training program centered out of Davis-Monthan Air Force Base (AFB), Arizona (Figure 1.1-1). While the PR training program would be centered out of Davis-Monthan AFB, training activities would be conducted throughout the southwestern United States (U.S.). The EA analyzes the potential for significant environmental impacts associated with the Proposed Action and Alternatives, including the No-Action Alternative. The EA was developed in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA); the regulations implementing NEPA (Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] Parts 1500–1508); Department of Defense (DoD) Directive 6050.1, Environmental Considerations in DoD Actions; and the United States Air Force (USAF) implementing regulation for NEPA, Title 32 CFR Part 989 the Environmental Impact Analysis Process (EIAP).

1.2 BACKGROUND AND SETTING

Personnel Recovery

PR activities are an Air Force Service Core Function. DoD Directive 3002.01E, Personnel Recovery, identifies personnel recovery as "one of the highest priorities of the DoD," and tasks Service Chiefs with this responsibility. The desired Air Force PR operational effect is to quickly return friendly forces to duty while denying adversaries a source of intelligence and political exploitation. The effect is achieved across the range of military operations. As such, PR forces may engage in Combat Search and Rescue (CSAR) operations in a contested military environment, participate in Building Partnership Capacity and Irregular Warfare before conventional hostilities begin, and conduct humanitarian operations in support of our allies during peacetime as well as rescue operations during natural disasters. Non-combat responsibilities are met by applying strategic intent and the universal desire to conduct operations that mitigate human suffering and save human lives. The personnel that compose Air Force PR have conducted over 12,000 lifesaving, combat rescue missions since 11 September 2001. Additionally, because of their unique capabilities, they have been called upon to support the rescue of over 5,000 civilians worldwide during catastrophic natural disasters and other humanitarian responses over that same period. The term PR encompasses the full spectrum of rescue activities, to include CSAR (i.e., all activities associated with both combat and non-combat rescue).

PR ground forces include Pararescuemen; Combat Rescue Officers (CROs); Survival, Evasion, Resistance, and Escape (SERE) Specialists; and other uniquely trained support personnel. These ground forces are also known as Guardian Angel, the ground element of the Air Force Rescue triad, with specially configured HH-60 helicopters and HC-130 cargo planes composing the other two parts of the triad. When tasked separately from the triad, Guardian Angel may work

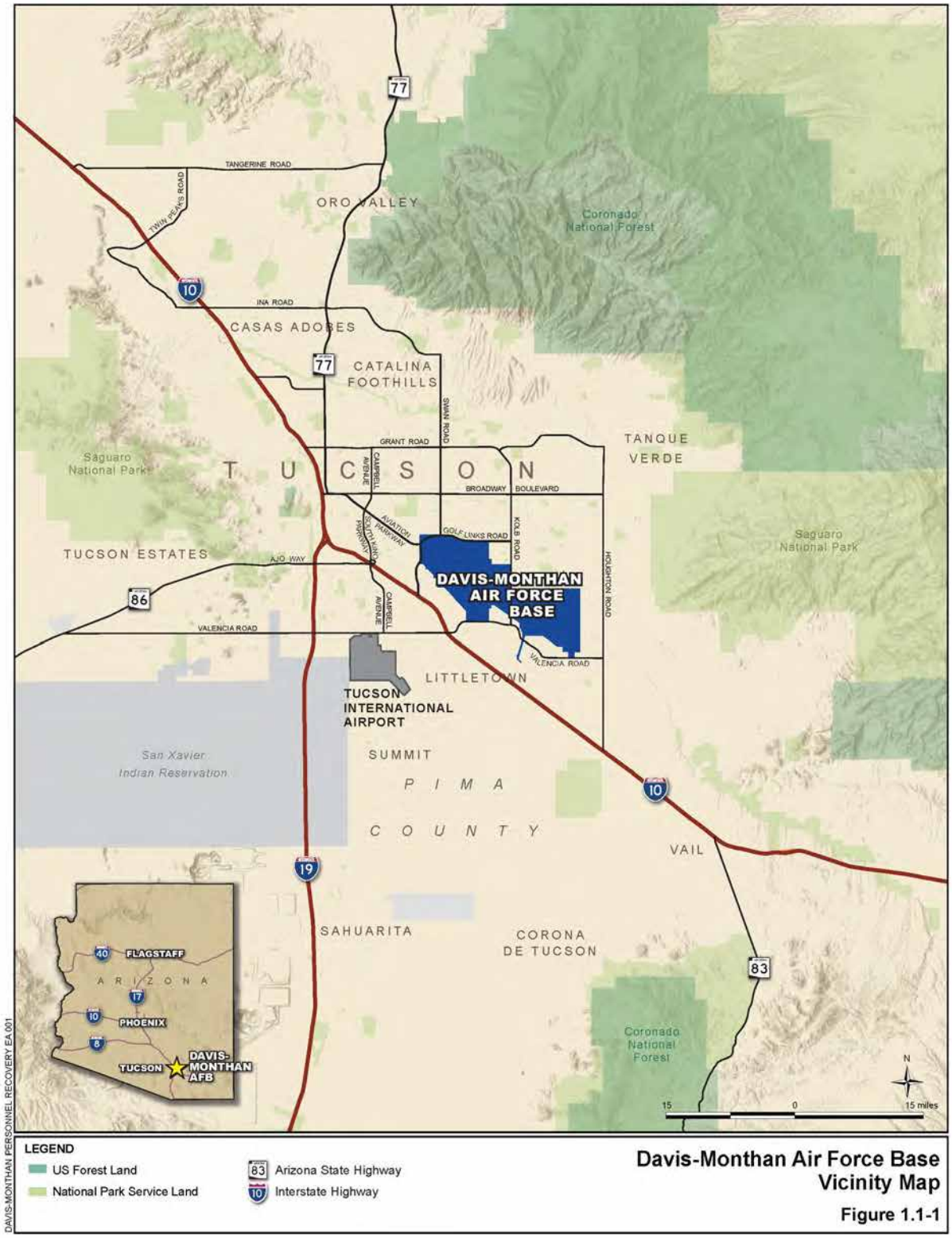

Figure 1.1-1 Proposed Western Military Sites to be Used During Personnel Recovery Training

autonomously or be integrated with joint or coalition[1] forces, including Special Operations Forces, vertical lift, airdrop, command and control, resupply, close air support, and ground mobility assets.

The PR mission requires distinct tasks and skills that involve frequent, repetitive training to maintain proficiency. PR preparation efforts need to ensure that PR forces:

- Keep pace with changes in the global operating environment;
- Stay prepared to plan and execute operations with other joint, interagency[2], and coalition partners;
- Sustain mission readiness; and
- Maximize use of limited resources.

PR Assets and Organizations at Davis-Monthan AFB

In 2002, Davis-Monthan AFB was selected as the location for the west coast beddown[3] of active duty PR, formerly known as CSAR, assets. The beddown established the only full complement of active duty PR assets in the western U.S. The USAF organizations regularly participating in PR training centered out of Davis-Monthan AFB are listed in Table 1.2-1, followed by a more detailed description of the organizations.

Table 1.2-1. USAF Organizations Regularly Participating in Personnel Recovery Training Activities at Davis-Monthan AFB

Organization	Number of Personnel	Roles	Equipment Summary/Aircraft	Number of Training Events Per Year	Number of Personnel per Training Event
563 RQG	**455**	**Active Duty PR Group**	**See RQS 55, RQS 79, RQS 48, and RQS 68 below**	**6**	**50-100**
55 RQS	72	PR (Helicopter Support)	9 HH-60	500	4-7
79 RQS	76	PR (Cargo Airlift Support)	6 HC-130	480	3-10
48 RQS	176	PR Ground Forces/Guardian Angel	No aircraft Off-road vehicles Marine equipment Parachute equipment Camping equipment Rope	30	10-50

[1] Joint refers to operations in which elements of two or more Military Departments participate, whereas coalition refers to an arrangement between two or more nations for common action (Joint Publication [JP] 1-02).
[2] Interagency is of or pertaining to U.S. government agencies and departments, including the DoD (JP 1-02).
[3] A beddown is the execution of an approved basing action (Air Force Instruction [AFI] 10-503 [USAF 2017a]).

Table 1.2-1. USAF Organizations Regularly Participating in Personnel Recovery Training Activities at Davis-Monthan AFB					
Organization	**Number of Personnel**	**Roles**	**Equipment Summary/Aircraft**	**Number of Training Events Per Year**	**Number of Personnel per Training Event**
68 RQS	45	Guardian Angel Formal Training Unit	No aircraft Off-road vehicles Marine equipment Parachute equipment Rope	8	Up to 50
943 RQG	**500**	**Reserve PR Group**	**See RQS 305 and RQS 306 below**	**6**	**50-100**
305 RQS	55	PR (Helicopter Support)	6 HH-60	200	4-7
306 RQS	120	PR Ground Forces/Guardian Angel	No aircraft Off-road vehicles Marine equipment Parachute equipment Camping equipment Rope	26	10-50
414 CTS Det 1 at Davis-Monthan AFB	**25**	**Exercise planning and execution, to include Red Flag-Rescue**	**5 4x4 trucks 7 UTVs**	**2**	**Up to 1,000**

CTS – Combat Training Squadron
PR – Personal Recovery
RQG – Rescue Group
RQS – Rescue Squadron
UTV – Utility Terrain Vehicle
Source: USAF 2018-2019.

563rd Rescue Group[4]

The 563rd Rescue Group (563 RQG) is one of two rescue groups operating out of Davis-Monthan AFB. The 563 RQG is under the operational control of the 355th Wing[5] at Davis-Monthan AFB and falls under Air Combat Command (ACC). The 563 RQG directs flying operations for one of only two active-duty USAF rescue groups dedicated to PR. The group is responsible for training and readiness of one HC-130 squadron[6] and two HH-60 squadrons, three

[4] A group is a level of command between wings and squadrons. Groups bring together multiple squadrons or other lower echelon units to provide a broader capability (AFI 38-101 [USAF 2017b]).
[5] A wing is a level of command below the Numbered/Named USAF or higher headquarters. A wing has a distinct mission with significant scope. A wing is usually composed of a primary mission group (e.g., operations, training) and the necessary supporting groups (AFI 38-101 [USAF 2017b]).
[6] Squadrons are the basic "building block" organizations in the USAF, providing a specific operational or support capability. A squadron may be either a mission unit, such as an operational flying squadron, or a functional unit, such as a civil engineer, security forces, or maintenance squadron (AFI 38-101 [USAF 2017b]).

pararescue squadrons, and an operations support squadron operating from two geographically separated operating locations: Davis-Monthan AFB, Arizona and Nellis AFB, Nevada. One of the pararescue squadrons (68th Rescue Squadron [68 RQS]) in the 563 RQG is the Guardian Angel Formal Training Unit, which instructs and trains Pararescuemen and CROs in advanced skill upgrades and proficiency training. The 68 RQS instructs and trains Pararescuemen and CROs, providing advanced skill upgrades and proficiency training in order to meet combat capability requirements and enhance integration with joint combat forces in support of joint force commander and combatant commander taskings.

943rd Rescue Group

The 943rd Rescue Group (943 RQG) is an USAF reserve unit operating out of Davis-Monthan AFB. The 943 RQG is under the operational control of the 920th Rescue Wing at Patrick AFB, FL and falls under Air Force Reserve Command (AFRC). The 943 RQG organizes, trains, and equips mission ready airmen to perform PR operations worldwide. The group consists of one HH-60 squadron, two pararescue squadrons, one maintenance squadron, and one aerospace medicine squadron operating from two geographically separated operating locations: Davis-Monthan AFB, AZ and Portland Air National Guard Base, OR.

414th Combat Training Squadron, Detachment 1

In 2006, an annual large-scale training program and event called "Angel Thunder" was established by the 23rd Wing (located at Moody AFB, GA) and planned/executed by the 563 RQG at Davis-Monthan AFB. In 2016, responsibility of the event was transitioned to the 414th Combat Training Squadron (414 CTS), which is assigned to the 57th Wing under the Air Warfare Center at Nellis AFB, Nevada. Detachment 1 of the 414 CTS was established at Davis-Monthan AFB to continue the planning and execution of the event from this location. In 2017, the program was expanded to biannual events and in 2018 the event was renamed as "Red Flag-Rescue." The name was changed to solidify that the event is a joint, Combat Air Force, flag-level (General Officer-level) event and the logical progression from the Red Flag event at Nellis AFB. Red Flag-Nellis focuses on realistic combat training where scenarios may result in isolated personnel requiring recovery.

Other Organizations

Besides the regular participants listed in Table 1.2-1 and discussed above, PR assets from other DoD properties travel to Davis-Monthan AFB to participate in PR training when they are available. Fighter aircraft stationed at Davis-Monthan AFB may engage in PR training if they are available (such as A-10s from the 354th Fighter Squadron located at Davis-Monthan); however, fighter aircraft from various locations throughout the U.S. may participate as well. Other types of aircraft from different DoD services, other government agencies and organizations, and other nations travel to the southwest U.S. to participate in Large Force training events such as Red Flag-Rescue.

PR Training Activities and Events Conducted from Davis-Monthan AFB

The operational units in the Rescue Groups at Davis-Monthan AFB are regularly tasked by their Major Commands (MAJCOM) to conduct specific training activities in order to sustain mission readiness. Flying units are tasked to conduct a minimum number of sorties,[7] simulator missions, and other distinct training events based on their aircraft and the roles they must perform when conducting a PR mission. Ground units receive similar taskings based on their mission roles. To be effective, each mission must successfully complete a sufficient number of events applicable to that mission type, as determined by the squadron commander. The Guardian Angel Formal Training Unit conducts formal training for Pararescuemen across the USAF based on MAJCOM directives.

Red Flag-Rescue is the only dedicated DoD PR training event accredited by the Joint National Training Capability, a DoD initiative to ensure combat forces have gained experience operating jointly before deploying to forward locations. Red Flag-Rescue is focused on CSAR planning, the USAF's preferred planning methodology for providing PR coverage. Red Flag-Rescue combines PR education for PR forces and combat aircrews with training for intelligence personnel, battle managers, and Joint PR agency personnel. While the Red Flag-Rescue event is primarily centered out of Davis-Monthan AFB, the overall Red Flag-Rescue event can take place in Arizona, California, Nevada, and New Mexico.

Other group- and squadron-level training activities and events are centered out of Davis-Monthan AFB. An example is Rescue Group Pre-Deployment PR training, which is a concerted effort by the 563 RQG to integrate deploying units to train and fight together in a realistic training environment before they deploy into combat operations. Training activities also include those conducted for USAF-wide Guardian Angel personnel by the Guardian Angel Formal Training Unit.

Large Force PR training events such as Red Flag-Rescue are needed to ensure combat forces have gained experience operating jointly before deploying to theater. The training event provides DoD PR forces their first 10 combat search and rescue missions in a Large Force training event simulating deployed conditions. Other nations participate in these training events, making them critical for strengthening multi-national partnerships. Participation can also include other federal, state, and local agencies/organizations, which enhances coordination/cooperation between these organizations.

PR Training Activities and Event Locations

PR training activities and events conducted by the organizations based at Davis-Monthan AFB occur in a variety of locations throughout the southwestern U.S. Limited biannual PR Large Force training events are conducted using DoD and non-DoD properties. Training would involve related DoD training airspaces and ranges. Non-DoD properties include U.S. Forest Service (USFS) land as well as properties under various federal, state, local, municipal, and private control in Arizona, California, Nevada, and New Mexico.

[7] A sortie is an operational flight by one aircraft, from take-off to landing (JP 1-02). A sortie operation involves the take-off, flight operations at one or multiple training locations, and landing.

1.3 PURPOSE OF THE ACTION

The purpose of the Proposed Action would be to enhance readiness of PR forces operating out of Davis-Monthan AFB and to strengthen joint military operations, multi-national partnerships, and operations with other federal, state, and local agencies/organizations.

1.4 NEED FOR THE ACTION

Currently, PR forces operating out of Davis-Monthan AFB are limited by the number of available training sites which have the required characteristics for these activities. Commanders face challenges in ensuring that routine and formal training requirements are met so that PR forces are prepared to execute their special mission sets. PR training events that are critical for joint readiness and strengthening multi-national partnerships are limited due the lack of availability of appropriate training sites. The range of currently available sites does not include all of the types of terrain and vegetation that would realistically be present in real-life PR operations. In order to address these limitations, Davis-Monthan AFB is proposing to identify additional sites that can be used to support the training activities.

1.5 DECISION TO BE MADE

The decision to be made is whether to implement the proposed PR training activities. The decision-maker is the Chief, Civil Engineer Division, ACC. The decision options are:

a) Determine that the Proposed Action would not result in significant impacts to the human and natural environment and sign a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI), allowing implementation of the Proposed Action;

b) Initiate preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) if it is determined that significant impacts would occur with implementation of the Proposed Action; or

c) Select the No-Action Alternative, whereby the Proposed Action would not be implemented.

1.6 COOPERATING AGENCY AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL COORDINATION/CONSULTATIONS

1.6.1 Cooperating Agency

The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), which has jurisdiction over airspace, is a cooperating agency in the preparation of this EA. In their role as a cooperating agency, the FAA will provide technical and regulatory input to this USAF EA, and may use this EA as the necessary NEPA documentation to support their own discretionary actions in accordance with FAA's Order 1050.1F and JO 7400.2M (FAA 2015, 2019d). Refer to Section 3.0, Affected Environment and Environmental Consequences, of this EA for additional information regarding FAA's role and its actions.

1.6.2 Interagency and Intergovernmental Coordination and Consultations

Federal, state, and local agencies with jurisdiction that could be affected by the alternative actions were notified and consulted during the development of this EA. Agencies contacted include the FAA; Bureau of Land Management (BLM); National Park Service (NPS); United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS); USFS; Arizona Game and Fish; New Mexico

Department of Game and Fish; California Department of Fish and Wildlife; Nevada Department of Wildlife; State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPOs); and affiliated tribes for Arizona, California, Nevada, and New Mexico.

Appendix B contains the complete list of agencies consulted during this analysis and copies of correspondence.

1.6.3 Government-to-Government Consultations

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) directs federal agencies to consult with Native American tribal governments when a federal undertaking occurs on or affects historic properties on tribal lands, as well as when any Native American tribe attaches religious or cultural significance to historic properties that may be affected by an undertaking. To comply with legal mandates, federally-recognized tribes that are affiliated historically with Davis-Monthan AFB and the areas identified in this analysis were invited to consult on the proposed undertakings that have a potential to affect properties of cultural, historical, or religious significance to the tribes. The tribal coordination process is distinct from NEPA consultation or the Interagency Intergovernmental Coordination processes and requires separate notification of relevant tribes. The timelines for tribal consultation are also distinct from those of intergovernmental consultations. The Davis-Monthan AFB point-of-contact for Native American tribes is the Installation Commander. The Davis-Monthan AFB point-of-contact for consultation with the Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO) and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation is the Cultural Resources Manager.

Appendix E contains a list of Native American tribal governments that were consulted and coordinated with regarding this action, and copies of correspondence.

1.7 PUBLIC AND AGENCY REVIEW OF EA

A Notice of Availability (NOA) of the Draft EA and FONSI has been published in newspapers servicing areas near the training locations, announcing the availability of the EA for review. The NOA invites the public to review and comment on the Draft EA. The public and agency review period will be for a period of 30 days.

The NOA has been published in the following newspapers: the Arizona Daily Star, Arizona Republic, Arizona Daily Sun, Silver City Daily Press, Albuquerque Journal, El Defensor Chieftain, Deming Headlight, Las Cruces Sun News, Desert Lightening, Las Vegas Review Journal, San Diego Union Tribune, and the Hoy newspapers.

Copies of the Draft EA and FONSI were made available to individuals, agencies, and libraries listed in Section 7 of this document.

1.8 ORGANIZATION OF THIS DOCUMENT

This EA is organized into eight sections, plus appendices. **Section 1.0** of the EA provides historical and background information, the project location, and the purpose of and need for the Proposed Action. **Section 2.0** contains a description of the Proposed Action and No-Action Alternative, along with a description of the alternatives eliminated from further consideration. **Section 3.0** describes the existing conditions of the potentially affected environment and identifies the environmental consequences of implementing the Proposed Action and No-Action

Alternative. **Section 4.0** includes an analysis of the potential cumulative and other impacts. **Section 5.0** provides the names of those who prepared the EA. **Section 6.0** lists the references used in the preparation of this document. **Section 7.0** provides the distribution list for the EA. **Appendix A** provides more details on the proposed PR training sites and types of proposed PR training activities, including site-specific maps. **Appendix B** provides the list of agencies consulted during the preparation of this EA. **Appendix C** provides additional detailed information on airspace above the proposed PR training sites. Assumptions made for the air emissions estimates are detailed in **Appendix D. Appendix E** shows the results of the cultural resources records search for potentially historic sites. Detailed guidelines for the compatibility of various land uses with noise exposure levels are included in **Appendix F**. Lastly, **Appendix G** provides the Biological Evaluation prepared for the Proposed Action.

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2.0 DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED ACTION AND ALTERNATIVES

This section presents information on the Proposed Action and Alternatives for the proposed PR training activities centered out of Davis-Monthan AFB and conducted throughout the southwestern U.S. The NEPA process evaluates potential environmental consequences associated with a Proposed Action and considers alternative courses of action. Reasonable alternatives must satisfy the purpose of and need for a Proposed Action, as defined in Sections 1.3 and 1.4. Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations specify the inclusion of a No-Action Alternative against which potential action alternative impacts can be compared. While the No-Action Alternative would not satisfy the purpose of or need for the Proposed Action, it is analyzed in detail in accordance with CEQ regulations.

2.1 DESCRIPTION OF TRAINING ACTIVITIES

This section describes all of the features and components of the PR training activities and events that currently occur at Davis-Monthan AFB, except for the specific sites at which the activities and events occur. The section describes:

- General structure of training activities;
- Specific courses and events that are held;
- The manner in which training courses, events, and activities are categorized to facilitate environmental analysis; and
- Specific activities that are performed as part of PR training.

The description of the features and components of the PR training activities in this section is common to both the No-Action Alternative and the Proposed Action. The primary difference between the No-Action Alternative and the Proposed Action is the locations of the sites used for these activities, and the total number of sorties flown. The Proposed Action would authorize additional training sites, and the range of authorized PR training activities on some current sites would be expanded to include additional activities. However, under the Proposed Action, there would be no change in the organizations at Davis-Monthan AFB that conduct the training, no change in the number of personnel involved, no change in the amount and type of equipment used, and no change in the current procedures used to avoid and protect environmental resources. The sites currently used for training and the current number of sorties flown are described in Section 2.2, and the additional sites that would be used and sorties flown under the Proposed Action are described in Section 2.3 of this EA. Figures 2.1-1 and 2.1-2 show the location of the PR training sites under the Proposed Action. The Map Book index numbers in Appendix A of this EA correspond to the Figure 2.1-1 and Figure 2.1-2 index maps with more detailed, site-specific maps of the proposed PR training sites.

2.1.1 General Structure of Training Activities

The PR training activities are centered out of Davis-Monthan AFB and hosted by various organizations depending on the training event. Comprehensive training involves ground, water, and flight/airspace activities. PR forces train through the full spectrum of PR capabilities with ground recovery personnel, air assets, Special Forces teams, and federal agents. Pre-training site surveys are conducted approximately one month prior to events at proposed PR training

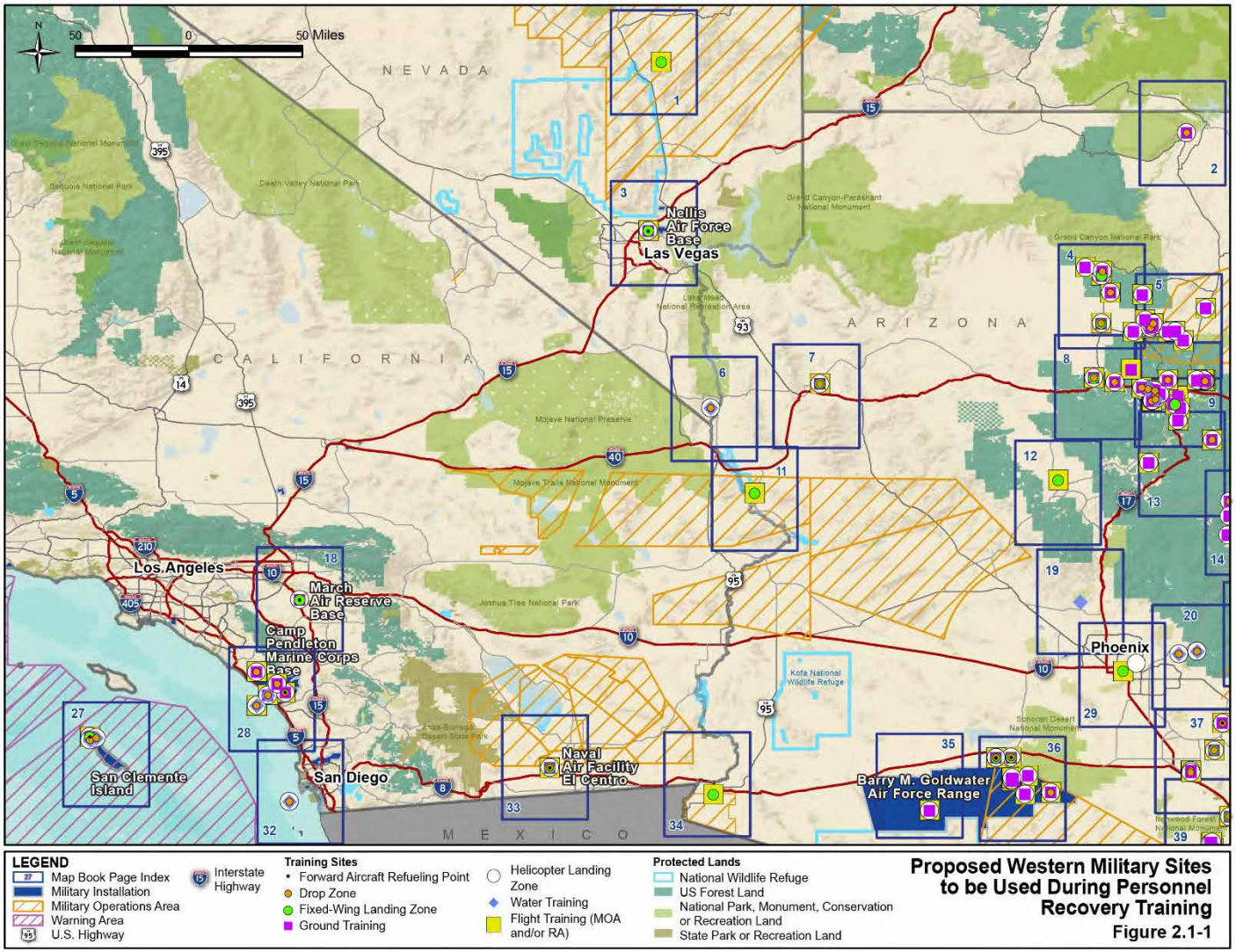

Figure 2.1-1 Proposed Western Military Sites to be Used During Personnel Recovery Training

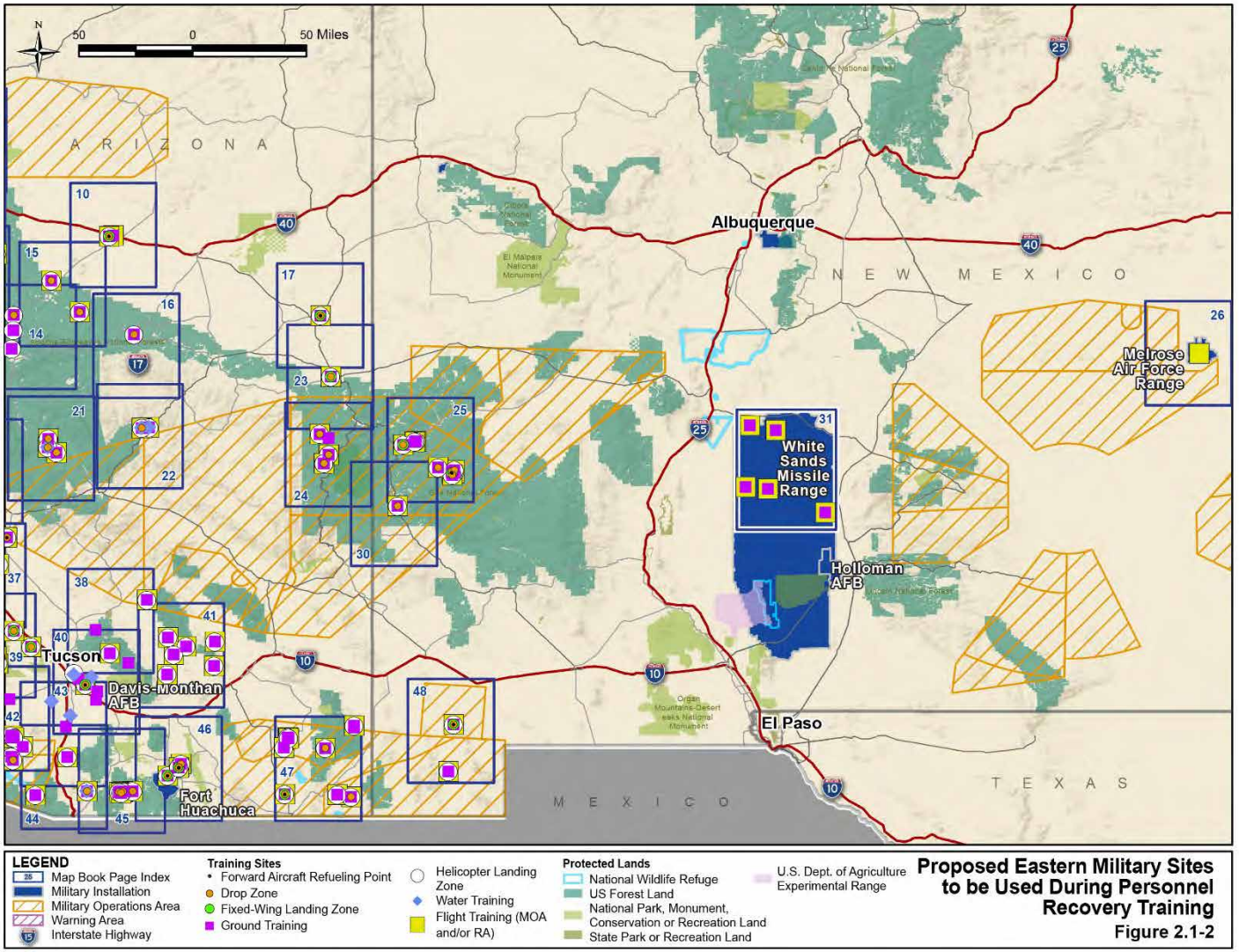

Figure 2.1-2. Proposed Eastern Military Sites to be Used During Personnel Recovery Training

locations to check the sites for adequacy for training operations as well as to identify any hazards present (e.g., power lines, cactus, etc.). PR training activities comply with Special Use permit stipulations for specific PR training locations, as applicable. Based on specific restrictions of use for some PR training areas (e.g., sensitive habitat, etc.), PR training activities avoid a specific area or move activity to a different location to comply with the restriction. As part of permit stipulations, the USAF restores any potentially damaged roadway/site to its previous condition.

During proposed PR training activities, operations centers provide a centralized location for the command and control of training operations and serve as the focal point for planning, executing, and assessing component operations (e.g., logistical and beddown [personnel and equipment staging] locations). Operations centers consist of three to four personnel, serving as the focal point for planning, executing, and assessment of ground operations. For Large Force training events such as Red Flag-Rescue, these centers provide aeromedical evacuation, security, and reconnaissance missions in support of a global contingency scenario (i.e., dismounted ground and water operations and movement). The purpose is to give the combat USAF PR forces increased mobility and strike capability and to emphasize their critical role in the Expeditionary USAF. The operations center has the minimum essential facilities to house, sustain, and support operations. For Large Force training events, the nucleus of Command and Control/ Communications and Surveillance activities centers on the Air Operations Center at Davis-Monthan AFB with a Forward Operations Center at Camp Navajo, AZ. During Large Force training events, a joint terminal attack controller may be used. This is a one- or two-person team that, from a forward position, directs the action of combat aircraft engaged in close air support and other offensive air operations. Operations centers are set up at one or more forward operating airfields such as Bisbee Douglas International Airport (IAP), Pulliam Airport (Flagstaff), Winslow-Lindbergh Regional Airport, and Fort Huachuca's Libby Army Airfield. For smaller-scale training events, Command and Control/Communications and Surveillance activities are controlled out of Davis-Monthan AFB.

Annual aircraft training sorties at the rescue squadron level that support/participate in Davis-Monthan AFB PR training events are provided in Table 2.1-1.

Table 2.1-1. Annual Aircraft Sorties Supporting/Participating in Personnel Recovery Training Events

Aircraft	Sorties
A-10	1,854
HC-130	736
HH-60	1,148
Other*	156
TOTAL	3,894

* Other aircraft include F-16, F-15, F-18, KC-135, helicopters, and general aviation aircraft.
Source: Personal communication with AFCEC and Leidos 2018.

2.1.2 Description of Specific Courses and Events

Red Flag-Rescue

Red Flag-Rescue is an ACC-sponsored Large Force training event for Combat Air Force, joint, coalition, and interagency participants that lasts approximately three weeks. Red Flag-Rescue

provides the most realistic PR training environment available for up to 1,000 participants to engage in a variety of PR training activities to simulate deployment conditions and contingencies.

The first week of the training event includes in-processing and classroom training (at Davis-Monthan AFB), and familiarization flights (at sites chosen for specific events). The schedule of the training event varies depending on the number of participants, but generally involves alternating between planning the field scenarios and execution of those scenarios with an average of five planning days and 10 execution days, including five to seven flying days. This is followed by a short de-mobilization period and return to home base. The biannual events normally occur during the spring and fall. Due to the constant evolution of enemy tactics, the training event must evolve in order for participants to be equipped to deal with U.S. adversary tactics downrange. While the Red Flag-Rescue training event is primarily centered out of Davis-Monthan AFB, the overall Red Flag-Rescue training event takes place in California, Arizona, Nevada, and New Mexico. These environments provide the maximum amount of variety for PR training in a fictional country with similar environmental conditions. Recent Large Force training events such as Red Flag-Rescue have involved an average of approximately 30 aircraft; however, because the type and number (potentially up to 45) of aircraft that participate in these events are variable depending on availability, the possible aircraft (or similar types) that may participate during a Red Flag-Rescue training event could include:

Fighter/Attack Aircraft

- A/T-6 (Texan II)
- AV-8 (Harrier)
- A-10 (Thunderbolt)
- A-29 (Super Tucano)
- F-15C (Eagle) and F-15E (Strike Eagle)
- F-16 (Fighting Falcon)
- F-18 (Hornet)
- F-22 (Raptor)
- F-35A, F-35B, and F-35C (Lightning II)
- F-21 (Kfir)
- Rafale
- Mirage
- Tornado
- Eurofighter

Cargo/Refueling/Surveillance Aircraft

- A400M (Atlas)
- C-130 (Hercules)
- EC-130 and EC-130H (Compass Call)
- HC-130 (Hercules)
- C-208B (Grand Caravan)
- CASA 212 (Aviocar)
- C-23 (Sherpa)

- E-3 (Sentry)
- E-8 (Joint Stars)
- KC-10 (Extender)
- KC-135 (Stratotanker)
- RC-135
- MC-12 (Liberty)
- P-3 (Orion)
- P-8 (Poseidon)
- SC-7 (Skyvan) or C-2 (Greyhound)
- U-28A

Helicopters

- HH-60 (Pave Hawk)
- MH-6 (Little Bird)
- MH/AH-64 (Apache)
- CH/MH-47 (Chinook)
- UH-1 (Iroquois)
- AH-1 (Cobra)
- AW101
- AW139
- UH-72 (Lakota)
- MH/CH-53 (Sea Stallion)
- CV/MV-22 (Osprey)
- MH-60 (Seahawk)
- EC725 (Caracal)
- EC225 (Super Puma)
- EH101 (Merlin)
- NH90
- EC665 (Tiger)
- MI-8/17 (Hip)
- MI-24/35 (Hind)

Unmanned Aircraft

- MQ-1 (Predator)
- MQ-9 (Reaper)

Courses Offered by 68 RQS

The 68 RQS conducts formal training courses to include the Combat Team Member Course, Military Freefall Jumpmaster Course, and Combat Leader Course, which are described below.

The Combat Team Member Course purpose is to provide new Pararescuemen with a mastery of the basic skills needed to be a successful team member during any rescue scenario. This course is conducted by the 68 RQS at Davis-Monthan AFB and at Marana Regional Airport in Arizona. A summary of the course includes:

- 11 weeks long; three courses per calendar year
- Graduates up to 72 students annually
- Instruction focuses on advanced medical training, advanced parachute insertion training, baseline shooting and tactics skills, high angle proficiency, combat dive training, and rotary-wing airmanship

The Military Freefall Jumpmaster Course is designed to provide the USAF with joint accredited Military Freefall Jumpmasters. This course is conducted by the 68 RQS at Davis-Monthan AFB and at Marana Regional Airport. A summary of the course includes:

- 3 weeks long; three courses per calendar year
- Graduates up to 36 joint service accredited Military Free Fall Jumpmasters
- Accredited by the U.S. Special Operations Command
- Training is open to students from all U.S. military branches
- Capable of providing units a Mobile Training Team

The Combat Leader Course is a course intended to sharpen Pararescuemen into mature leaders. This course is conducted by the 68 RQS at Davis-Monthan AFB and Florence Military Reservation in Arizona; and, Vandenberg AFB, and U.S. Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton (Camp Pendleton) in California. Prerequisites for personnel to enter this course include being a qualified Static Line Jumpmaster, a Military Free Fall Jumpmaster, and a Dive Supervisor. A summary of the course includes:

- 60 days long; two courses per calendar year
- Graduates up to 24 students annually

2.1.3 Scale of Activities to Facilitate Analysis

Given the complexity of the Proposed Action and No-Action Alternative and the dispersed geographical locations of the proposed PR training sites, the following scale categories were developed to capture three PR training event levels: Large Force training event; Medium Force training event (group-level training); and Small Force training event (squadron-level training). Table 2.1-2 provides information relating to each category.

Table 2.1-2. Description of Personnel Recovery Training Events under Proposed Action and No-Action Alternative

Category	Description	# of Personnel	Duration	Frequency
Large Force	Large Force training events include PR events such as Red Flag-Rescue. An average of 30 aircraft, and potentially up to 45 aircraft, participate in these events.	Up to 1,000	Up to 21 days	Biannual
Medium Force	Medium Force training events include group-level PR training such as Rescue Group Pre-Deployment PR training. Up to 18 aircraft participate in these events.	50-100	Up to 14 days	Quarterly

Table 2.1-2. Description of Personnel Recovery Training Events under Proposed Action and No-Action Alternative				
Category	**Description**	**# of Personnel**	**Duration**	**Frequency**
Small Force	Small Force training events include squadron-level PR training, including individual PR training activities in support of Guardian Angel Formal Training Unit courses. Up to six aircraft participate in these events.	Up to 50	Up to seven days	Daily
Source: USAF 2018-2019.				

Large Force Training Events

Large Force training events include participation by up to 1,000 individuals. Each biannual Large Force training event consists of a three-week event with multiple training missions (components of the event developed for the training event). The events provide training for PR and supporting forces, to include interagency and international partners. The training events combined have a duration of approximately 21 calendar days and occur twice a year. The first week of a Large Force training event involves planning and classroom training of participating personnel, followed by a two- to three-day mobilization period, 10 to 11 days of field training (including five to seven flying days), one day of de-mobilization, and return to home base. The Large Force training events include ground, water, and flight operations. Given the scale of Large Force training events, all or part of the PR training activities, equipment, airspace, and training locations discussed in this analysis have the potential to be utilized as part of the PR training activities.

Estimated annual aircraft sorties supporting and participating in Large Force PR training events are provided in Table 2.1-3. It should be noted that the table shows an estimation of what is typically included in Large Force training events as the type and number of aircraft that participate in these events vary depending on availability.

Table 2.1-3. Estimated Annual Aircraft Sorties Supporting/Participating in Large Force Training Events	
Maximum Number of Aircraft per Large Force Training Event	**Total**
4 AV-8	80
4 A-10	160
2 EC-130H	80
2 HC-130	80
2 F-15	80
2 F-16	80
2 F-18	40
2 F-22	80
2 F-35	80
8 HH-60	80
2 AH-1	80
2 UH-1	80
2 CH-47	80
2 CH-53	80
2 CV/MV-22	80

Table 2.1-3. Estimated Annual Aircraft Sorties Supporting/Participating in Large Force Training Events	
Maximum Number of Aircraft per Large Force Training Event	**Total**
1 KC-135	40
1 MQ-1 or MQ-9	40
1 MC-12	40
2 F-21 (Columbian Fighter)	20
Average of 30 aircraft but up to 45 aircraft	1,380
Notes: Sortie Day/Night split is 80/20. Total sorties represent operations with the maximum number of aircraft (45). Actual number of annual sorties is likely to be lower as the average number of aircraft participating in Large Force events is 30. Note that Large Force training has a duration of approximately 21 calendar days and occurs twice a year; only five to seven days of the 21-day period are flying days. Source: USAF 2018-2019.	

Medium Force Training Events

Medium Force training events are typically conducted at the Group level. As defined, this effort involves 50 to 100 rescue personnel. The training events have a duration of approximately 14 calendar days and occur quarterly. Typically, the first week of a Medium Force training event involves planning and classroom training of participating personnel, then up to five days of field training, one day of de-mobilization, and then debrief on results of training. Medium Force training events include ground, water, and flight operations. Events may include all or part of the training activities, equipment, airspace, and training locations discussed in this analysis.

An example of a Medium Force training event includes pre-deployment PR training events to integrate deploying personnel to train and fight together in a realistic training environment prior to deployment into combat operations. The intent is to establish and build relationships between personnel and organizations scheduled to deploy together to ensure that the first-time relationships are established is not on Day one after arriving in their deployed locations. Routine Medium Force training events are mainly focused on maintaining currency (e.g., basic aircraft skills and weapons qualification) and meeting specific mission qualification requirements.

Estimated annual aircraft sorties that support/participate in Medium Force training events are provided in Table 2.1-4.

Table 2.1-4. Estimated Annual Aircraft Sorties Supporting/Participating in Medium Force Training Events	
Maximum Number of Aircraft per Medium Force Training Event	**Total**
6 A-10	240
2 HC-130	80
6 HH-60	240
2 UH-1/AH-1	80
2 CH-47	40
2 CV/MV-22	80
20 aircraft	760

Table 2.1-4. Estimated Annual Aircraft Sorties Supporting/Participating in Medium Force Training Events	
Maximum Number of Aircraft per Medium Force Training Event	**Total**
Notes: Sortie Day/Night split is 80/20. Note that Medium Force training totals 56 calendar days annually, divided into 14-day quarterly event periods; only seven days of the 14-day event period are flying days. Source: USAF 2018-2019.	

Small Force Training Events

Small Force training events are typically conducted at the squadron level and involve less than 50 personnel. The training events occur several days a week throughout the year. Small Force training events include a combination of ground, water, and flight operations. Events may include all or part of the training activities, equipment, airspace, and training locations discussed in this analysis. Formal Small Force training courses for Pararescuemen and CROs are conducted by the Guardian Angel Formal Training Unit (68 RQS) and focus on providing advanced skill upgrades and proficiency training.

Estimated annual aircraft sorties that support/participate in Small Force training events are provided in Table 2.1-5.

Table 2.1-5. Estimated Annual Aircraft Sorties Supporting/Participating in Small Force Training Events	
Maximum Number of Aircraft per Small Force Training Event	**Total**
2 A-10	1,080
1 HC-130 (or similar aircraft)	500
3 HH-60	1,820
6 aircraft	3,400
Notes: Sortie Day/Night split is 80/20. Note that Small Force training occurs several days a week throughout the year; flying occurs up to eight hours per day. Source: USAF 2018-2019.	

2.1.4 Description of Specific Training Activities

The following subsections provide a brief description of the types of proposed PR training activities that currently occur, and would continue to occur as part of the Proposed Action and No-Action Alternative.

2.1.4.1 Ground Operations – Camping, Bivouacking, and Assembly Area Use (G1)

Personnel utilize existing hardened camp facilities (e.g., established camp grounds) for bivouacking and assembly, including buildings and infrastructure, for both logistical and training activities. This activity occurs on DoD property, USFS land or other federal land, and private property. Bivouacking/Assembly usage consists of existing billeting structures, trailers, tent cabins, or tents where personnel eat and rest overnight in support of PR training activities.

The mission objective is to leave sites in the same condition they were in prior to the event. Appropriate coordination is completed with the specific location prior to execution.

The ground surface may be slightly disturbed, within 6 inches of ground surface, from placement of tent stakes in areas already disturbed for this purpose. Stakes are recovered at the completion of the training event.

Table 2.1-6 provides a summary of bivouacking and assembly area use activities that occur during PR training events.

Table 2.1-6. Camping, Bivouacking, and Assembly Area Use (G1) Activity Details per Event

Category	Types of Vehicles/Aircraft	Number of Personnel	Expendables/ Equipment	Duration/ Frequency	Restrictions
Large Force	Variable number of vehicles: Humvees ATVs van light trucks 2.5-ton trucks	Up to 1,000	Tents, stakes	21 days/ biannual	Per Special Use permit
Medium Force	Variable number of vehicles: Humvees ATVs van light trucks 2.5-ton trucks	50-100	Tents, stakes	14 days/ quarterly	Per Special Use permit
Small Force	Variable number of vehicles: Humvees ATVs van light trucks 2.5-ton trucks	Up to 50	Tents, stakes	Up to 72 hours/ 4 per year	Per Special Use permit

Note: Vehicle operations are analyzed under activity type G3 (see Table 2.1-8) and any associated dismounted movements are analyzed under activity type G2 (see Table 2.1-7).
ATV – All Terrain Vehicle
Source: USAF 2018-2019.

2.1.4.2 Ground Operations – Cross-Country Dismounted (Non-Vehicle) Movements (G2)

Cross-country dismounted movements involve rescue personnel walking across land areas from one location to another as part of simulated training activities. Opposing forces may compete to locate the target personnel. Cross-country dismounted movement may occur on or off roads or on unimproved trails. Personnel may carry different configurations of equipment based on current conditions and the individual missions.

During dismounted movements, forces may engage each other using a range of pyrotechnics in various PR training scenarios. Pyrotechnic use is further discussed in Section 2.1.4.7. For purposes of this activity, the pyrotechnics used on approved sites would be limited to those listed in Table 2.1-7.

Table 2.1-7. Cross-Country Dismounted Movements (Non-Vehicle) (G2) Activity Details per Event					
Category	**Types of Vehicles/ Aircraft**	**Number of Personnel**	**Expendables/ Equipment**	**Duration/ Frequency**	**Restrictions**
Large Force	NA	Up to 1,000	Individual Combat Equipment airsoft pellets sim-munitions ground burst simulators hand flares and smoke	21 days/ biannual	Per Special Use permit
Medium Force	NA	50–100	Individual Combat Equipment airsoft pellets sim-munitions ground burst simulators hand flares and smoke	14 days/ quarterly	Per Special Use permit
Small Force	NA	Up to 50	Individual Combat Equipment airsoft pellets sim-munitions ground burst simulators hand flares and smoke	12 hours/ daily	Per Special Use permit
NA – Not applicable. Source: USAF 2018-2019.					

2.1.4.3 Ground Operations – Mounted Movements/Blackout Driving (G3)

Mounted ground movements involve the use of personnel vehicles, all-terrain vehicles, motorcycles/bicycles, horses, and public transportation such as buses and trains, which are shown in Table 2.1-8. Other mounted movements could include bicycles, motorcycles, and horses. Most mounted movements occur across established roads and trails from one location to another in support of PR training activities, logistics, and personnel transport. Less frequently used transport includes bicycles, motorcycles, horses, and public transportation. ATV/UTV use is conducted using existing unpaved roads and established trails. ATVs/UTVs may also be used on trails in support of cross-country dismounted movement activities. Occasionally, off- road driving is conducted during PR training activities to pick up isolated personnel that may be located just outside a Helicopter Landing Zone (HLZ); this is typically conducted within 200 feet of the HLZ and occurs approximately five percent of the time. However, it should be noted that no off-road driving would occur at the Barry M. Goldwater Range (BMGR).

During opposing forces vehicle operations, the teams compete to locate isolated personnel (e.g., downed pilot) using established roads and trails as discussed above. Personnel may exit their vehicles to conduct search activities.

Blackout Driving involves nighttime driving of UTV-type and high-mobility multipurpose wheeled vehicles without full headlights. Headlights are diminished to “cats eyes,” which are essentially small slits placed over the headlights. This modification of the headlights provides enough light to utilize night vision goggles while driving. Roads used for this activity are temporarily closed to the public to prevent safety mishaps.

During mounted movements, PR forces may engage each other using a range of pyrotechnics in various PR training scenarios. Pyrotechnic use is further discussed in Section 2.1.4.7. For the proposed activity, the pyrotechnics used on approved sites would be limited to those listed in Table 2.1-8.

Table 2.1-8. Mounted Movements/Blackout Driving (G3) Activity Details per Event

Category	Types of Vehicles/Aircraft	Number of Personnel	Expendables/ Equipment	Duration/ Frequency	Restrictions
Large Force	Variable number of vehicles: Buses Vans Repurposed civilian vehicles Light trucks 2.5-ton trucks ATVs/UTVs Humvees Motorcycles Bicycles Horses Public transportation Trains	Up to 1,000	airsoft pellets sim-munitions ground burst simulators simulated 50 cal. Smokey Sam burn barrel	21 days/ biannual	Limited off-road vehicular activity to within 200 feet of PR training sites
Medium Force	Variable number of vehicles: Buses Vans Repurposed civilian vehicles Light trucks 2.5-ton trucks ATVs/UTVs Humvees Motorcycles Bicycles Horses Public transportation Trains	50-100	airsoft pellets sim-munitions ground burst simulators simulated 50 cal. Smokey Sam burn barrel	14 days/ quarterly	Limited off-road vehicular activity to within 200 feet of PR training sites

Table 2.1-8. Mounted Movements/Blackout Driving (G3) Activity Details per Event					
Category	**Types of Vehicles/Aircraft**	**Number of Personnel**	**Expendables/ Equipment**	**Duration/ Frequency**	**Restrictions**
Small Force	Variable number of vehicles: Buses Vans Repurposed civilian vehicles Light trucks 2.5-ton trucks ATVs/UTVs Humvees Light trucks 2.5-ton trucks ATVs/UTVs Motorcycles Bicycles Horses Public transportation Trains	Up to 50	airsoft pellets sim-munitions ground burst simulators simulated 50 cal. Smokey Sam burn barrel	3 hours/ 3x week	Limited off-road vehicular activity to within 200 feet of PR training sites
ATV – All Terrain Vehicle cal. – caliber UTV – Utility Terrain Vehicle Source: USAF 2018-2019.					

2.1.4.4 Ground Operations – Survival Training/Natural Resources Consumption (G4)

Survival training is a critical component of military readiness and PR training (e.g., SERE). Survival training takes place on Davis-Monthan AFB and other areas known to contain a variety of edible plants. UTVs are used to travel via maintained road to desert areas where personnel are educated on edible plants. Flares and smoke are used only on bare ground or paved surfaces on approved sites, which are cleared of any vegetation within a 3-foot by 3-foot area prior to use of flares and smoke. Extra water is brought to the site to wet down the area after use to minimize wildfire risk. Flares/smoke would only be used when fire danger is low. Survival training during Large Force and Medium Force training events consists primarily of classroom training and field familiarity of edible plants.

Approximately 90 percent of SERE training is performed on Davis-Monthan AFB, typically on the southeastern portion of the base in the vicinity of the Combat Arms Training and Maintenance (CATM) facility. On occasion, SERE training is be conducted off base under the Ruby Fuzzy Military Operations Area (MOA). Personnel travel by vehicle or aircraft to the training area for their training events. During SERE training, forces engage each other using a range of pyrotechnics in various PR training scenarios while recovering an isolated individual. Pyrotechnics include airsoft rifles, sim-munitions, hand flares/smoke, simulated 50 cal. machine gun, and ground burst simulators. Flares/smoke could be used at any PR training site where survival training activities are proposed, as well as in association with other ground, flight, and water operations (i.e., cross-country dismounted movement [G2], mounted vehicle movement [G3], pyrotechnic use [G7], established MOAs [F1], restricted areas [F4], and amphibious

activities [W1]), unless prohibited by the installation-specific range protocols or conditions of a Special Use permit. Hand flares and smoke are only used when fire danger is low. Pyrotechnic use is further discussed in Section 2.1.4.7.

During survival training, plants are used for friction fire demonstrations, edible fruit, bean pod, leaves, and fiddle head demonstrations; whole plant edibility demonstrations; and medical demonstrations. Typically, edible vegetation is simply pointed out and verbal instruction is provided on procurement/consumption. Locations of avoidance areas (e.g., areas that contain sensitive habitats and sensitive species) is communicated to participants prior to the activity. Survival training does not involve substantial consumption of natural resources. Snaring and trapping of animals is rarely conducted; however, if this activity occurs, it is conducted in accordance with applicable laws/regulations including obtaining appropriate hunting and fishing licenses and the activity is conducted using the same approved methods used by the public.

Table 2.1-9 provides a summary of natural resources consumption activities that occur during PR training events.

Table 2.1-9. Survival Training/Natural Resources Consumption Activity (G4) Details per Event

Category	Types of Vehicles/Aircraft	Number of Personnel	Expendables/ Equipment	Duration/ Frequency	Restrictions
Large Force	HC-130 HH-60 2.5-ton trucks ATVs/UTVs	Up to 1,000	Individual Combat Equipment airsoft pellets machine gun ground burst simulators hand flares/smoke	2 days/ biannual	Per Special Use permit Avoid protected wildlife and plants
Medium Force	HC-130 HH-60 2.5-ton trucks ATVs/UTVs	50-100	Individual Combat Equipment airsoft pellets sim-munitions ground burst simulators hand flares/smoke	1 day/ quarterly	Per Special Use permit Avoid protected wildlife and plants
Small Force	HC-130 HH-60 2.5-ton trucks ATVs/UTVs	Up to 50	Individual Combat Equipment airsoft pellets sim-munitions simulated 50 cal. machine gun ground burst simulators hand flares/smoke	3 hours/ quarterly	Per Special Use permit Avoid protected wildlife and plants

ATV – All Terrain Vehicle
cal. – caliber
UTV – Utility Terrain Vehicle
Source: USAF 2018-2019.

2.1.4.5 Ground Operations – Military Operations in Urban Terrain/Urban Evasion (G5)

Military Operations in Urban Terrain (MOUT) training locations provide rescue personnel the opportunity to master combat and maneuvering skills required to successfully conduct rescue missions in urban environments. Opposing forces compete to locate the target personnel. In these approved urban-type areas, three- to six-person teams move throughout urban

environments on paved roads in four-wheel drive vehicles, SUVs, or motorcycles. Ground activities may also include the use of bicycles, horses, public transportation, and Amtrak trains by small teams of two personnel. When the teams are within 1,640 feet of the approved site, personnel dismount on foot carrying small 20-pound backpacks to accomplish PR training missions.

The PR training activities utilize city-type environments to achieve urban evasion training objectives. Personnel carry different configurations of equipment based on current conditions and individual missions. Depending on scenarios and the roles involved, personnel may be carrying a variety of survival/camping equipment. Activities are conducted in accordance with the normal everyday use of the existing businesses/facilities and with prior coordination with local officials and law enforcement. Local law enforcement may also participate in the training event. These activities consist of the personnel moving on foot and blending in with the existing environments.

During MOUT training, forces engage each other using a range of pyrotechnics in various PR training scenarios at DoD properties and the Playas Training and Research Center. Pyrotechnics may include airsoft rifles and sim-munitions. Within civilian city environments, pyrotechnic use does not occur. Pyrotechnic use is further discussed in Section 2.1.4.7.

Table 2.1-10 provides a summary of MOUT operations that occur during PR training events.

Table 2.1-10. Military Operations in Urban Terrain (G5) Activity Details per Event

Category	Types of Vehicles/Aircraft	Number of Personnel	Expendables/ Equipment	Duration/ Frequency	Restrictions
Large Force	Variable number of vehicles: Light trucks 2.5-ton trucks ATVs SUVs Motorcycles Bicycles Horses Public transportation Trains	Up to 1,000	Individual Combat Equipment airsoft pellets sim-munitions	2 days/ biannual	Limited off-road vehicular activity to within 200 feet of PR training sites
Medium Force	Variable number of vehicles: Light trucks 2.5-ton trucks ATVs SUVs Motorcycles	50-100	Individual Combat Equipment sim-munitions airsoft pellets	1 day/ quarterly	Limited off-road vehicular activity to within 200 feet of PR training sites
Small Force	Variable number of vehicles: Light trucks 2.5-ton trucks ATVs SUVs Motorcycles	Up to 50	Individual Combat Equipment sim-munitions airsoft pellets	12 hours/ quarterly	Limited off-road vehicular activity to within 200 feet of PR training sites

ATV – All Terrain Vehicle
SUV – Sport Utility Vehicle
Source: USAF 2018-2019.

2.1.4.6 Ground Operations – Technical Rope Work (G6)

Rescue missions require use of roped access equipment to recover isolated or injured personnel in high and low angle environments to include mountainous, urban environments, and confined spaces. Technical rope work involves the insertion and extraction of rescue personnel via fast rope, rappel, or rope ladder. The training may utilize stationary objects or helicopters to achieve training objectives. Stationary objects may consist of cliffs, ravines, buildings, and other natural and man-made features. PR training sites where technical rope work is conducted from stationary platforms include Davis-Monthan AFB, Mount Lemmon, Mogollon Rim, and Titan Missile Museum.

Fast Rope is a technique for descending a thick rope used for deploying troops from a helicopter in places and situations where it is difficult for the helicopter to touch down. It is much quicker and easier than rappelling, although more dangerous as a descender simply holds onto the rope with his gloved hands and feet and slides down it without any security (not attached to the rope).

Rappelling is a technique for descending from a stationary position or a hovering helicopter where an individual wears a safety harness attached to a rope and uses a descender control device to control their descent.

Rope Ladder is a technique for extracting personnel to a helicopter where it is difficult to touch down. Typically, one person holds the rope ladder tight as the other person ascends the ladder.

Table 2.1-11 provides a summary of technical rope work activities that occur during PR training events.

Table 2.1-11. Ground-Based Technical Rope Work (G6) Activity Details per Event

Category	Types of Vehicles/ Aircraft	Number of Personnel	Expendables/ Equipment	Duration/ Frequency	Restrictions
Large Force	Variable number of vehicles: HC-130 HH-60 light trucks van	Up to 1,000	No expendables Rope, safety harness	21 days/ biannual	NA
Medium Force	Variable number of vehicles: HC-130 HH-60 light trucks van	50-100	No expendables Rope, safety harness	14 days/ quarterly	NA
Small Force	Variable number of vehicles: HC-130 HH-60 light truck van	Up to 50	No expendables Rope, safety harness	12 hours/ bimonthly	NA

NA – Not applicable
Source: USAF 2018-2019.

2.1.4.7 Ground Operations – Pyrotechnic Use (G7)

During mounted and dismounted movements and many of the ground PR training activity types, forces engage each other using a range of pyrotechnics in various training scenarios. Pyrotechnics include airsoft rifles, which shoot a 6 mm biodegradable pellet; sim-munitions (realistic, non-lethal munitions); ground burst simulators (simulates battle noise); simulated 50 cal. machine gun (propane gun to simulate loud burst of gun fire), signal flares (e.g., MK-124 or MK-13), Smokey Sams, and burn barrels.

Smokey Sams and burn barrels are only used on DoD properties and when fire danger is low. The Smokey Sam is a small unguided rocket used as a threat simulator. When launched, the model rocket motor produces a white plume, providing a realistic simulation of the launch of a surface-to-air missile. It is constructed from phenolic paper and Styrofoam so that, in the event of accidentally striking low-flying aircraft, no or minimal damage results. A burn barrel is simply a cut-off metal barrel that is lit to simulate a burning target.

Hand flares and smoke are only used on approved sites. Flares and smoke are used only on bare ground or paved surfaces, which are cleared of any vegetation within a 3-foot by 3-foot area prior to use of flares and smoke. Extra water is brought to the site to wet down the area after use to minimize wildfire risk. Aircraft use of flares and chaff is discussed in Section 2.1.4.9.

Table 2.1-12 provides a summary of pyrotechnics use activities that occur during PR training events.

Table 2.1-12. Pyrotechnic Use (G7) Details per Event

Category	Types of Vehicles/Aircraft	Number of Personnel	Expendables/ Equipment	Duration/ Frequency	Restrictions
Large Force	Vehicle use as described in activity type G2, G3, G4, and G5	Up to 1,000	Airsoft pellets, sim-munitions, ground burst simulators hand flares/smoke simulated 50 cal. Smokey Sam burn barrel	21 days/ biannual	Sim-munitions, ground burst simulators, hand flares/smoke, simulated 50 cal., Smokey Sam, and burn barrel to only be used on military lands
Medium Force	Vehicle use as described in activity type G2, G3, G4, and G5	50-100	Airsoft pellets, sim-munitions, ground burst simulators hand flares/smoke simulated 50 cal. Smokey Sam burn barrel	14 days/ quarterly	Sim-munitions, ground burst simulators, hand flares/smoke, simulated 50 cal., Smokey Sam, and burn barrel to only be used on military lands

Table 2.1-12. Pyrotechnic Use (G7) Details per Event					
Category	**Types of Vehicles/Aircraft**	**Number of Personnel**	**Expendables/ Equipment**	**Duration/ Frequency**	**Restrictions**
Small Force	Vehicle use as described in activity type G2, G3, G4, and G5	Up to 50	Airsoft pellets, sim-munitions, ground burst simulators hand flares/smoke simulated 50 cal. Smokey Sam burn barrel	4 hours/ bimonthly (twice a month)	Sim-munitions, ground burst simulators, hand flares/smoke, simulated 50 cal., Smokey Sam, and burn barrel to only be used on military lands

cal. – caliber
Source: USAF 2018-2019.

2.1.4.8 Ground Operations – Small Arms Firing Range (G8)

PR training activities involve the use of existing DoD and private small arms firing ranges to enhance weapons training skills. The caliber of the weapons used for the training and subsequent events does not exceed the design, capacity, or certification of the facilities. Small arms training occurs during normal operating hours of the facilities. Small arms firing ranges are located at the Davis-Monthan AFB CATM facility, Florence Military Reservation, and Three Points Public Shooting Range. These locations are situated on DoD properties with the exception of the Three Points Public Shooting Range, which is a public range.

Table 2.1-13 provides a summary of small arms firing range activities that occur during PR training events.

Table 2.1-13. Small Arms Firing Range (G8) Activity Details per Event					
Category	**Types of Vehicles/ Aircraft**	**Number of Personnel**	**Expendables/ Equipment**	**Duration/ Frequency**	**Restrictions**
Large Force	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Medium Force	light trucks and buses	50-100	5.56 mm 7.62 mm 9 mm .50 cal. (some incendiary/explosive) 30 mm 40 mm (some incendiary/explosive)	14 days/ quarterly	Not to exceed the design, capacity, or certification of the facilities
Small Force	light trucks and buses	Up to 50	5.56 mm 7.62 mm 9 mm .50 cal. (some incendiary/explosive) 30 mm 40 mm (some incendiary/explosive)	4 hours/ weekly	Not to exceed the design, capacity, or certification of the facilities

Table 2.1-13. Small Arms Firing Range (G8) Activity Details per Event					
Category	**Types of Vehicles/ Aircraft**	**Number of Personnel**	**Expendables/ Equipment**	**Duration/ Frequency**	**Restrictions**
cal. – caliber mm – millimeter NA – Not applicable Source: USAF 2018-2019.					

2.1.4.9 Flight Operations – Established Military Operations Areas (F1)

The established MOAs (Figure 2.1-3) associated with the effort support nonhazardous military flight activities, including but not limited to tactical combat maneuvering by fighters; transport and rotary-wing aircraft formation flights; air intercepts; low altitude tactics rescue escort maneuvering above participating rotary-wing aircraft; close air support; freefall and static line parachute operations; and Visual Flight Rules (VFR) aerial helicopter refueling. Aircraft operations associated with the PR activities occur in several established MOAs, including:

- Desert
- Dome
- Fuzzy
- Outlaw
- Reserve
- Ruby 1
- Sells 1
- Sunny
- Tombstone A/C
- Tombstone B/C
- Tombstone C
- Turtle

Aerial refueling (AR) operations between fixed-wing and rotary-wing aircraft occur in all MOAs as well as on published AR tracks (e.g., AR135V, AR136V, AR137V, AR230V, etc.).

Airspace utilized during PR activities is governed by the associated Airspace Control Plan (ACP). The ACP outlines procedures and designates airspace for the PR training operations within the MOAs/Air Traffic Control Assigned Airspace (ATCAA), BMGR East (the "Exercise Area"), and other identified restricted airspace. Responsibilities and procedures described in the ACP are applicable to participating aircraft and are adhered to unless prior coordination was conducted. The document is supplementary to the procedures in FAA Orders 7110.65, Air Traffic Control, and 7610.4, Special Military Operations, and is consistent with Air Force Manual (AFMAN) 13-212, Volume 1, Range Planning and Operations, for all activities on the BMGR East (USAF 2018f). The ACP does not replace airfield or airspace local operating procedures, DoD Flight Information Publications, or service and national flight operations regulations.

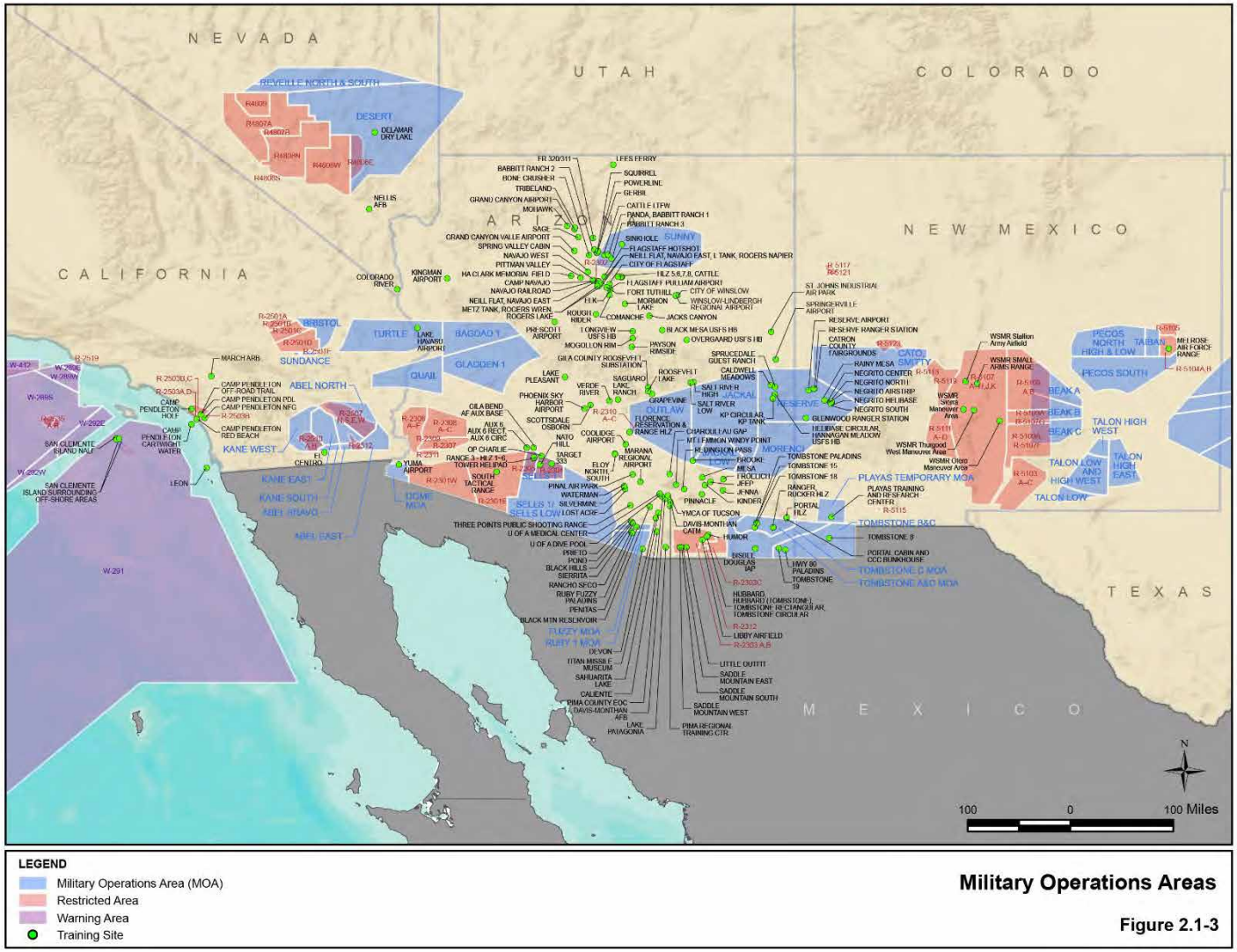

Figure 2.1-3. Military Operations Areas (MOAs)

Chaff and flares are defensive countermeasures dispensed by military aircraft to avoid detection or attack by the enemy's air defense systems and prevent targeting by certain weapons. Aircraft participating in PR training event may utilize RR-188 training chaff, which consists of bundles of approximately 5 to 5.6 million fibers (the thickness of a human hair). When dispensed, these fibers form a cloud that reflects radar signals and temporarily obscures the aircraft from radar detection. Chaff does not emit any heat.

Flares ejected from aircraft provide high-temperature heat sources that mislead heat-sensitive or heat-seeking targeting systems. Aircraft participating in PR training events may utilize M211, M212, and LUU-19 flares. These flares are infrared flares designed to meet advanced threats in current and future operational environments. The M211 uses a special high surface area metal foil, which rapidly oxidizes when exposed to oxygen. When the flare is dispensed from the aircraft, the material reacts with air to emit intense infrared radiation that is not visible to the naked eye. The infrared radiation diverts heat-seeking missiles away from the aircraft. The M211 is used together with the M212, a spectrally matched flare, to provide protection against a wide range of surface to air threats. The LUU-19 flare provides infrared illumination of a target area for night vision goggle-capable aircraft.

Air-deployed LUU-2 and LUU-4 flares are high-intensity illumination flares used to illuminate targets. The flare is housed in a canister and is deployed by ejection. The mechanism has a timer on it that deploys the parachute and ignites the flare candle. The flare burns magnesium, which burns at high temperature emitting an intense bright white light and has a burn time of approximately five minutes while suspended from a parachute. The flare enhances a pilot's ability to see targets while using night vision goggles.

Chaff and flares are only used over the BMGR and Ruby Fuzzy MOAs. To minimize the potential for flares to ignite vegetation, flares are employed at an altitude that prevents the flares from impacting the ground or structures. Chaff and flares are used in compliance with the 355 WG Inflight Guide.

PR training participants conduct required mission planning through the use of (1) the ACP; (2) DoD's Flight Information Publications, including Area Planning (AP)/1A, Special Use Airspace, North and South America, and AP/1B, Military Training Routes (Defense Logistics Agency 2019); (3) applicable Letters of Agreement and regulations; (4) Air Tasking Order, as discussed in Section 3.0 of this EA; (5) Airspace Control Order; and (6) Special Instructions. Table 2.1-14 provides a summary of aircraft and activities that occur during PR training events within established MOAs.

Table 2.1-14. Established Military Operations Areas (F1) Activity Details per Event					
Category	**Types of Vehicles/Aircraft**	**Number of Personnel**	**Expendables/ Equipment**	**Duration/ Frequency**	**Restrictions**
Large Force	Variable number of aircraft: A-10 EC-130 and EC-130H HC-130 F-15C and F-15E F-16 F-18 F-22 F-35A and F-35B HH-60 CV/MV-22 Foreign Fighter Aircraft and Helicopters MH-60 AH-1/UH-1 KC-10 KC-135 MC-12	Up to 1,000	Self-protection flares/chaff	21 days/ biannual	In accordance with designated altitude restrictions and SUA times-of-use published in FAA JO 7400.2M
Medium Force	Variable number of aircraft: HC-130 HH-60 A-10 CV/MV-22 SC-7	50-100	Self-protection flares/chaff	14 days/ quarterly	In accordance with designated altitude restrictions and SUA times-of-use published in FAA JO 7400.2M
Small Force	Variable number of aircraft: HC-130 HH-60 A-10	Up to 50	Self-protection flares/chaff	weekly	In accordance with designated altitude restrictions and SUA times-of-use published in FAA JO 7400.2M
FAA – Federal Aviation Administration SUA – Special Use Airspace Source: FAA 2019d; USAF 2018-2019.					

2.1.4.10 Flight Operations – Temporary Military Operations Area (F2)

Aircraft operations associated with PR training activities occur above the Playas Training and Research Center (Figure 2.1-3) in conjunction with a wide range of ground training that takes place at this facility. The Playas Training and Research Center offers a unique, adaptive, urban/suburban training environment ideal for integration with combat search and rescue aircraft training. The Playas Temporary MOA is a 20 nautical mile by 20 nautical mile square-shaped

area from 300 feet above ground level (AGL) up to but not including Flight Level (FL) 180.[8] The proposed boundary is 32°10'43" N 108°42'48" W to 32°09'20" N 108°19'29" W to 31°49'27" N 108°21'03" W to 31°50'48" N 108°44'28" W to the point of beginning. Overlying the Playas Temporary MOA is the Playas Temporary ATCAA. The Playas Temporary ATCAA would have the same lateral dimensions as the Temporary MOA but the vertical dimensions would extend from FL 180 up to FL 220. For more information related to the times and details the Playas Temporary MOA is proposed to be activated, see Section 3.1.2.3.1 of this EA.

Most PR training does not require establishment of a Temporary MOA above the Playas Training and Research Center, but when aircraft operations involve combat maneuvering or flying at high speeds, a request to establish a Temporary MOA must be submitted to the FAA for approval. Requests to establish a Temporary MOA are submitted on an as-needed basis, typically to support Large Force training events such as Red Flag-Rescue. The Temporary MOA is only used during a specified timeframe (five to seven flying days during each Red Flag-Rescue/Large Force training event) with specific times of use announced via Notice to Airmen.[9] Times of use vary from continuous to day-night windows scheduled to meet training requirements. The Temporary MOA with associated flight restrictions supports nonhazardous military flight activities including, but not limited to, tactical combat maneuvering by fighter, transport, and rotary wing aircraft; non-standard formation flights; rescue escort maneuvering above participating rotary wing aircraft; close air support; freefall and static line parachute operations; and VFR aerial helicopter refueling. The Playas Temporary MOA training activities include night extracts and night ground infiltration/evasion/exfiltration scenarios at the Playas training facility.

Variable types and numbers of aircraft operate in the Playas Temporary MOA depending on the agenda for each training event (see Table 2.1-15 below). Aircraft could include other similar aircraft depending on outside agency/organization participation. Specific aircraft expected to participate in each training event involving establishment of the Playas Temporary MOA are included in each individual request submitted to the FAA.

If establishment of a Temporary MOA occurs on a regular basis for a prolonged period, the establishment of a Permanent MOA may be required. Any plans for establishing a Permanent MOA over the Playas Training and Research Center would be coordinated with the FAA and addressed in a future analysis.

The ACP outlines procedures and designates airspace for PR operations within the Playas Temporary MOA. As previously discussed, responsibilities and procedures described in the ACP are applicable to participating aircraft and are adhered to unless prior coordination was conducted. Table 2.1-15 provides details for PR training events within the Playas Temporary MOA.

[8] Flight Level means a level of constant atmospheric pressure related to a reference datum of 29.92 inches of mercury. Each is stated in three digits that represent hundreds of feet (e.g., FL 250 represents a barometric altimeter indication of 25,000 feet; FL 255, an indication of 25,500 feet (14 CFR 1.1).

[9] A Notice Airmen is a notice filed with an aviation authority to alert aircraft pilots of potential hazards along a flight route or at a location that could affect the safety of the flight.

Table 2.1-15. Temporary MOA (F2) Details per Event					
Category[1]	**Types of Vehicles/Aircraft**	**Number of Personnel**	**Expendables/ Equipment**	**Duration/ Frequency**	**Restrictions**
Large Force	Variable number of aircraft: A-4 A-10 AV-8 A-29 A/T-6 C-130 (all variants) C-17 C-208 CASA-212 EC-130 and EC-130H F-15 (all variants) F-16 F-18 F-21 F-22 F-35 (all variants) MH/HH-60 P-3 (all variants) P-8 CV/MV-22 AW139 UH-72 AH-1/UH-1 AH-64 MH/AH-6 MH/CH-47 MH/CH-53 KC-135 KC-10 MQ-1 or MQ-9 MC-12 U-28 Foreign Fighter Aircraft and Helicopters Rafale Mirage Tornado Eurofighter A400M EC725 (all variants) AW101 (all variants) NH90 (all variants) EC665 (all variants) MI-8/17 (all variants) MI-24/35 (all variants)	Up to 1,000	NA	Up to 45 days/as needed	In accordance with FAA approved terms and conditions specified in the Special Use Airspace Proposals required by FAA JO 7400.2M, Part 5, Section 3.

Table 2.1-15. Temporary MOA (F2) Details per Event					
Category[1]	**Types of Vehicles/Aircraft**	**Number of Personnel**	**Expendables/ Equipment**	**Duration/ Frequency**	**Restrictions**
Medium Force	None	50-100	NA	NA	NA
Small Force	None	Up to 50	NA	NA	NA

MOA – Military Operations Area
NA – Not applicable.
[1] The Playas Temporary MOA would only be established for Red Flag-Rescue/Large Force training events.
Source: FAA 2019d; USAF 2018-2019.

2.1.4.11 Flight Operations – Low Altitude Tactical Navigation Area (F3)

Low Altitude Tactical Navigation (LATN) areas are large geographic areas where random low altitude operations are conducted at airspeeds below 250 Knots Indicated Airspeed. PR personnel use LATN areas to accomplish low-level PR training objectives. LATN areas allow the USAF to perform random tactical navigation, generally below 3,000 feet AGL. The LATN to be used by this effort is CSAR LATN (Figure 2.1-4) per Davis-Monthan Air Force Base Instruction (DMAFBI) 11-250 (USAF 2016d).

PR aircraft typically use the LATN area to transit to/from Davis-Monthan AFB and PR training areas. Helicopters traveling to HLZs to conduct PR training activities as well as the specific activities occurring at the HLZ typically occur at altitudes below 3,000 feet AGL. Aircraft using this LATN must follow the rules described in DMAFBI 11-250 (USAF 2016d).

In combat, many aircraft operate at altitudes as low as 100 feet to defeat ground missile radars and avoid sophisticated surface-to-air missiles, anti-aircraft artillery, and enemy fighters. Pilots must have long hours of realistic training to become skilled at low-altitude flight; and then must have many more hours of the same training to remain proficient. Low-altitude flying training provides this realism and is considered one of the USAF's highest training priorities.

The FAA does not consider an LATN area SUA; therefore, formal airspace designation is not required and LATN airspace is not included on FAA VFR Sectional maps. Military aircraft are required to follow existing Federal Aviation Regulations while flying within an LATN area. Military and civilian pilots must use the “see and avoid” technique while operating in an LATN area. Table 2.1-16 provides a summary of aircraft and activities that occur during PR training events within LATN areas.

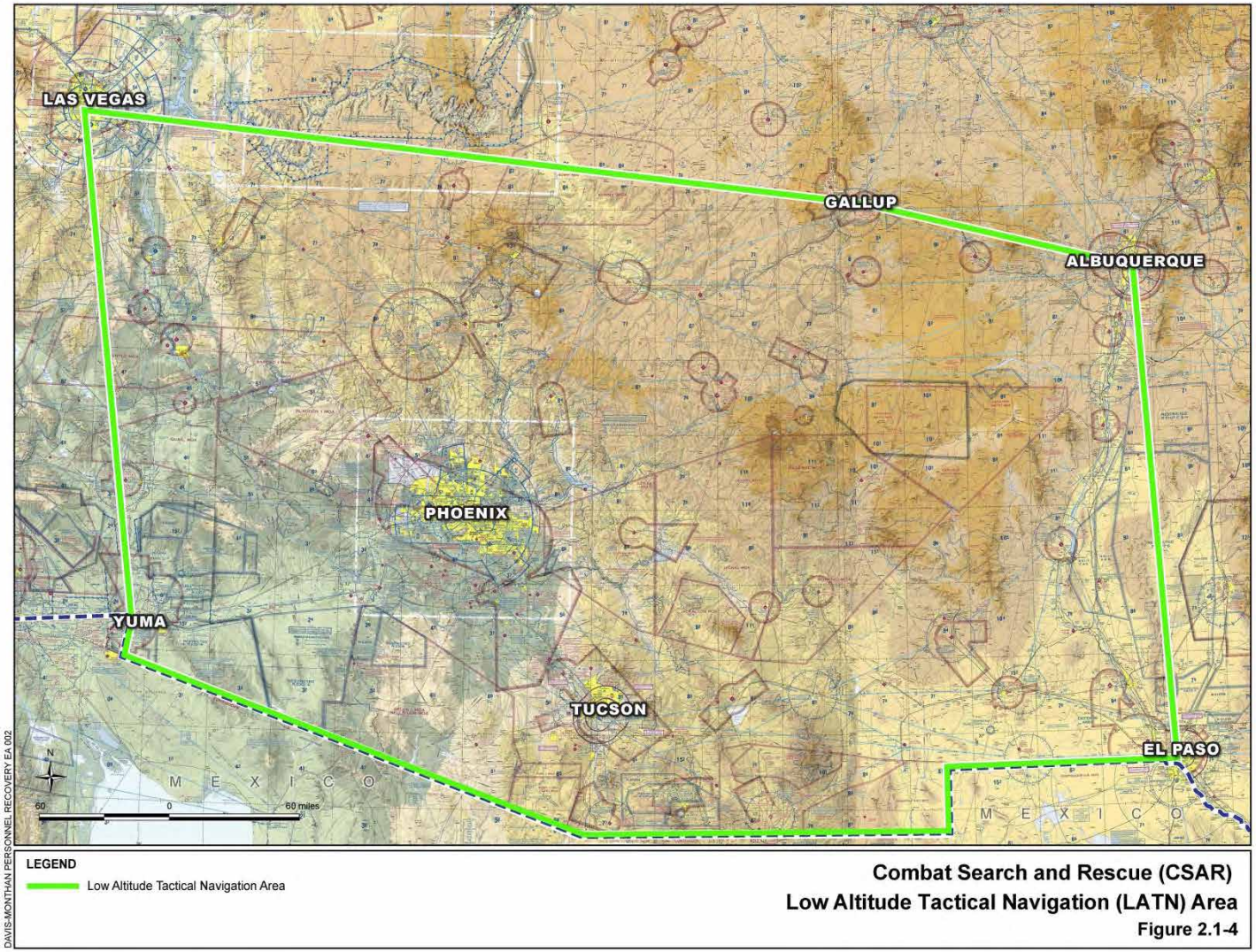

Figure 2.1-4. Combat Search and Rescue (CSAR) Low Altitude Tactical Navigation (LATN) Area

Table 2.1-16. Low Altitude Tactical Navigation (F3) Activity Details per Event					
Category	**Types of Vehicles/Aircraft**	**Number of Personnel**	**Expendables/ Equipment**	**Duration/ Frequency**	**Restrictions**
Large Force	Variable number of aircraft: A-10 HC-130 HH-60 CV/MV-22 Foreign Fighter Aircraft and Helicopters AH-1/UH-1 MC-12	Up to 1,000	NA	21 days/ biannual	IAW AFI 11-2MDS V3 and AFI 11-214
Medium Force	Variable number of aircraft: HC-130 HH-60 A-10 CV/MV-22	50-100	NA	14 days/ quarterly	IAW AFI 11-2MDS V3 and AFI 11-214
Small Force	Variable number of aircraft: HC-130 HH-60 A-10	Up to 50	NA	weekly	IAW AFI 11-2MDS V3 and AFI 11-214
AFI – Air Force Instruction IAW – In accordance with NA – Not applicable Sources: USAF 2016b, 2018d, 2018-2019.					

2.1.4.12 Flight Operations – Restricted Areas (F4)

Restricted Area (RA) confines or segregates activities considered hazardous to non-participating aircraft. Warning Areas are similar to RAs but are located offshore over domestic and international waters and typically begin 3 miles from the shoreline. Potential hazards include bombs, artillery, mortars, gunfire, rockets, missiles, lasers, lights out, unmanned aerial systems, etc. Flight operations for PR training activities use several different established RAs and Warning Areas across the region (Figure 2.1-3) to include:

- R-2301E, R-2304, and R-2305 (BMGR)
- R-2303 A&B (Fort Huachuca)
- R-2303 A&B (Little Outfit, Saddle Mountain East, South, and West)
- R2310A (Florence Military Reservation and Florence Range HLZ)
- R 2503 B&C (Camp Pendleton Helicopter Outlying Landing Field [HOLF])
- R-2503 A&D (Camp Pendleton NFG and Camp Pendleton Red Beach)
- R-2503 B&C (Camp Pendleton Off-Road Trail and Camp Pendleton Piedra de Lumbre [PDL])
- R-5104 A&B (Melrose Air Force Range)

- R-5107 B&F (White Sands Missile Range)
- W-291 (San Clemente Island Naval Auxiliary Landing Field [NALF] and San Clemente Island Surrounding Off-Shore Areas)

Yuma Tactical Aircrew sortie operations occur within R-2301W and typically consist of rotary-wing assets [variants of HH-60 (e.g., UH-60, SH-60), AH-64, and CH-47], fixed-winged aircraft (e.g., HC-130, A-10, F-16, F-18, F-35, CV/MV-22, and KC-135), and unmanned aerial systems (e.g., MQ-1 Predator or MQ-9 Reaper). PR training activities that involve aircraft live weapon firing or use of unmanned aerial systems (e.g., MQ-1 or MQ-9) occur at training areas that are within an RA.

RAs and Warning Areas are airspace designated for hazardous military activities, which may include live-firing of weapons. Restrictions are placed on all non-participating air traffic. Table 2.1-17 provides a summary of aircraft and activities that occur during PR training events within restricted areas.

Table 2.1-17. Restricted Areas (F4) Activity Details per Event

Category	Types of Vehicles/Aircraft	Number of Personnel	Expendables/ Equipment	Duration/ Frequency	Restrictions
Large Force	Variable number of aircraft: A-10 AV-8 EC-130 and EC-130H HC-130 F-15C and F-15E F-16 F-18 F-22 F-35A and F-35B HH-60 MH-60 CV/MV-22 Foreign Fighter Aircraft and Helicopters AH-1/UH-1 E-3 MC-12 KC-10 KC-135 MQ-1 MQ-9	Up to 1,000	Chaff Flares 7.62 mm 50 cal. 30 mm 20 mm 25mm	21 days/biannual	IAW AFI 11-2MDS V3 and AFI 11-214, and Range Guidance/Safety restrictions on Chaff/Flare usage by range based on fire hazard
Medium Force	Variable number of aircraft: HC-130 HH-60 A-10 CV/MV-22	50-100	Chaff Flares 7.62 mm 50 cal. 30 mm	quarterly	IAW AFI 11-2MDS V3 and AFI 11-214, and Range Guidance/ Safety restrictions on Chaff/Flare usage by range based on fire hazard

Table 2.1-17. Restricted Areas (F4) Activity Details per Event					
Category	**Types of Vehicles/Aircraft**	**Number of Personnel**	**Expendables/ Equipment**	**Duration/ Frequency**	**Restrictions**
Small Force	Variable number of aircraft: HC-130 HH-60 A-10	Up to 50	Chaff Flares 7.62 mm 50 cal. 30 mm	daily	IAW AFI 11-2MDS V3 and AFI 11-214, and Range Guidance/ Safety restrictions on Chaff/Flare usage by range based on fire hazard

AFI – Air Force Instruction
cal. – caliber
IAW – In accordance with
mm – millimeter
Note that chaff use is only approved in BMGR and Ruby Fuzzy MOAs.
Sources: USAF 2016b, 2018d, 2018-2019.

2.1.4.13 Flight Operations – Other Airspace (F5)

Military missions may also use airspace that is not categorized as Special Use Airspace (SUA). Military Training Routes (MTRs) are military corridors designated by FAA to support low altitude, high-speed military operations below 10,000 feet mean sea level (MSL) outside SUA. MTRs are designated as either VFR Routes (Visual Routes) or IFR Routes (Instrument Routes). AR tracks/anchors are designated areas to conduct AR. LATN areas are uncharted, unscheduled areas used to conduct random, VFR, low altitude navigation in accordance with Federal Aviation Regulation Section 91.117. ATCAA is airspace above 18,000 feet MSL that is usually associated with an underlying MOA per Letter of Agreement with the controlling agency. Table 2.1-18 provides a listing of other airspace that could be utilized during proposed PR training activities. Table 2.1-19 provides a summary of aircraft and activities that could occur during proposed PR training activities within other airspace for each event.

Table 2.1-18. Other Airspace (F5)		
Type	**Vertical Limits**	**Notes**
MTRs	Generally below 10,000 feet MSL	• Operations are to be conducted at the minimum speed required to accomplish the mission • Unless otherwise delineated in an MTR special operating procedure, aircrew are to avoid charted, uncontrolled airports by 3 nautical miles laterally or 1,500 feet AGL vertically • Aircrew are to avoid Class B, C, and D airspace • Route entries are to be accomplished at published entry/alternate entry points only • Route exits are to be accomplished at published exit/alternate exit points only

Table 2.1-18. Other Airspace (F5)		
Type	**Vertical Limits**	**Notes**
Visual Routes	Visual Routes (VRs) with one or more segments above 1,500 AGL are identified by three numbers, e.g. VR-123. Routes with no segment above 1,500 AGL have four numbers, e.g. VR-4321.	• Are MTRs • Can be utilized for flight training and entry into MOAs and RAs • Coordinates, vertical and lateral limits, and scheduling agencies are listed in the DoD Flight Information Publication AP/1B
Instrument Routes	Instrument Routes (IRs) with one or more segments above 1,500 AGL are identified by three numbers, e.g. IR-123. Routes with no segment above 1,500 AGL have four numbers, e.g. IR-4321.	• Are MTRs • ATC entry clearance is required • Coordinates, vertical and lateral limits, and controlling agencies are listed in the DoD Flight Information Publication AP/1B
Slow Routes	at or below 1,500 feet AGL	• At speeds of 250 knots (288 miles per hour) or less • Not included on FAA VFR Sectional maps • Coordinates, vertical and lateral limits, and controlling agencies are listed in the DoD Flight Information Publication AP/1B
AR Tracks	Per AP/1B	• Are not MTRs • Not included on FAA VFR Sectional maps • Coordinates, vertical and lateral limits, and controlling agencies are listed in the DoD Flight Information Publication AP/1B

AGL – above ground level
AP – Area Planning
AR – aerial refueling
ATC – Air Traffic Control
DoD – Department of Defense
FAA – Federal Aviation Administration
IR – Instrument Route
MOA – Military Operations Area
MSL – mean sea level
MTR – Military Training Route
VFR – Visual Flight Rules
VR – Visual Route
Source: USAF 2018-2019.

Table 2.1-19. Other Airspace (F5) Activity Details per Event					
Category	**Types of Vehicles/Aircraft**	**Number of Personnel**	**Expendables/ Equipment**	**Duration/ Frequency**	**Restrictions**
Large Force	Variable number of aircraft: A-10 AV-8 EC-130 and EC-130H HC-130 F-15C and F-15E F-16 F-18 F-22 F-35A and F-35B HH-60 MH-60 CV/MV-22 Foreign Fighter Aircraft and Helicopters AH-1/UH-1 E-3 MC-12 KC-10 KC-135	Up to 1,000	NA	21 days/ biannual	Per AP/1B
Medium Force	Variable number of aircraft: HC-130 HH-60 A-10 CV/MV-22	50-100	NA	14 days/ quarterly	Per AP/1B
Small Force	Variable number of aircraft: HC-130 HH-60 A-10	Up to 50	NA	8 hours/daily	Per AP/1B
NA – Not applicable Source: USAF 2018-2019.					

2.1.4.14 Flight Operations – Forward Aircraft Refueling Point Operations (F6)

Ground refueling of fixed- and rotary-wing aircraft to support PR training activities occurs within designated areas of the airfields and in accordance with airfield policies and procedures. Hot refueling (fueling an aircraft with the engines on) and aircraft-to aircraft ground refueling operations are limited to existing approved locations on DoD properties. Military airfields and the Bisbee Douglas IAP have been used as Forward Aircraft Refueling Points (FARPs) in the past and are proposed for use during proposed PR training activities. Airfields used for refueling activities have appropriate fuel storage on site, and are managed in accordance with facility Spill Prevention Control, and Countermeasure Plan (SPCCP).

Table 2.1-20 provides a summary of aircraft that could participate and FARP activities that occur during PR training events.

Table 2.1-20. Forward Aircraft Refueling Point Operations (F6) Details per Event					
Category	**Types of Vehicles/Aircraft**	**Number of Personnel**	**Expendables/ Equipment**	**Duration/ Frequency**	**Restrictions**
Large Force	Variable number of aircraft: HC-130 HH-60 MH-6 AH-64 CH/MH-47 CV/MV-22 AH-1/UH-1	Up to 1,000	No expendables/ Refueling equipment	21 days/ biannual	SPCCP and appropriate containment required
Medium Force	Variable number of aircraft: HC-130 HH-60 A-10 CV/MV-22	50-100	No expendables/ Refueling equipment	14 Days/ quarterly	SPCCP and appropriate containment required
Small Force	Variable number of aircraft: HC-130 HH-60 A-10	Up to 50	No expendables/ Refueling equipment	1 hour/ weekly	SPCCP and appropriate containment required

SPCCP – Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plan
Source: USAF 2018-2019.

2.1.4.15 Flight Operations – Helicopter Landing Zones (F7)

HLZs are utilized as landing sites for rescue personnel during PR training activities. These PR training sites are located on DoD, federal, state, and local government lands as well as privately-owned lands. The HLZ PR training sites are naturally open areas or are open areas that have been cleared of vegetation by the land owners through regular land management activities.

Low-level helicopter insertions/extractions involve flying helicopter(s) near treetop level to an HLZ and inserting or extracting rescue personnel. Insertion/extraction of personnel is conducted via helicopter landing, fast rope, rappel, rope ladder, or hoist. Approximately 50 percent of helicopter/HLZ operations occur at night. Aircraft travel to the HLZ and spend thirty minutes to four hours conducting training activities before returning to the installation. Patterns are typically flown between 0.25 and 1 mile from the HLZ at 1,000 feet AGL and below. Approximately 40 percent of the aircraft's time is spent flying patterns around the HLZ with the remaining time being spent at the HLZ. When at the HLZ, approximately 60 percent of the aircraft's time is spent hovering with actual landing for pick-up of personnel typically completed within two minutes or less. Helicopters typically hover between 10 and 70 feet above the ground to support hoist and rappel activities, fast ropes, and rope ladders.

CV/MV-22 aircraft utilize specific HLZs that meet their landing requirements. The landing area required for CV/MV-22 aircraft (approximately 200- by 200-foot area) is four times the area required for a helicopter (approximately 100-foot by 100-foot area). As a result, most CV/MV-22 landings occur at HLZs within the BMGR and at the Playas Training and Research Center.

Hoist extraction is a method for retrieving an injured person with use of a basket and hoist. The hoist assembly is normally housed in a fairing above the cabin door and contains a spool of steel cable—often around 300 feet in length—with a hook attached to the end. Typically, the on-the-hook lift limit is 600 pounds. A basket or rescue harness is lowered, the injured individual is helped into the harness or basket, and they are hoisted into the helicopter.

HH-60 mission equipment includes an 8,000-pound capacity cargo hook and rescue hoist capable of lifting a 600-pound load from a hover height of 200 feet. For definitions of Rappelling, Fast Rope, and Rope Ladder techniques, refer to Section 2.1.4.6 of this EA.

Close air support/escort activities, as described in Section 2.1.4.18, may participate in HLZ operations providing military air support against hostile targets that are in proximity to friendly forces to ensure successful rescue activities. Close Air Support only occurs within MOAs where aircraft combat maneuvering is permitted.

Table 2.1-21 provides a summary of aircraft and activities that use HLZs during PR training events.

Table 2.1-21. Helicopter Landing Zones (F7) Activity Details per Event

Category	Types of Vehicles/Aircraft	Number of Personnel	Expendables/ Equipment	Duration/ Frequency	Restrictions
Large Force	Variable number of aircraft: HH-60 AH-64 CH/MH-47 MH-6 CV/MV-22	Up to 1,000	No expendables/ hoist, rope ladder, fast rope, stokes litter	21 days/biannually	IAW AFI 11-2MDS V3
Medium Force	HH-60 CV/MV-22	50-100	No expendables/ hoist, rope ladder, fast rope, stokes litter	14 days/ quarterly	IAW AFI 11-2MDS V3
Small Force	HH-60	Up to 50	No expendables/ hoist, rope ladder, fast rope, stokes litter	weekly	IAW AFI 11-2MDS V3

IAW – In accordance with
Source: USAF 2018d, 2018-2019.

2.1.4.16 Flight Operations – Fixed-Wing Landing Zones (F8)

Established landing zones (LZs) are utilized as part of PR training activities. LZs are located on DoD, federal, state, and local government lands as well as one privately-owned air park. The LZ sites include paved runways or unpaved runways that have been graded and cleared of vegetation by the land owners through regular land management activities. Of the 32 LZs, 27 are paved LZs and five are unpaved LZs.

Table 2.1-22 provides a summary of aircraft and activities that utilize LZs during PR training events.

Table 2.1-22. Fixed-Wing Landing Zones (F8) Activity Details per Event

Category	Types of Vehicles/Aircraft	Number of Personnel	Expendables/ Equipment	Duration/ Frequency	Restrictions
Large Force	Variable number of aircraft, including all variants of the following: A-10 A-29 A/T-6 A400M C-130 C-12 C-17 C-208 CASA-212 U-28	Up to 1,000	NA	21 days/ biannual	NA
Medium Force	HC-130	50-100	NA	14 days/ quarterly	NA
Small Force	HC-130	Up to 50	NA	1 hour/ weekly	NA

NA – Not applicable
Source: USAF 2018-2019.

2.1.4.17 Flight Operations – Parachute Operations and Drop Zones (F9)

PR training encompasses parachute operations. Parachute operations include day and night extractions and day and night infiltration, evasion, and exfiltration activities. These training activities involve:

- Pararescuemen parachute into a remote location to rescue simulated injured personnel. Once secured, arrange for retrieval of the injured and Pararescuemen by ground vehicle or via helicopter at an approved HLZ.
- Pararescuemen by parachute that must then proceed to a designated location for extraction by vehicle or helicopter while avoiding detection by an opposing force.
- Equipment by parachute that is recovered by parachutists or ground party personnel.
- Conduct similar types of operations in an urban setting modifying insertion and extraction to vehicular use or designated HLZs or LZs, if available.

During parachute training, airdrops of personnel and equipment include freefall- and static line-parachute operations from various altitudes landing on unimproved surfaces. Ground and parachute training for rescue personnel occur within previously approved ranges and drop zones (DZs). During parachute training, personnel deploy from the airdrop platforms typically between altitudes of 800 feet AGL and 25,000 feet MSL into the designated area, and equipment between altitudes of 150 feet and 6,000 feet AGL.

The sites are located on DoD, federal, state, and local government lands as well as privately owned lands, although the primary DZs utilized include Aux 6, Bisbee Douglas IAP, Playas Training and Research Center, and Camp Navajo. The DZ sites are naturally open areas or are open areas that have been cleared of vegetation by the land owners through regular land management activities. DZs are typically used for the insertion of Pararescuemen in small squads, normally around eight to 12 personnel. HC-130s conduct bundle drops for training. These drops typically include 500-pound water barrels (over land), training equipment (over land) weighing up to 3,000 pounds, or zodiac boats (over water).

Parachute training occurs over land as well as water training areas. Guardian Angel parachute training typically occurs at Marana Regional Airport or Pinal Air Park with support from a commercial carrier to provide the jump aircraft.

Table 2.1-23 provides a summary of aircraft and activities that occurs during parachute operations.

Table 2.1-23. Parachute Operations and Drop Zones (F9) Details per Event

Category	Types of Vehicles/Aircraft	Number of Personnel	Expendables / Equipment	Duration/ Frequency	Restrictions
Large Force	Up to four Airdrop Platforms: HH-60 AH-64 CH/MH-47 MH-6 CV/MV22 C-17 HC-130 SC-7 Light Trucks	Up to 1,000	No expendables/ Parachutes water barrels rubber bands	21 days / biannual	No person may make a parachute jump, and no pilot-in-command can allow a parachute jump to be made from the aircraft, in or into Class A, B, C, or D airspace without, or in violation of, the terms of an ATC authorization issued by the ATC facility with jurisdiction over that airspace (14 CFR 105) (FAA 2015).
Medium Force	Up to two Airdrop Platforms: HC-130 HH-60 CH/MH-47 SC-7, or CV/MV22 Light Trucks	50-100	No expendables/ Parachutes water barrels rubber bands	14 days / quarterly	No person may make a parachute jump, and no pilot-in-command can allow a parachute jump to be made from the aircraft, in or into Class A, B, C, or D airspace without, or in violation of, the terms of an ATC authorization issued by the ATC facility with jurisdiction over that airspace (14 CFR 105) (FAA 2015).
Small Force	One Airdrop Platform: HC-130 HH-60 CH/MH-47 C-23 SC-7, or CV/MV22 Light Trucks	Up to 50	No expendables/ Parachutes water barrels rubber bands	4 hours/ daily	No person may make a parachute jump, and no pilot-in-command can allow a parachute jump to be made from the aircraft, in or into Class A, B, C, or D airspace without, or in violation of, the terms of an ATC authorization issued by the ATC facility with jurisdiction over that airspace (14 CFR 105) (FAA 2015).

Table 2.1-23. Parachute Operations and Drop Zones (F9) Details per Event					
Category	**Types of Vehicles/Aircraft**	**Number of Personnel**	**Expendables / Equipment**	**Duration/ Frequency**	**Restrictions**
ATC – Air Traffic Control CFR – Code of Federal Regulations FAA – Federal Aviation Administration Sources: FAA 2015; USAF 2018-2019. Refer to Section 3.1 of this EA for a detailed discussion of Class A, B, C, or D airspace.					

2.1.4.18 Flight Operations – Close Air Support/Escort (F10)

For PR training activities, close air support consists of fixed- and/or rotary-wing aircraft providing military air support against hostile targets that are in close proximity to friendly forces to ensure successful rescue activities. Aircraft make multiple passes to simulate close air support within the established airspace boundaries. As part of PR training activities, threat emitters (e.g., emitter that simulates a radar tracking location) are set up in general proximity to the event area on the side of roads, rights-of-way, or other approved areas. Threat emitters are set up at approved locations by BMGR, at the Playas Training and Research Center, and within the Tombstone MOA and Fuzzy MOA. Threat emitters are placed in remote locations, away from human activity, and are continuously manned and secured to prevent civilians from accessing the emitter site and to maintain required radiofrequency energy hazard safety distance from the emitter. Threat emitters placed at Playas Training and Research Center are within the fenced area of the facility that is controlled by security staff. Close air support conducts maneuvers to simulate elimination of those threats in support of the PR training activity. Close air support activities occur within existing military ranges, MOAs, LATN areas, and within designated MTRs.

When aircraft such as the A-10 provide air support for PR training missions, they act as escorts and provide close air support to PR forces. The A-10 is ideally suited for this mission as it can fly slowly at lower altitude and, as such, can provide oversight of the operations occurring below it. Table 2.1-24 provides a summary of aircraft and activities that occur during close air support.

Table 2.1-24. Close Air Support/Escort Activity (F10) Details per Event					
Category	**Types of Aircraft**	**Number of Personnel**	**Expendables/ Equipment**	**Duration/ Frequency**	**Restrictions**
Large Force	HH-60 AH-64 UH-1 AH-1 A-10 AV-8 F-15C and F-15E F-16 F-18 F-22 F-35A and F-35B	Up to 1,000	NA	21 days/ biannual	NA
Medium Force	HH-60 A-10	50-100	NA	14 Days/ quarterly	NA

Table 2.1-24. Close Air Support/Escort Activity (F10) Details per Event					
Category	**Types of Aircraft**	**Number of Personnel**	**Expendables/ Equipment**	**Duration/ Frequency**	**Restrictions**
Small Force	HH-60 A-10	Up to 50	NA	8 Hours/ weekly	NA
NA – Not applicable Source: USAF 2018-2019.					

2.1.4.19 Water Operations – HLZs/DZs/Overwater Hoist Operations (W1)

PR activities at water HLZs and DZs involve hoist recovery of personnel and watercraft over water. Low-level helicopter insertions/extractions involve water-based helicopter training sites and drop sites for the deployment of rescue personnel and equipment. Insertion and extraction of personnel is conducted via fast rope, rappel, ladder, hoist, or other means (e.g., parachute). Aircraft fly between just above the surface to 3,000 feet AGL. Water operations routinely take two to six hours to complete and occur during the day and night.

A main surface support safety boat (up to 40 feet long with two outboard engines) is positioned at the water training location to be used for medical emergencies/support as well as recovery of parachutes, packing debris, and personnel. Typical boat operations utilize three to six personnel per boat.

The Combat Rubber Raiding Craft (CRRC) (inflatable Zodiac boat approximately 15 feet in length with single outboard engine) is deployed from helicopters and fixed-wing aircraft using Tethered Duck (T-Duck), Kangaroo Duck (K-Duck), or Rigging Alternate Method Boat (RAMB).

- T-Duck method: this method of deployment involves the CRRC (with motor mounted) being deflated, rolled up, and stored inside the HH-60. Once at the Water Training Area (WTA) (and usually at 30 feet above the water or less), the team lowers the boat into the water using a controlled belay. When the boat is in the water, the team deploys out the other door using a fast-rope, swims to the boat, inflates it (using compressed air), starts the engine, and is underway.
- K-Duck or Hard Duck method: this method of deployment involves the inflated CCRC (with motor unmounted) being secured to the underside of the HH-60. Once at the WTA (and usually at 10 feet above the water or less) the CRRC is released and allowed to "free fall" from the HH-60 to the water. The team jumps in the water, swims to the boat, mounts and starts the engine, and is underway.
- RAMB: this method of deployment involves the CRRC (with motor unmounted) being packed in a container for low-velocity airdrop from a HC-130. The boat is deflated and rigged for rapid inflation and deployment once in the water. The team parachutes into the water, swims to the container and inflates the boat, mounts and starts the engine, and is underway.

Marine flares are dropped during PR training events within marine WTAs. Smoke from the marine flares is used to check wind direction. Daytime PR training at a marine WTA involves

the use of sea dye markers dropped from the helicopter to mark the location of a survivor. The markers also provide a navigational aid for the helicopter aircrew. During PR training events after dark, HH-60 aircrews also use lightsticks. Since lightsticks float and are not biodegradable, every practicable effort is made to retrieve them at the completion of PR training activities in the WTA.

Table 2.1-25 provides a summary of aircraft/watercraft and activities that occur during water HLZ/DZ PR training activity.

Table 2.1-25. Water HLZs/DZs Activity (W1) Details per Event

Category	Types of Vehicles/Aircraft	Number of Personnel	Expendables/ Equipment	Duration/ Frequency	Restrictions
Large Force	Up to four airdrop platforms: HH-60 AH-64 CH/MH-47 MH-6 CV/MV-22 C-17 HC-130 Light Trucks	Up to 1,000	Cotton webbing, cardboard CRRC packing container, marine flares, sea dye packets, lightsticks/ Parachutes, hoist, rope ladder, fast rope, stokes litter Safety Boat, CRRC	21 days/ biannual	IAW AFI 11-2MDS V3
Medium Force	Up to two airdrop platforms: C-17 HC-130 HH-60 Light Trucks	50-100	Cotton webbing, cardboard CRRC packing container, marine flares, sea dye packets, lightsticks/ Parachutes, hoist, rope ladder, fast rope, stokes litter Safety Boat, CRRC	14 days/ quarterly	IAW AFI 11-2MDS V3
Small Force	1 airdrop platform: C-17 HC-130 HH-60 Light Trucks	Up to 50	Cotton webbing, cardboard Marine flares, sea dye packets, lightsticks/ Hoist, rope ladder, fast rope, stokes litter Safety Boat, CRRC	4 hours/ weekly	IAW AFI 11-2MDS V3

CRRC – Combat Rubber Raiding Craft
DZ – Drop Zone
HLZ – Helicopter Landing Zone
IAW – In accordance with
Sources: USAF 2018d, 2018-2019.

2.1.4.20 Water Operations – Amphibious Operations (W2)

Amphibious operations involve PR training activities in a water environment; loading/unloading of personnel to and from boats; and movement in streams, rivers, and lakes as part of egress/ingress operations. Amphibious activities avoid those waterways used extensively for recreational purposes and sensitive habitats and mostly utilize larger bodies of water given the size requirements for the amphibious watercraft. Watercraft that may participate in amphibious

operations include a safety boat up to 40 feet in length, CRRCs, wave runners, and customized jet skis. Should recreational users and military trainees be present on the same body of water, training activities do not impede canoers, kayakers, or tubers/skiers.

Amphibious operations involve PR training activities in a water environment, loading/unloading teams of five to six personnel (carrying backpacks weighing approximately 50 pounds) to and from boats, and movement in training pools, streams, rivers, and lakes as part of egress/ingress operations. Open circuit (i.e., Self-Contained Underwater Breathing Apparatus [SCUBA]) dive operations of personnel/equipment using commercial lifting techniques are conducted. Divers perform simulated search and rescue operations while in the water. Sonar is used to locate subsurface items such as submerged ammo cans, human dummy, or other objects to be retrieved.

Table 2.1-26 provides a summary of aircraft/watercraft and PR activities that occur during amphibious operations.

Table 2.1-26. Amphibious Operations (W2) Details per Event

Category	Types of Vehicles/ Aircraft	Number of Personnel	Expendables/ Equipment	Duration/ Frequency	Restrictions
Large Force	Light Trucks	Up to 1,000	No expendables/ Boats up to 40 feet in length, CRRC, personal watercraft	21 days / biannual	Avoid sensitive habitats and areas with species of concern. Avoid public boaters; not to impede recreational use.
Medium Force	Light Trucks	50-100	No expendables/ Boats up to 40 feet in length, CRRC, personal watercraft	14 days / quarterly	Avoid sensitive habitats and areas with species of concern. Avoid public boaters; not to impede recreational use.
Small Force	Light Trucks	Up to 50	No expendables/ Boats up to 40 feet in length, CRRC, personal watercraft	4 hours/ quarterly	Avoid sensitive habitats and areas with species of concern. Avoid public boaters; not to impede recreational use.

CRRC – Combat Rubber Raiding Craft
Source: USAF 2018-2019.

2.2 NO-ACTION ALTERNATIVE

Under the No-Action Alternative, existing PR training activities, equipment, personnel, airspace, and training locations currently used by the individual rescue units would continue. USAF PR Forces would continue to:

- Conduct overwater training operations at existing WTAs off the coast of San Diego, California (utilizing sea dye markers, lightsticks, and marine flares) and also other WTAs in Arizona (lakes, rivers, and pools);
- Conduct sortie-operations by HH-60 and HC-130 aircraft within the Sells Low MOA, Jackal Low MOA, 305 East and West LATN areas, BMGR and associated Restricted Areas (R-2301E, R-2305, and R-2304), and the Yuma Tactical Aircrew Combat Training System (TACTS) Range (R-2301W);
- Conduct HH-60 weapons training operations within previously approved target areas at the BMGR involving smoke grenades, aircraft-mounted 7.62 mm, and .50 cal. machine guns;
- Conduct AR operations between HH-60 and HC-130 aircraft in the Sells Low and Jackal Low MOAs; and
- Conduct ground and parachute training for PR personnel within previously approved ranges, HLZs, DZs, LZs, and small arms training ranges.
- Conduct sortie-operations within approved areas;
- Conduct AR operations between HH-60 and HC-130;
- Conduct ground and parachute training; and
- Conduct small arms training at approved target areas.

In addition to the above training events, the USAF would conduct limited biannual Large Force rescue events using pre-approved training sites throughout the southwestern U.S.

Site-specific maps of the current training sites are provided in Appendix A. The PR training centered out of Davis-Monthan AFB utilizes unique training environments across four states: Arizona, California, Nevada, and New Mexico. The PR training sites are located on federal, state, municipal, or private property, on sites that have been previously disturbed or are currently or were previously used for activities similar to those defined under the Proposed Action and the No-Action Alternative. Under the No-Action Alternative, 160 are currently authorized for PR training, and have been evaluated for their environmental impacts under the Final Environmental Assessment Addressing the Angel Thunder Personnel Recovery/Rescue Training Exercise in the Southwestern United States (USAF 2017d), the Environmental Baseline Survey: Lease of 20 HLZ/DZs on State Lands, BLM Lands, and Lands Controlled by the USFS (USAF 2015e) and other environmental analysis documents. Of the 160 existing sites, 54 are on DoD land, 42 on land managed by other federal agencies, 42 on land managed by state, county, municipal, or local agencies or tribes, and 22 on private land.

Annual aircraft training sorties on an actual rescue squadron-level under the baseline/No-Action Alternative condition that support/participate in Davis-Monthan AFB PR training events are provided in Table 2.2-1.

Table 2.2-1. Annual Aircraft Sorties Supporting/Participating in Personnel Recovery Training Events

Aircraft	Sorties
A-10	1,854
HC-130	736

Table 2.2-1. Annual Aircraft Sorties Supporting/Participating in Personnel Recovery Training Events	
Aircraft	**Sorties**
HH-60	1,148
Other*	156
TOTAL	3,894
* Other aircraft include F-16, F-15, F-18, KC-135, helicopters, and general aviation aircraft. Source: Personal communication with AFCEC and Leidos 2018.	

Under the No-Action Alternative, PR forces would continue existing training activities, utilizing the same equipment, personnel, airspace, and training locations. Limited resources would continue to be over utilized. Less realistic training scenarios would minimize the ability of PR forces to keep pace with changes in the global operating environment. The lack of adequate and available training sites would continue to present challenges in meeting training requirements and sustaining readiness.

2.3 PROPOSED ACTION

Under the Proposed Action, the USAF is proposing to improve PR training conducted throughout the southwestern U.S. This includes routine and specialized formal training for PR forces as a well as Large Force joint/multi-national events. Improvements would involve increasing suitable training site access and expanding training activities at some sites.

Overall, there are 181 proposed PR training sites that may be utilized during PR training. As discussed in Section 2.2 of this EA, 160 of these sites are already authorized and used for PR training. Under the Proposed Action, 21 additional sites would be authorized for use. In addition, the range of authorized PR training activities on some current sites would be expanded to include additional activities. Overall, the Proposed Action would include 55 proposed PR training sites on DoD property; 48 on USFS or other federal land; 23 on private property; and 55 on other land (e.g., municipal, city, county, state, or tribal). Please note that six of these proposed PR training sites (Babbitt Ranch 2, HLZ 7, HLZ 8, Jacks Canyon, Payson-Rimside, and Sage) were removed from consideration for the Davis-Monthan AFB PR Training Program as this Draft EA was being published.

Although there are a large number of proposed PR training sites across a large area of the southwest U.S., the proposed PR training activities are typically conducted at a select number of sites that are secure, well maintained, and conveniently located within a reasonable travel timeframe to Davis-Monthan AFB. The locations used during proposed PR training events would be selected based on the specific requirements of each training event and in consultation with the appropriate land managers. Specific locations for these proposed PR training sites are detailed in Appendix A. For the proposed PR training sites on non-DoD property, Special Use permits would be required from the affected land managers for use of the proposed sites. The proponent would ensure that the appropriate permits are current. No training activity would occur unless the appropriate current permit is obtained. The use of PR training sites on private property would be subject to terms and agreements prepared between the USAF and the property land owner.

The proposed PR training sites may be used for multiple training activities. For example, a HLZ/Fixed-Wing LZ may support both helicopter and fixed-wing landings as well as support FARP operations. An accounting of the types of proposed PR training sites and setting in which they are located (e.g., on a DoD property or USFS land) is provided in Table 2.3-1.

Table 2.3-1. Accounting of Proposed PR Training Site Types

Training Site Type	Total	DoD Property	USFS or Other Federal Land	Other Land (Municipal, City, County, State, or Tribal)	Private
HLZ	151	45	43	43	20
DZ	83	29	28	20	6
LZ	33	13	3	16	1
FARP	21	16	1	4	0
MOUT	22	15	1	5	1
Off-Road	138	45	41	33	19
Firing Range	24	19	0	3	2
Camping/Assembly	103	27	41	15	20
Technical Rope	134	33	42	41	18
Water	18	6	3	9	0

DZ – Drop Zone
FARP – Forward Aircraft Refueling Point
HLZ – Helicopter Landing Zone
LZ – Fixed-Wing Landing Zone
MOUT – Military Operations in Urban Terrain
USFS – U.S. Forest Service
Source: USAF 2018-2019.

Appendix A details the proposed PR training sites and types of proposed PR training activities, as well as any MOAs or other SUA that may be associated with the training location. The Map Book index numbers in Appendix A correspond to the Figure 2.1-1 and Figure 2.1-2 index maps with more detailed, site-specific maps of the proposed training sites provided in Appendix A.

In addition to the above PR training events, the USAF would continue to conduct limited biannual Large Force training events throughout the southwestern U.S. These events would include using DoD and non-DoD properties. Training would involve related DoD training airspaces and ranges using various numbers and types of U.S. and foreign aircraft based at Davis-Monthan AFB. Non-DoD properties include USFS land as well as properties under various federal, state, local, municipal, and private control.

A summary of the estimated annual aircraft sorties that would support/participate in Davis-Monthan AFB rescue training events for the three scenarios is provided in Table 2.3-2 below.

Table 2.3-2. Estimated Annual Aircraft Sorties Supporting/Participating in Proposed Action Personnel Recovery Training Events (All Training Events)	
Aircraft	**Sorties**
AV-8	80
A-10	1,480
EC-130H	80
HC-130	660
F-15	80
F-16	80
F-18	40
F-22	80
F-35	80
HH-60	2,140
AH-1	80
UH-1	160
CH-47	120
CH-53	80
CV/MV-22	160
KC-135	40
MQ-1 or MQ-9	40
MC-12	40
F-21 (Columbian Fighter)	20
TOTAL	5,540
Source: USAF 2018-2019.	

Compared to the annual baseline sorties (Table 2.1-3), the annual sorties under the Proposed Action could increase up to 1,646 sorties. The majority of these sorties would be associated with the Large Force PR training event Red Flag-Rescue. This training event would have a 21-day duration (where only five to seven of those days would be flying days) that would occur twice a year.

2.4 ALTERNATIVES DEVELOPMENT AND SCREENING

Alternative Selection Standards

NEPA and the CEQ regulations mandate the consideration of reasonable alternatives for the Proposed Action. "Reasonable alternatives" are those that also could be utilized to meet the purpose of and need for the Proposed Action. Per the requirements of 32 CFR 989, the USAF EIAP regulations, selection standards are used to identify reasonable alternatives for meeting the purpose and need for the action.

The proposed PR training alternatives must meet the following selection standards based on the Purpose and Need, as discussed in Sections 1.3 and 1.4 of this EA:

1. ADEQUATE AND AVAILABLE

- Alternatives must include training sites that provide operational utility (i.e., suitable to support all elements of the training scenarios); this may include the size of the site, the type of airspace available, the type of equipment and facilities available, etc.
- Alternatives must include a sufficient number of training sites that are available to accommodate the number of personnel and the number and types of aircraft (e.g., HH-60, A-10, HC-130, etc.) involved in the training scenario.
- Alternatives must include training sites that are available to schedule for training events within a reasonable timeframe.

2. REALISTIC

- Alternatives must include training sites that provide a variety of geographical settings/terrain and elevations (e.g., desert and mountain landscapes, forested and vegetated areas, open water, rural, and urban environments, etc.).
- Alternatives must include a sufficient number of training sites that are available to minimize training complacency (i.e., familiarity with a specific training site that results in less realistic training and lowers the value of training at that site).

3. PROXIMATE AND EFFICIENT

- Alternatives must include training sites that are within a reasonable travel timeframe to Davis-Monthan AFB while still providing operational utility in order to optimize use of limited resources (e.g., fuel, time, personnel, etc.).

Screening of Alternatives

The selection standards described above were applied to the proposed PR training alternatives to determine which would support PR training requirements and fulfill the purpose and need for the action. Table 2.4-1 compares the alternatives considered in relation to the selection standards.

Table 2.4-1. Comparison of Alternatives

Alternative Descriptions	Selection Standards			
	Adequate and Available	Realistic	Proximate and Efficient	Meets Purpose and Need
	(1)	(2)	(3)	
Proposed Action	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Conduct PR Training Only on DoD Training Sites	Partially	No	Partially	No
Use Training Sites Outside Southwest U.S.	Partially	Yes	No	No
No-Action Alternative	Partially	Partially	Partially	No

Source: USAF 2018-2019.

Alternatives Eliminated from Further Consideration

Requirements for PR training are established by ACC and AFRC. These requirements include such items as types of training events and specific tasks to be accomplished during these training events, number of training events, and setting for training events based, in part, on current PR

missions occurring in-theater. The USAF initially considered several alternatives for supporting PR training. Alternatives that did not meet the selection standards were not carried forward for analysis. These alternatives included the following:

Conduct PR Training Only on DoD Training Sites. Under this alternative, PR training events would only occur on DoD training sites (e.g., on Davis-Monthan AFB, BMGR, Fort Huachuca, Camp Navajo, etc.). Although numerous PR training events are currently accommodated on DoD training sites, a wide variety of geographical settings/terrain and elevations are not available on DoD training sites in the southwestern U.S. to accomplish realistic PR training for Large, Medium, and Small Force training events. For example, no HLZ locations on DoD installations are within mountainous environments. Additionally, some DoD training sites experience high demand from units across the DoD and sometimes have limited availability based on the controlling organization. These training areas are not always available for PR forces to train, especially for Large Force training events like Red Flag-Rescue. Non-availability of DoD training sites would limit the number of training sites available, which would cause complacency (familiarity with a specific training site that results in less realistic training and lowers the value of training at that site).

In the case of Large Force training, a greater number of training locations are required to accommodate numerous complex training scenarios that involve multiple ground activities occurring concurrently with a number of different aircraft in a variety of roles to adequately simulate contested search and rescue operations and achieve PR training requirements. Limiting Large Force PR training events to only DoD training sites would not provide an adequate number of locations with a variety of geographic settings to meet the complexity of varying PR training requirements.

Training sites must be located within a reasonable travel timeframe to Davis-Monthan AFB while still providing operational utility (suitable to support all elements of the training scenarios). The majority of sites must be within a reasonable travel timeframe to maximize efficient use of limited resources to include fuel, personnel, and time. PR aircraft typically have a three- to four-hour flight time before they require refueling. Spending more than a few hours to get to and from a training site would limit the overall utility of the training location and would result in less training events being accomplished. PR forces would not be able to conduct the number of training events dictated by the MAJCOMs. This would impact readiness of PR forces and their ability to keep pace with changes in the global operating environment. There are not enough DoD training sites within a reasonable travel timeframe to Davis-Monthan to meet PR training requirements. Additionally, DoD training sites do not provide an adequate number of locations to conduct water training events. Current military swimming pools are not available or of sufficient capacity to accommodate required dive training; as a result, non-military dive pools are required (e.g., University of Arizona Dive Pool and Tucson YMCA Pool) to accomplish dive training. The only military-controlled area that can support PR training events that involve overwater helicopter operations are off the coast of California. As a result, non-military locations within a reasonable travel timeframe to Davis-Monthan AFB that support overwater helicopter PR training activities (e.g., Roosevelt Lake) are crucial to completing required PR training events.

Limiting PR training events to only DoD training sites would not provide an adequate number of locations within a reasonable travel timeframe to Davis-Monthan AFB, would not provide a wide

variety of geographical settings to accomplish realistic PR training, and would not allow adequate time to accomplish required training within the three- to four-hour flight time for PR aircraft operations. The readiness of PR forces would be impacted and they may not be qualified for real-world missions. For these reasons, this alternative was not carried forward for consideration.

Use Training Sites Outside the Southwestern U.S. Training sites outside the southwestern U.S. may be available but would be too distant from Davis-Monthan AFB to meet PR training requirements. PR aircraft have limited flight distances (e.g., three- to four-hour flight time) due to fuel capacity, and access to refueling capabilities is limited. For ground training, vehicles would experience additional wear and tear and additional funding would be required for fuel usage. Training sites in other areas of the U.S. are used by units located in those areas and may not be readily available. Additionally, using distant training sites would result in PR training events being substantially longer so fewer PR training events would be accomplished. PR forces would not be able to conduct the number of PR training events dictated by the MAJCOMs. This would impact readiness of PR forces and their ability to keep pace with changes in the global operating environment. PR forces may not be qualified to conduct real-world missions. Therefore, this alternative was not carried forward for consideration.

Training Sites Considered but Eliminated from Detailed Analysis. As part of the initial scoping process, proposed training sites were discussed with the various PR organizations for use during PR training events. The information collected during these discussions resulted in the determination that several sites identified had either logistical or environmental concerns that eliminated them from being considered for PR training. These sites include the following:

- Paige HLZ – this site contained cultural resources concerns
- Pedro HLZ – this site contained cultural resources concerns
- Stronghold – this site resulted in noise and visual impacts to nearby sensitive receptors
- Tombstone 1 HLZ – this site is in close proximity to Tombstone 11 and 14 HLZs
- Tombstone 2 HLZ – this site is located within a Wilderness Study Area
- Tombstone 3 HLZ – this site is in close proximity to Tombstone 5 HLZ
- Tombstone 4 HLZ – this site is in close proximity to Tombstone 8 HLZ
- Tombstone 5 HLZ – this site is located within a Wilderness Study Area
- Tombstone 6 HLZ – this site is in close proximity to Tombstone 2 HLZ
- Tombstone 10 HLZ – this site is in close proximity to Tombstone 11 and 14 HLZs
- Tombstone 12 HLZ – this site is in close proximity to critical habitat for the Jaguar
- Tombstone 20 HLZ – this site is in close proximity to critical habitat for the Jaguar

2.5 COMPARISON OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

Detailed analyses of the affected environment and potential effects of the Proposed Action and No-Action Alternative are discussed in Section 3.0 of this EA. A summary of the Proposed Action and No-Action Alternative for each environmental resource evaluated is presented in Table 2.5-1.

Table 2.5-1. Summary of Environmental Impacts		
Resource	**No-Action Alternative**	**Proposed Action**
Airspace Management	No Impact	Less than Significant Impact
Air Quality	No Impact	Less than Significant Impact
Biological Resources	No Impact	Less than Significant Impact
Cultural Resources	No Impact	Less than Significant Impact
Environmental Justice	No Impact	No Impact
Geology and Soils	No Impact	No Impact
Hazardous Materials and Hazardous Waste Management	No Impact	Less than Significant Impact
Land Use and Aesthetics	No Impact	Less than Significant Impact
Noise	No Impact	Less than Significant Impact
Safety	No Impact	Less than Significant Impact
Socioeconomics	No Impact	Less than Significant Impact
Transportation	No Impact	No Impact
Utilities	No Impact	No Impact
Water Resources (Groundwater)	No Impact	No Impact
Water Resources (Surface)	No Impact	Less than Significant Impact
Cumulative Effects	No Impact	Less than Significant Impact
Note: Summaries were derived from the respective resource subsections in Section 3.0 of this EA.		

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3.0 AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES

Affected Environment

Consistent with the CEQ regulations, the scope of analysis presented in this EA is defined by the potential range of environmental impacts that would result from implementation of the Proposed Action or the No-Action Alternative. CEQ regulations (40 CFR 1501.7) state that an agency shall identify and eliminate from detailed study those issues that are not likely relevant or that have been covered by prior environmental review. This document is "issue driven" in that it concentrates on those resources that may be affected by implementation of the Proposed Action or the No-Action Alternative.

Based on the nature of the activities that would occur under the Proposed Action and No-Action Alternative, it was determined that the potential exists for the following resources to be affected or to create environmental effects: airspace management, air quality, biological resources, cultural resources, land use and aesthetics, hazardous materials and hazardous waste management, noise, safety, socioeconomics, and water resources (surface water). This section presents the baseline environment potentially affected by the Proposed Action and the No-Action Alternative and defines the Region of Influence (ROI) to be studied for each resource affected. The ROI determines the area addressed as the affected environment. Each resource with potential to be affected by the Proposed Action and the No-Action Alternative is analyzed and discussed in Environmental Consequences Section of this EA.

The proposed PR training activities under the Proposed Action and the No-Action Alternative would not result in impacts related to the following resources: environmental justice, geology and soils, transportation, utilities, and water resources (groundwater). The reasons for not addressing these resources in detail are discussed briefly below.

- **Environmental Justice:** Minority populations are populations identified in census data as Hispanic or Latino, Black or African American, Asian, Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander, some other race, or two or more races. Low-income populations are families that are living below the U.S. poverty level. Child populations are defined as persons under the age of 5. Executive Order (EO) 12898, *Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations*, was issued by the President on February 11, 1994. Objectives of the EO, include development of federal agency implementation strategies, and identification of low-income and minority populations potentially affected because of proposed federal actions. In addition to environmental justice issues are concerns pursuant to EO 13045, *Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks*, which directs federal agencies to identify and assess environmental health and safety risks that may disproportionately affect children.

  Potential effects on minority or low-income populations and on children would occur primarily at the PR training sites, many of which are on DoD properties. The environmental justice ROI consists of census block groups that encompass PR training sites because they represent the broadest areas within which potential effects could occur on minority low-income, or child populations.

Census block groups are small, uniquely numbered areas that typically encompass between 600 and 3,000 inhabitants. Census block group data may be used to indicate population statistics for each block group, or may be combined to provide population statistics for an entire census tract, county, state or the country. The U.S. Census Bureau collects, maintains and publishes demographics data for the populations within each block group.

The Interagency Federal Working Group on Environmental Justice guidance states that a minority and/or low-income population may be present in an area if the proportion of the populations in the area of interest are "meaningfully greater" than that of the general population, or where the proportion exceeds 50 percent of the total population. Demographics data describing minority, low-income, and child populations are presented for the census block groups encompassing PR training sites that contain environmental justice populations in Table 3.0-1. If a PR training site is not listed in Table 3.0-1, it is because that census block group does not contain an environmental justice population.

For purposes of determining whether environmental justice impacts could occur, a minority, low-income, or child population was determined to be "meaningfully greater" when the percent minority, low-income, or child population for that census block group exceeded the percent minority, low-income, or child population for the county it falls within. For example, the census block group that Delamar Dry Lake PR training site falls within has a low-income population of 34 percent. While this is not greater than 50 percent, Lincoln County (the county that this census block group falls within) has a low-income population of 30 percent, and therefore this census block group was determined to have an environmental justice population. These occurrences have been noted in Table 3.0-1. Because it is unlikely that a census block group would have a child population over 50 percent, only the "meaningfully greater" definition is applicable for this population type. A census block group only has to meet one of these thresholds for one population group to be considered to contain an environmental justice population.

There are low-income, minority, and child populations within roughly half of the census block groups that contain PR training sites (see Table 3.0-1) for census block groups with environmental justice populations. However, no disproportionate effects on minority, low-income, or youth populations are expected. The vast majority of the PR training sites that fall within census block groups with environmental justice populations are located at either existing airports or military bases, or are located in remote areas far from residential and commercial development. The few PR training sites located within or in close proximity to populated areas occur at existing hospitals, and the University of Arizona, as well as within three residential areas. Prior to the use of PR training sites, surveys would be conducted to assess the adequacy and safety of specific locations for intended event execution. Furthermore, PR training operations would be short in duration and infrequent, and most PR training activities occur at pre-authorized sites. For these reasons, disproportionate effects on low-income, minority, and child populations are not expected and are not analyzed in more detail in this EA.

Table 3.0-1. Low-income, Minority, and Child Populations Near PR Training Sites				
Census Block Group	**PR Training Site(s)**	**Minority Population (%)**	**Low-Income Population (%)**	**Child Population (%)**
PR Training Sites on Department of Defense Property				
040050022001	Camp Navajo Army Base; Fort Tuthill; L Tank; Metz Tank; Navajo East; Navajo Railroad; Navajo West; Neill Flat; Rogers Lake (Logger Camp); Rogers Napier; Rogers Wren.	16%	57%	7%
060730187001	Camp Pendleton PDL; Camp Pendleton Off-Road Trail; Camp Pendleton HOLF; Camp Pendleton NFG; Camp Pendleton Red Beach.	39%	49%*	15%*
320179502001	Delamar Dry Lake	9%	34%*	13%*
060250111002	El Centro	67%	38%	7%
040030014013	Hubbard; Hubbard (Tombstone); Tombstone Circular; Tombstone Rectangular; Humor; Libby Army Airfield.	33%	56%	37%*
060650467001	March ARB	39%	16%	10%*
040190043272	Titan Missile Museum	39%	35%	7%*
040239661051	Devon	93%	58%	6%
040050015003	Elk; Mormon Lake – USFS Helitack Base.	43%	70%	5%
350039764003	Catron County Fairgrounds; Reserve Ranger Station.	30%*	65%	6%*
040070008001	Grapevine HLZ/DZ	24%	55%	0%
040119601001	Hannagan Meadow – USFS Helitack Base; Helibase Circular; KP Circular; KP Tank; Sprucedale Guest Ranch.	64%	33%	5%
040179642012	Overgaard – USFS Helitack Base	2%	71%	2%
040070002003	Payson-RimSide	8%	47%*	9%*
040139413002	Verde River	100%	70%	8%*
040030005004	Bisbee Douglas IAP (Chang Noi DZ)	69%	0%	0%
040190043163	Blackhills HLZ/DZ; Penitas HLZ/DZ; Pond HLZ/DZ; Prieto HLZ/DZ; Rancho Seco HLZ/DZ; Ruby Fuzzy Paladins; Sierrita HLZ/DZ.	18%	47%*	0%

Table 3.0-1. Low-income, Minority, and Child Populations Near PR Training Sites				
Census Block Group	**PR Training Site(s)**	**Minority Population (%)**	**Low-Income Population (%)**	**Child Population (%)**
040199409001	Black Mountain Reservoir	89%	62%	8%*
040210024003	Brooke HLZ/DZ	65%	58%	1%
040019705021	Caldwell Meadows	14%	31%	9%*
040239661011	Caliente HLZ/DZ	65%	36%	3%
040050010003	City of Flagstaff	31%	94%	0%
040179604003	City of Winslow	73%	52%	4%
320030057023	Colorado River	48%	66%	8%*
040210008021	Coolidge Airport	40%	13%	7%*
040050009002	Flagstaff Pulliam Airport	27%	21%	11%*
040050017001	H. A. Clark Memorial Field	26%	44%*	5%
040030003031	Jeep HLZ/DZ; Kinder HLZ/DZ; Pinnacle HLZ/DZ.	19%	19%	8%*
040030002012	Jenna HLZ/DZ	43%	35%	8%*
040159539002	Kingman Airport	16%	43%	8%*
040159524002	Lake Havasu Airport	30%*	45%*	5%
040239661045	Lake Patagonia	85%	41%	9%*
040190044311	Marana Regional Airport	27%	42%*	0%
040190043231	Sahuarita Lake	52%	29%	14%*
040079402001	Salt River High; Salt River Low	99%	86%	12%*
040132172012	Scottsdale Osborn	33%	47%*	5%
040190015001	University of Arizona Medical Center	21%	81%	0%
040179605002	Winslow-Lindbergh Regional Airport (Wiseman Aviation)	71%	72%	4%
040050022004	Babbitt Ranch 1; Babbitt Ranch 2; Babbitt Ranch 3; Bone Crusher; Cattle LTFW; Flagstaff Hotshot – USFS Helitack Base; FR 320/311; Gerbil; Grand Canyon Valle Airport; Panda; Powerline; Sage; Sinkhole; Squirrel.	38%	68%	14%*
040210020011	Eloy North; Eloy South.	54%	55%	8%*
040210021033	Pinal Air Park	34%	30%	12%*
040190044241	Three Points Public Shooting Range	44%	52%	7%*

Table 3.0-1. Low-income, Minority, and Child Populations Near PR Training Sites

Census Block Group	PR Training Site(s)	Minority Population (%)	Low-Income Population (%)	Child Population (%)

ARB – Air Reserve Base
DZ – Drop Zone
HLZ – Helicopter Landing Zone
HOLF – helicopter outlying landing field
PDL – Piedra de Lumbre
PR – Personnel Recovery
USFS – U.S. Forest Service
* indicates a "meaningfully greater" population where the percent low-income, minority, or child population in that census block group is greater than the percent low-income, minority, or child population of the county it falls within.
Sources: U.S. Census Bureau 2017; USEPA 2017.

- **Geology and Soils:** The Proposed Action does not include any construction or ground-disturbing activities other than the potential to set up tents and use of helicopters. Specifically, the ground surface may be slightly disturbed, within 6 inches of ground surface, from placement of tent stakes in areas already disturbed for this purpose. Stakes would be recovered at the completion of the training event. Use of the PR training sites would comply with existing agreements and use restrictions. Also, the use of helicopters at HLZs and DZs may impact soils during takeoff and landing due to erosion from propeller wash. However, PR training events at HLZ/DZ sites would be temporary and intermittent, and soil disturbance would primarily occur within previously disturbed areas. Effects from propeller wash would be greater at sites that are used more frequently but would still be considered minor. Because potential impacts on soils would be minor, potential impacts to soils and geology are not analyzed in more detail in this EA.
- **Transportation:** Transportation associated with the Proposed Action and No-Action Alternative would be temporary and intermittent only occurring in support of PR training activities. Vehicles would utilize existing roadways to transit from one location to another in support of PR training activities, logistics, and personnel transport. The minimal traffic generated during PR training activities would not substantially increase traffic or affect the existing level of service on regional roadways. Therefore, impacts on transportation are not expected and are not analyzed in more detail in this EA.
- **Utilities:** PR training activities under the Proposed Action and the No-Action Alternative would not require the use of utilities or infrastructure other than those at established areas. Because PR training events would be temporary and intermittent, impacts on utilities are not expected and are not analyzed in more detail in this EA.
- **Water Resources (Groundwater, Stormwater, and Floodplains):** Implementing the Proposed Action or No-Action Alternative would result in no impact to groundwater resources, stormwater, or floodplains. The Proposed Action and No-Action Alternative do not include any construction or substantial ground-disturbing activities that would result in an increase in impervious surfaces or impact drainages that could interfere with groundwater recharge. Ground surface may be slightly disturbed but would not reach the depths that would affect groundwater resources, stormwater, or floodplains. Also, the Proposed Action and No-Action Alternative would not involve drilling, dredging, dewatering, or groundwater extraction. Therefore, impacts on groundwater resources, stormwater, and floodplains are not expected and are not analyzed in more detail in this

EA. However, as noted above, the Proposed Action and the No-Action Alternative would have the potential to impact surface water resources, which is further discussed in Section 3.10 of this EA.

Environmental Consequences

This section presents the results of the analysis of potential environmental consequences associated with the implementation of the Proposed Action and the No-Action Alternative. Changes to the natural and human environments that may result from implementation of the Proposed Action and the No-Action Alternative were evaluated relative to the existing environment as described in the Affected Environment. The potential for environmental consequences was evaluated utilizing the context and intensity considerations as defined in CEQ regulations for implementing the procedural provisions of NEPA (40 CFR 1508.27).

The following discussion elaborates on the nature of the characteristics that might relate to various impacts:

- ***Short-term or long-term.*** These characteristics are determined on a case-by-case basis and do not refer to any rigid time period. In general, short-term impacts would be those that are temporary and short-lived. Long-term impacts would be those that would be more likely to be persistent and chronic.
- ***Direct or indirect.*** A direct impact would be caused by and occurs contemporaneously at or near the location of the action. An indirect impact would be caused by a proposed action and might occur later in time or be farther removed in distance but could still be a reasonably foreseeable outcome of the action. For example, a direct impact of erosion on a stream might include sediment-laden waters in the vicinity of a proposed action, whereas an indirect impact of the same erosion might lead to lack of spawning and result in lowered reproduction rates of indigenous fish downstream.
- ***Negligible, minor, moderate, or major.*** These relative terms are used to characterize the magnitude or intensity of an impact. Negligible impacts would generally be perceptible but would be at the lower level of detection. A minor effect would be slight, but detectable. A moderate impact would be readily apparent but less than significant. A major impact would be significant.
- ***Significant or beneficial.*** A significant impact would be one having unfavorable or undesirable outcomes on the man-made or natural environment. A beneficial impact would be one having positive outcomes on the man-made or natural environment. A single act might result in significant impacts on one environmental resource and beneficial impacts on another resource.
- ***Context.*** The context of an impact could be localized or more widespread (e.g., regional, global).

FAA

The Proposed Action includes activation of the Playas Temporary MOA. Temporary MOAs are designated to accommodate the military's need for additional airspace to periodically conduct events that supplement training. According to FAA Order JO 7400.2M, Chapter 25, Military

Operations Areas, Temporary MOAs may be established for a period not to exceed 45 days (FAA 2019d).

FAA SUA actions are subject to environmental impact analysis pursuant to NEPA as implemented by the CEQ regulations. The proposed PR training encompasses many related actions, one of which is utilizing the Playas Temporary MOA. The USAF would use the Playas Temporary MOA for two training events per year and anticipates that the action would remain the same for four years. In the event any PR training event scheduled for the future four years differ from those analyzed here, a new environmental analysis would be conducted to the extent necessary and appropriate. The FAA action only involves establishing the Playas Temporary MOA. The FAA would independently review this EA to ensure that it complies with FAA NEPA compliance requirements before establishing the Playas Temporary MOA. The FAA would adopt this EA and produce their own FONSI Record of Decision (ROD) in support of establishing the Playas Temporary MOA. The FAA determines whether to issue a FONSI based on final review of this EA.

FAA Order 1050.1F defines impact categories specific for FAA NEPA analysis (FAA 2015). Table 3.0-2 shows the correspondence between FAA impact categories and the impact categories in this EA.

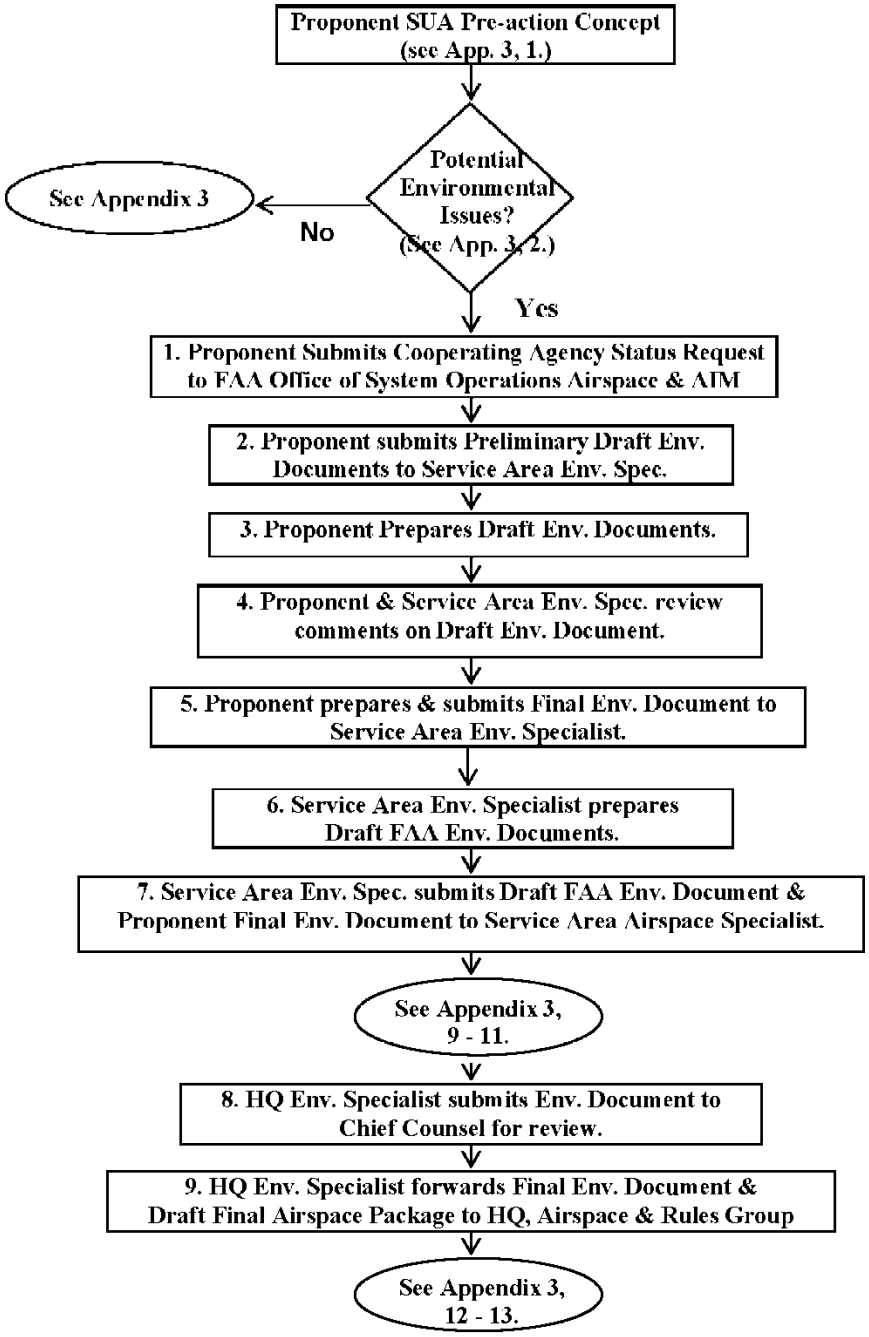
Table 3.0-2. Comparison of FAA and PR EA Impact Categories Applicable to Establishing the Playas Temporary MOA

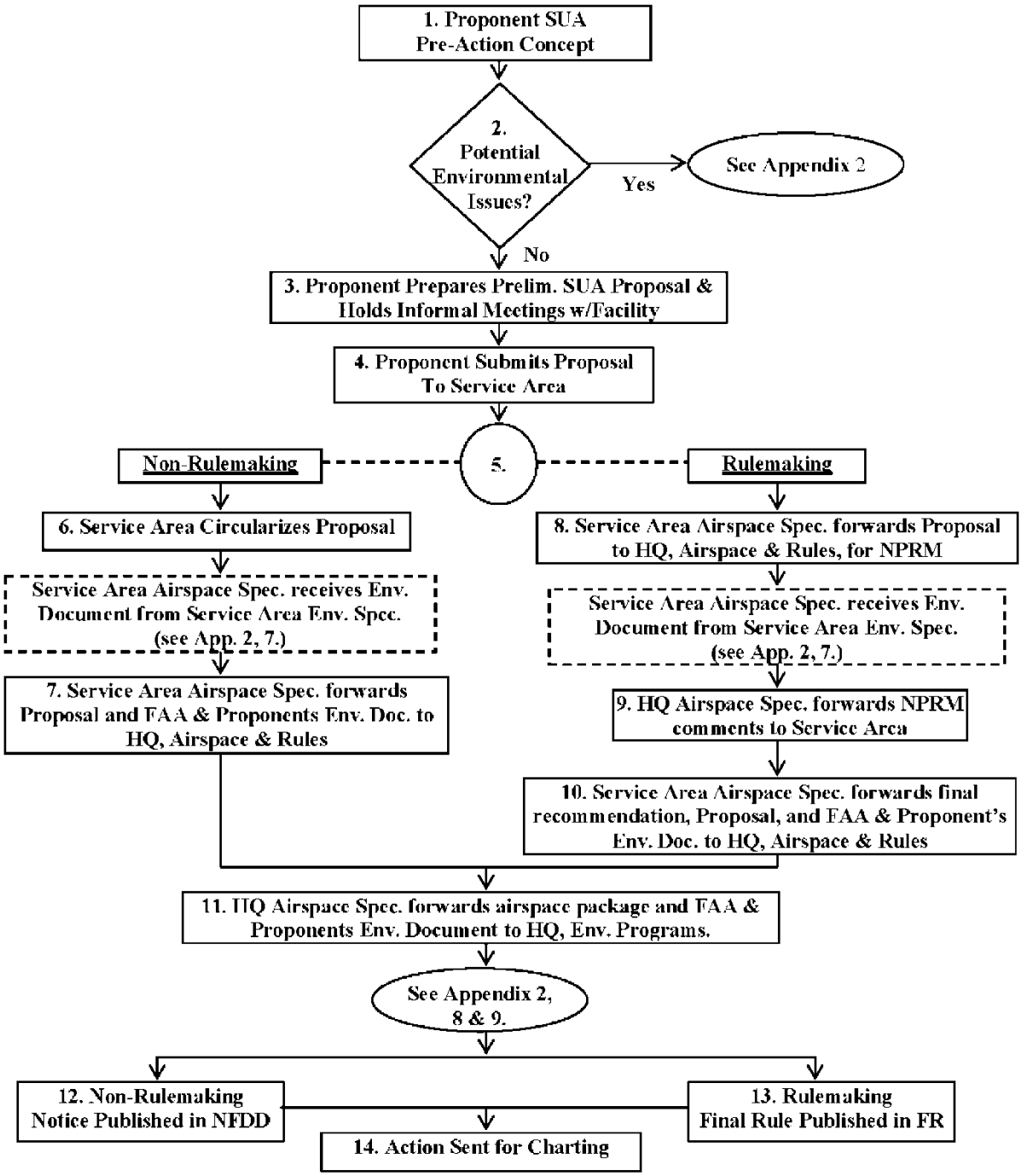
FAA Impact Category	PR EA Impact Category	PR EA Section
Air Quality	Air Quality	3.2.3.1.3.1
Biological Resources (including fish, wildlife, and plants)	Biological Resources	3.3.3.1.3.5
Climate	Air Quality	3.2.3.1.3.1
Coastal Resources	NA[1]	
Department of Transportation Act, Section 4(f)	NA[2]	
Farmlands	NA[3]	
Hazardous Materials, Solid Waste, and Pollution Prevention	Hazardous Materials and Hazardous Waste Management	3.6.3.1.3.1
Historical, Architectural, Archaeological, and Cultural Resources	Cultural Resources	3.4.3.2.3.1
Land Use	Land Use and Aesthetics	3.5.3.1.3.1
Natural Resources and Energy Supply	Irreversible and Irretrievable Commitment of Resources	4.2
Noise and Compatible Land Use	Noise Land Use and Aesthetics	3.7.3.1.3.1
Socioeconomics, Environmental Justice, and Children's Environmental Health and Safety	Safety Socioeconomics	3.0 3.8.3.1.3.1 3.9.3.1.3.1
Visual Effects (including light emissions)	Land Use and Aesthetics	3.5.3.1.3.1
Water Resources (including wetlands, floodplains, surface waters, groundwater, and wild and scenic rivers)	Water Resources	3.0 3.3.3.1.3.5 3.10.3.1.3.1

Notes: NA – not applicable
NA[1] – The Playas Temporary MOA is not in a coastal zone.

Table 3.0-2. Comparison of FAA and PR EA Impact Categories Applicable to Establishing the Playas Temporary MOA		
FAA Impact Category	**PR EA Impact Category**	**PR EA Section**
	NA[2] – Special Use Airspace Actions are exempt from Section 4(f) of the Department of Transportation Act pursuant to the U.S. Department of Defense Reauthorization Statute (Public Law 105-85, Div. A, Title X, Section 1079). NA [3] –While there is important farmland (e.g., prime and farmland of statewide importance) within the 20 nautical mile by 20 nautical mile boundary of the Playas Temporary MOA (USDA NRCS 2019), the activation of the Playas Temporary MOA will not cause ground disturbance that would impact the farmland or result in conversion of this land to non-agricultural use.	

Coastal resources, Department of Transportation Act Section 4(f), and farmlands will not be analyzed in detail with respect to the Playas Temporary MOA. The Playas Temporary MOA is not within the coastal environment, so coastal resources would not be impacted. Also, SUA actions are exempt from consideration of Section 4(f) properties. Establishment of the Playas Temporary MOA for proposed PR training would not convert important farmlands (prime, unique, or statewide or locally important) to non-agricultural use.


Proponent SUA Pre-action Concept
(see App. 3, 1.)
Potential Environmental Issues?
(See App. 3, 2.)
See Appendix 3
No
Yes
1. Proponent Submits Cooperating Agency Status Request to FAA Office of System Operations Airspace & AIM
2. Proponent submits Preliminary Draft Env. Documents to Service Area Env. Spec.
3. Proponent Prepares Draft Env. Documents.
4. Proponent & Service Area Env. Spec. review comments on Draft Env. Document.
5. Proponent prepares & submits Final Env. Document to Service Area Env. Specialist.
6. Service Area Env. Specialist prepares Draft FAA Env. Documents.
7. Service Area Env. Spec. submits Draft FAA Env. Document & Proponent Final Env. Document to Service Area Airspace Specialist.
See Appendix 3, 9 - 11.
8. HQ Env. Specialist submits Env. Document to Chief Counsel for review.
9. HQ Env. Specialist forwards Final Env. Document & Draft Final Airspace Package to HQ, Airspace & Rules Group
See Appendix 3, 12 - 13.


1. Proponent SUA Pre-Action Concept
2. Potential Environmental Issues?
Yes
See Appendix 2
No
3. Proponent Prepares Prelim. SUA Proposal & Holds Informal Meetings w/Facility
4. Proponent Submits Proposal To Service Area
5.
Non-Rulemaking
Rulemaking
6. Service Area Circularizes Proposal
Service Area Airspace Spec. receives Env. Document from Service Area Env. Spec. (see App. 2, 7.)
7. Service Area Airspace Spec. forwards Proposal and FAA & Proponents Env. Doc. to HQ, Airspace & Rules
8. Service Area Airspace Spec. forwards Proposal to HQ, Airspace & Rules, for NPRM
Service Area Airspace Spec. receives Env. Document from Service Area Env. Spec. (see App. 2, 7.)
9. HQ Airspace Spec. forwards NPRM comments to Service Area
10. Service Area Airspace Spec. forwards final recommendation, Proposal, and FAA & Proponent's Env. Doc. to HQ, Airspace & Rules
11. HQ Airspace Spec. forwards airspace package and FAA & Proponents Env. Document to HQ, Env. Programs.
See Appendix 2, 8 & 9.
12. Non-Rulemaking Notice Published in NFDD
13. Rulemaking Final Rule Published in FR
14. Action Sent for Charting

3.1 AIRSPACE MANAGEMENT

3.1.1 Definition of Resource

Airspace is a national resource supporting a broad spectrum of aviation operations in the national interest. The FAA is responsible for the control and use of the U.S. National Airspace System (NAS). This authority dates to the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 and is addressed in 49 United States Code (U.S.C.) 40103, Sovereignty and Use of Airspace. The FAA created the NAS to protect persons and property on the ground, and to establish a safe and efficient operational environment for civil, commercial, and military aviation.

All pilots, civil and military, must understand the classes of airspace in the NAS since they are highly likely to fly through these periodically. Access to this airspace is required for PR training. Table 3.1-1 provides a description and explanation of this airspace.

Table 3.1-1. Classes of Airspace in the National Airspace System

Airspace Class	Description
A	Class A encompasses the en route, high-altitude environment used by aircraft to transit from one area of the country to another. All aircraft in Class A must operate under IFR. Class A airspace exists within the United States from 18,000 feet MSL to and including 60,000 feet MSL, including the airspace overlying the waters within 12-nautical miles off the coast of the 48 contiguous states and Alaska. This is controlled airspace.
B	All aircraft, both IFR and VFR, in Class B airspace are subject to positive control from ATC. Class B airspace exists at 37 high-density airports in the United States as a means of managing air traffic activity around the airport. It is designed to regulate the flow of air traffic above, around, and below the arrival and departure routes used by air carrier aircraft at major airports. Class B airspace generally includes all airspace from an airport's established elevation up to 10,000 feet MSL, and, at varying altitudes, out to a distance of approximately 30 nautical miles from the center of the airport. Aircraft operating in Class B airspace must have specific radio and navigation equipment, including an altitude encoding transponder, and must obtain ATC clearance. This is controlled airspace. Class B airspace applicable to this EA includes: Phoenix Sky Harbor International, Los Angeles International, Marine Corps Air Station Miramar, San Diego International/Lindbergh Field, and Las Vegas/McCarran International.
C	Class C airspace is charted around airports with airport traffic control towers and radar approach control. It normally has two concentric circular areas with a diameter of 10 and 20 nautical miles. Variations in the shape are often made to accommodate other airports or terrain. The top of Class C airspace is normally set at 4,000 feet AGL. Aircraft operating in Class C airspace must have specific radio and navigation equipment, including an altitude encoding transponder, and must obtain ATC clearance. VFR aircraft are only separated from IFR aircraft in Class C airspace (i.e., ATC does not separate VFR aircraft from other VFR aircraft, as this is the pilots' responsibility). This is controlled airspace. Class C airspace applicable to this EA includes: Davis-Monthan AFB and Tucson International.

Table 3.1-1. Classes of Airspace in the National Airspace System	
Airspace Class	**Description**
D	Class D airspace is under the jurisdiction of a local Air Traffic Control Tower. The purpose of the Control Tower is to sequence arriving and departing aircraft and direct aircraft on the ground. The purpose of Class D airspace is to provide airspace within which the Control Tower can manage aircraft in and around the immediate vicinity of an airport. Aircraft operating within this area are required to maintain radio communication with the Control Tower. No separation services are provided to VFR aircraft. The configuration of each Class D airspace area is unique. Class D airspace is normally a circular area with a radius of 5 miles around the primary airport. This controlled airspace extends upward from the surface to about 2,500 feet AGL. When instrument approaches are used at an airport, the airspace is normally designed to protect these procedures. This is controlled airspace. All airports in this EA that have an open and operating Control Tower and do not have Class B or Class C airspace have Class D airspace.
E	Class E airspace is a general category of airspace that is intended to provide air traffic service and adequate separation for IFR aircraft from other aircraft. Although Class E is controlled airspace, VFR aircraft are not required to maintain contact with ATC but are only permitted to operate in visual meteorological conditions. Class E airspace generally exists from 700/1,200 feet AGL to the bottom of Class A airspace at 18,000 feet MSL. It tends to fill in the gaps between Class B, C, and D airspace at altitudes below 18,000 feet MSL. Federal Airways, including Victor Airways below 18,000 feet MSL are classified as Class E airspace. This is controlled airspace.
G	Airspace not designated as Class A, B, C, D, or E is considered uncontrolled (Class G) airspace. ATC does not have the authority or responsibility to manage of air traffic within this airspace.
AGL – above ground level ATC – Air Traffic Control IFR – Instrument Flight Rules MSL – mean sea level VFR – Visual Flight Rules Source: FAA 2017.	

Some responsibilities related to NAS operations are assigned by the FAA to qualified entities like the Armed Services and contract ATC personnel. Examples in the region being analyzed for this EA include: USAF air traffic controllers at Davis-Monthan AFB, Luke AFB, Gila Bend AF Auxiliary Field, Army Air Traffic Controllers at Libby AAF/R2303, Marine Air Traffic Controllers at Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Yuma, Navy air traffic controllers at San Clemente Island, and military personnel who schedule access to SUA. SUA is defined and described in FAA JO 7400.2M, Procedures for Handling Airspace Matters (FAA 2019d). In that order, Part 5, Special Use Airspace, states: "SUA is airspace of defined dimensions wherein activities must be confined because of their nature, or wherein limitations may be imposed upon aircraft operations that are not a part of those activities." For the U.S. military, certain SUA enables inherently hazardous test and training activities while ensuring the safety of non-participating aircraft through restricting airspace access or providing notification of potential hazards.

The SUA required for PR training is described in Section 2.0, Description of Proposed Action and Alternatives, which notes the following:

- RAs are listed in Section 2.1.4.12 and the activities in those RAs are listed in Table 2.1-17. There are also Warning Areas included in these references. A Warning Area is airspace of defined dimensions designated over international waters that contains activity which may be hazardous to nonparticipating aircraft. The purpose of such Warning Areas is to warn nonparticipating pilots of the potential danger (FAA 2019d).
- MOAs are listed in Sections 2.1.4.9 and 2.1.4.10 and the activities in the MOAs are listed in Tables 2.1-14 and 2.1-15. MOAs are SUA but do not support hazardous flight activity. Air combat maneuvers, air intercepts, and aerobatic flight all occur in MOAs but aerial gunnery and air-to-ground bombing does not. MOAs are established to segregate IFR traffic from military flight activities and to provide notification to VFR pilots that military activity may be ongoing that requires constant diligence to comply with 14 CFR 91.113 which establishes right-of-way rules and stipulates any person operating an aircraft, weather and visibility permitting, must see and avoid other aircraft. SUA and other training sites proposed for this EA are also depicted in Figure 2.1-3.

Since all airspace in the NAS is a national resource, military personnel who schedule access to SUA must balance priorities and requirements against users' requests for access. While the FAA provides ATC services and clearances to aircraft entering and exiting SUA throughout most of the NAS, the approval to occupy the airspace for a specified period of time comes from the military unit scheduling the airspace, referred to as the "using agency" in FAA JO 7400.2M (FAA 2019d). Appendix C provides additional information on airspace. One example is the 56th Fighter Wing at Luke AFB, Arizona, which schedules large areas of SUA to include R-2304 and R-2305 and the Sunny MOA. Using agency designation for the 56th Fighter Wing does not mean only F-16 and F-35A aircraft based at Luke AFB are scheduled access to the airspace, although those squadrons may be given priority in certain circumstances. The activities analyzed in this EA require access to airspace scheduled by units other than those based at Davis-Monthan AFB, which means airspace identified in this EA may not always be available for PR training events.

The airspace related to the Proposed Action and No-Action Alternative are described in Section 2.1.4. RAs and MOAs are discussed in Sections 2.1.4.12, 2.1.4.9, and 2.1.4.10, and are labeled as F4 (RAs), F1 (Established MOA), and F2 (Temporary MOA). F3 is LATN, also described in Section 2.1.4.11, Table 2.1-16, and depicted in Figure 2.1-4. F5 is Other Airspace, which includes MTRs and AR Tracks as described in Section 2.1.4.13 and Tables 2-18 and 2-19. F6 is Forward Aircraft Refueling Point Operations, described in Section 2.1.4.14 and Table 2.1-20. F7 is HLZs, described in Section 2.1.4.15 and Table 2.1-21. F8 is Fixed-Wing LZs, described in Section 2.1.4.16 and Table 2.1-22. F9 is Parachute Operations and DZs, described in Section 2.1.4.17 and Table 2.1-23. Close Air Support/Escort is F10, described in Section 2.1.4.18 and Table 2.1-24.

The Water Operations - HLZs/DZs/Overwater Hoist Operations (W1) are described in Section 2.1.4.19 and Table 2.1-25. Both aircraft and airspace are associated with this water operations activity.

The airspace management ROI for PR training events includes: civil and military airfields; Classes B, C, or D airspace charted around the airfields; regional SUA and other airspace

scheduled for military flight operations; and other NAS airspace shared by civil and military users.

3.1.2 Affected Environment

The PR training described in this EA includes all the airspace, described as resources in Section 3.1.1 and Table 3.1-1. FAA and military air traffic controllers would provide ATC services, and SUA, when required, would be scheduled by the using agencies identified in FAA JO 7400.2M (FAA 2019d). These using agencies include:

- Davis-Monthan AFB
- Luke AFB
- U.S. Marine Corps (USMC) Yuma
- Arizona Air National Guard
- Arizona Army National Guard (AZARNG)
- USMC Camp Pendleton
- U.S. Army, Fort Huachuca
- Naval Air Warfare Center
- Cannon AFB
- Nellis AFB

As stated in Section 1.2, PR exists to quickly return friendly forces to duty. From an airspace perspective, this involves personnel on the ground and aircraft (manned and unmanned) focused on retrieving or ensuring the safe passage and recovery of those personnel. Mission aircraft could be operating in any combination of airspace described in Section 3.1.1, but the last tactical element of the PR mission involves airspace at lower altitudes since the personnel being recovered or supported are on the ground.

FAA control of the region analyzed in this EA is provided by air traffic controllers assigned to Albuquerque Center, Los Angeles Center, Phoenix Terminal Radar Approach Control, Tucson Terminal Radar Approach Control, Luke AFB RAPCON, Libby AAF Ground Control Approach, MCAS Yuma Approach Control, Southern California Terminal Radar Approach Control, and Las Vegas Terminal Radar Approach Control. Other ATC services are provided as required by the airspace being transited, e.g., control towers (FAA or military) for Class D, military for certain SUA. In Class G airspace or when flying VFR in Class E airspace, see-and-avoid is required per 14 CFR 91.113 and other federal aviation regulations. Phoenix, Southern California, and Las Vegas Terminal Radar Approach Control are the FAA facilities that would manage portions of the routes of flight to the airspace associated with ingress and egress from the last tactical element of the PR mission.

The FAA Air Traffic Activity System reports the following operations for these facilities in 2018 (FAA 2019c).[10]

[10] ATADS – TRACON

- Phoenix (P50 is facility identifier)
  - Total operations: 713,211
  - Military operations: 8,756 (1.23 percent of the total)
- Tucson (U90 is facility identifier)
  - Total operations: 191,811
  - Military operations: 49,905 (26 percent of the total)
- Southern California (SCT is facility identifier)
  - Total operations: 2,261,004
  - Military operations: 179,213 (7.93 percent of the total)
- Las Vegas (L30 is facility identifier)
  - Total operations: 596,708
  - Military operations: 3,659 (0.61 percent of the total)

The Proposed Action and No-Action Alternative for conducting PR training activities in the airspace identified in this EA are described in Table 2.1-4. Section 2.1.4.9 describes the resources and guidance that would be used for mission flight planning. Before mission planning can occur, advance airspace coordination must be completed. This involves the using agencies and ATC service providers (controlling agencies) for SUA, the terminal radar approach control facilities, and the airport managers at airports identified as potential PR training sites.

The PR training activities analyzed in this EA require access to airspace scheduled by units other than those based at Davis-Monthan AFB, which means airspace identified in this EA may not always be available for PR training. The ten using agencies identified at the beginning of Section 3.1.2 that schedule SUA to support PR training includes five USAF units. The airspace scheduled by these using agencies supports training, test profiles, and other readiness requirements across all DoD services. The USAF does internally identify assigned users for each of their operated or owned ranges which effectively links range capabilities to specific training requirements tasked to Air Force units. This USAF process, outlined in AFMAN 13-212, Volume 1, Range Planning and Operations, is important to service-specific planning and scheduling but is not intended to define the overall military readiness supported by USAF operated or owned ranges like BMGR East or Melrose Air Force Range. PR training events are supported with regional airspace access to the maximum extent possible to meet annual training requirements.

Periodically, there may also be limited opportunities to support PR training at military airfields based on their individual operational requirements or real-world events. Regional civil airports may have limited availability due to anticipated surges in transient aircraft or runway, taxiway, and ramp closures for maintenance. At no time will one hundred percent of the airspace and PR training sites identified ever be available during advance airspace coordination based on the timing of the proposed PR training event (both days and hours requested).

The completion of advance airspace coordination allows the PR training event planners to define how and where the airspace and training sites would be utilized. Section 2.3 acknowledges that the number and types of aircraft supporting PR training events are variable based on availability.

Once participation is confirmed, the types and number of aircraft that would be flying in the airspace can be used to prepare an Air Tasking Order.

The Air Tasking Order assigns specific missions to certain squadrons or aircraft with specific mission capabilities. It normally includes details to include aircraft call signs, targets or airspace zones for operations, and controlling agencies. Air Tasking Orders prepared for ongoing combat or contingency operations differ from the orders prepared to support PR training events. In FAA airspace, and due to the time and access boundaries established during advance airspace coordination, these orders essentially constitute the flying schedule that all parties (federal, military, state, and civil) have agreed to and are prepared to support.

3.1.2.1 Department of Defense Property

Table A-1 in Appendix A of this EA identifies PR training sites on DoD property. The PR training activity column (fourth) identifies whether flight operations are proposed at an individual PR training site (F1 through F10 and W1). The fifth column identifies SUA and MTRs overlying or in proximity to the site. NAS airspace in Table 3.1-1 is not listed in this column of Table A-1. Of the 55 sites in the table, three have ground-only activity and 34 are located within RAs or Warning Areas, which provide safety elements associated with mitigating risks to civil aircraft flying in proximity to certain types of military flight operations.

Airfields like Gila Bend Air Force Auxiliary Base and NAF El Centro have Class D airspace when the control tower is operational. Sites like Fort Tuthill and Elk have overlying Class D airspace associated with an adjacent civil airfield, Flagstaff Pulliam. Class D altitudes for Flagstaff Pulliam are surface of the earth to 9,500 MSL as a point of reference.

The San Clemente Island Surrounding Off-Shore Areas is an example of a location that does not have SUA protection nor local airport Class D airspace. One training area is approximately 7 miles offshore from the Camp Pendleton Red Beach site (Red Beach is within a RA). Between Red Beach and the offshore training site, there are VFR flyways along the coast with altitudes varying from surface of the earth to 6,500 MSL and 4,500 MSL and above. PR training in this area is therefore being conducted over the Gulf of Santa Catalina so see-and-avoid and whatever air traffic advisory service is provided by Southern California Terminal Radar Approach Control based on workload are the flight rules and airspace regulatory elements associated with flight safety for both civil and military aircraft.

3.1.2.2 U.S. Forest Service or Other Federal Land

Table A-1 in Appendix A of this EA identifies these proposed PR training sites. These sites are important as they satisfy the selection standards in Section 2.4, selection standard 2, REALISTIC— the sites provide a variety of geographical settings/terrain and elevations. There are 48 sites and three only permit ground activity.

These sites are in more remote, less populated areas and, as indicated in Table A-1 column three, the controlling agency (source for approval of the PR training activity) is an entity within USFS or BLM.

Many of these PR training sites also have designated Wilderness Areas or National Monuments adjacent to them or in near proximity. PR training event aircraft flying to these sites would be required to overfly these Wilderness Areas and National Monuments above 2,000 feet AGL,

which is a minimum altitude established by the FAA and also reflected in military service-specific flight rules. This same altitude restriction also applies to National Parks and other environmentally sensitive areas.

The Payson-RimSide site serves as an example of what is described in the paragraph above. Aircraft flying to this site from the south or the west would, depending on their route of flight, remain above 2,000 feet AGL due to overflight of any of these areas:

- Mazatzal Wilderness
- Pine Mountain Wilderness
- Verde River Bald Eagle Breeding Area
- Salt River Bald Eagle Breeding Area
- Four Peaks Wilderness
- Superstition Wilderness

3.1.2.3 Other Land (Municipal, City, County, State, or Tribal)

Table A-1 in Appendix A of this EA identifies these proposed PR training sites. Fourteen of these sites are airports. Taken as a whole, all classes of airspace identified in Table 3.1-1 are associated with these sites except Class A. Letters of agreement or memoranda of understanding (plus advance coordination) will be important to the manner and the frequency of use for PR training at these locations.

While many of these PR training sites are like those described in Section 3.1.2.2 of this EA and are situated in remote, less populated areas, the remainder of the PR training sites are in more densely populated areas where there is also a greater volume of civil air traffic and greater FAA positive control of the airspace. This requires military flight operations that are more compatible with an operational environment dominated by private and commercial aircraft.

3.1.2.3.1 Activation of Playas Temporary MOA

Section 2.1.4.10 of this EA describes the Playas Temporary MOA and the Playas Temporary ATCAA. The Playas Temporary MOA is a 20 NM by 20 NM square-shaped area from 300 feet AGL up to but not including FL 180 (17,999 feet MSL). It would be scheduled for up to 14-days, as required, twice a year and the published activation hours would be continuous (24-hours a day). The FAA joint-use policy per FAA JO 7400.2M para 21-1-8 (FAA 2019d) would be recognized, meaning: reasonable and timely aerial access below 1,200 feet AGL to private and public land below the proposed Temporary Playas MOA by general aviation aircraft would not be restricted.

The Playas Temporary ATCAA would have the same lateral dimensions as the Playas Temporary MOA but the vertical dimensions would extend from FL 180 to FL 220. This ATCAA would also be activated continuously for up to 14-days, twice yearly, consistent with the Playas Temporary MOA activation.

3.1.2.4 Private Property

Table A-1 in Appendix A of this EA identifies these proposed PR training sites. Military training events that utilize private property are not uncommon. DZs supporting the aerial

delivery of personnel and equipment are one example found throughout the NAS. As stated in Section 2.3, proposed PR training sites on private property would be subject to the terms of an agreement between the USAF and the person or entity with real property ownership and rights to the subject property. Temporary MOA operations (F2), FARP operations (F6), and Fixed-Wing LZs (F8) are not proposed activities on any private property.

Two elements of a successful PR training enabling agreement are the airspace class overlying the land and the proximity of other property owners who might consider PR activities a nuisance or a hazard to people and property on the ground. The airspace overlying these proposed PR training sites is compatible with the PR training and is primarily Classes E and G. RAs and MOAs also overlie some of the land. A review of satellite imagery dated June 2017 (Google Earth Pro 2019) shows single-family housing to the west of the PR training sites HLZs 5, 6, and 7. The remainder of the PR training sites are on or adjacent to airports or are in remote, less populated areas.

3.1.3 Environmental Consequences

Airspace Management impacts created by the Proposed Action would be significant if they resulted in:

- Reductions and/or restrictions to existing military training in the ROI.
- Departure or arrival delays for civil aircraft operating in the ROI. Airline delays related to NAS factors include weather, traffic volume, ATC or navigation equipment outages, closed runways, and other factors. If PR training events created a significant impact, it would likely be categorized as traffic volume or other.

3.1.3.1 Proposed Action

As discussed in Section 2.0 of this EA, the following scale categories were developed to capture three PR training events:

- Large Force
- Medium Force
- Small Force

Large Force training event would total 42 days annually, divided into two 21-day event periods occurring in the spring and fall. Each 21-day training event would have up to seven days of flying. The estimated number of annual sorties for Large Force training event is 1,380.

Medium Force training event would total 56 days annually, divided into 14-day quarterly event periods. Each 14-day event would have approximately seven days of flying. The estimated number of annual sorties for Medium Force training event is 720.

Small Force training event would total 250 days annually since the training would occur on a weekly basis. The estimated number of annual sorties for Small Force training event is 3,000.

Considering sortie numbers, aircraft availability, and airspace access requirements, the impact of proposed PR training activities would be minimized environmentally and fiscally by achieving the required readiness and training objectives in the minimum amount of time through the optimum use of resources. Environmental impacts would be minimized through managing

annual cumulative aircraft participation and optimizing the total number of sorties and sortie duration (flying time). The greater the number of aircraft flying and how long those aircraft are airborne all factor into ROI air traffic volume and ATC/airspace scheduling requirements.

Advance airspace coordination, discussed previously in Section 3.1.2 of this EA, describes how and where airspace and proposed PR training sites could be utilized based on the availability of the resource. Since this varies due to aircraft availability and competing priorities for airspace access in both the civil and military realms, there is no one equation that balances these competing priorities with divergent requirements. Sorties would not be scheduled in the Air Tasking Order that exceed the operational capacity of the required airspace.

The total number of sorties required for PR training events is not entirely additive to the current military flying in the region. Pilots and other aircrew members maintain flying currency, qualifications, and proficiency in accordance with military service-specific instructions and regulations. The flight operations, described in Sections 2.1.4.9 through 2.1.4.18, include types of sorties that are already required to be flown to meet existing aircrew training and evaluation requirements. If a formation of A-10 aircraft flying in an LATN or a CV/MV-22 aircraft flying in a RA can mission plan to meet their individual training requirements in addition to supporting PR training, those sorties have achieved multiple objectives. Large Force and Medium Force training events do include greater pools of potential aircraft, which could temporarily increase the number of military sorties flown across the region.

3.1.3.1.1 Department of Defense Property

DoD property in Table A-1 already supports the readiness requirements of the U.S. military. Expanding PR training into sites that do not currently support those training events would rely on the ACP, as discussed in Section 2.1.4.9, the Air Tasking Order, as discussed in Section 3.1.2, existing flight rules (civil and military), air traffic services, and airspace access requirements to ensure PR training is conducted safely and efficiently within the NAS. Adverse impacts to airspace management would be short term and negligible due to the planning and preparation associated with advance airspace coordination, the creation of an ACP, and publishing the Air Tasking Order. Short-term impacts from Large Force and Medium Force training events would be greater than that of Small Force training event due to the surge in flying activity during the scheduled training event days.

There are no flight operations that involve airspace access or tactics, techniques, and procedures associated with PR training events that have not been previously analyzed and authorized on the DoD property identified in this EA. The tactics, techniques, and procedures currently being conducted on DoD property may not have previously been in support of the purpose and need identified in this EA, but the inclusion of the PR training mission does not change the nature of those flight operations nor their environmental impact (USAF 2015a, 2017b, 2017c).

3.1.3.1.2 U.S. Forest Service or Other Federal Land

PR sorties to any of these proposed PR training sites would be required to comply with FAA airspace access requirements described in Table 3.1-1, ATC clearances, military service-specific flight rules and procedures, applicable Federal Aviation Regulations, and applicable terms and conditions required by USFS or the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The remote nature of these sites means the overlying airspace is generally Class E or Class G and most of the flight

operations in the vicinity of the sites would be conducted under VFR. Adverse impacts to airspace management would be short term and negligible due to the planning and preparation associated with advance airspace coordination, publishing the Air Tasking Order, and prior coordination with USFS and the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The number of sites potentially available facilitates site selection to minimize adverse impacts during the proposed training period.

USFS has land management plans and wildland fire considerations that could restrict or preclude operations. These terms and conditions would be included in letters of agreement or memoranda of understanding.

Air Force Instruction (AFI) 13-217, Drop Zone and Landing Zone Operations, is applicable to HLZs (F7), Fixed-Wing LZs (F8), and Parachute Operations/DZs (F9) (USAF 2014a). Surveys must be conducted by trained and qualified personnel in accordance with (IAW) AFI 13-217, or the currency of existing surveys validated, before aircraft can land in a designated LZ and personnel and equipment can be delivered aerially to a designated DZ. The surveys are designed to ensure flight safety; identify ground hazards; and protect structures, personnel, and equipment on the ground. The surveys also define the type of operations and aircraft that are authorized and whether restrictions apply to how aircraft ingress and egress the sites.

Section 1.6.3 addresses government-to-government consultations related to this EA. AFI 90-2002, Air Force Interactions with Federally-Recognized Tribes, is also applicable to Native American tribal government consultations and discusses overflight of tribal land and sacred sites (USAF 2015a). Since many of these remote proposed PR training sites may require routes of flight or ingress and egress flight paths that have not been routinely flown in the past, aircrews and PR personnel must exercise diligence to ensure impacts associated with proposed PR training events are not inadvertently created near sacred sites that have not been previously the subject of consultations.

3.1.3.1.3 Other Land (Municipal, City, County, State, or Tribal)

PR sorties to any of these proposed PR training sites would be required to comply with FAA airspace access requirements described in Table 3.1-1, ATC clearances, military service-specific flight rules and procedures, and applicable Federal Aviation Regulations. Letters of agreement or memoranda of understanding (plus advance coordination) will be important to the manner and the frequency of PR training at these sites and should be focused on minimizing the impacts associated with flying operations. Adverse impacts to airspace management would be short term and negligible due to the planning and preparation associated with advance airspace coordination and publishing the Air Tasking Order. The number of sites potentially available facilitates site selection to minimize adverse impacts during the proposed PR training period.

One example of focused coordination and agreements to minimize the impacts associated with flying operations is the proposed Cattle training site, owned by the City of Flagstaff, Arizona. A review of satellite imagery dated June 2017 (Google Earth Pro 2019) shows single-family housing to the west of the proposed PR training site. The proximity of this housing should be addressed in any agreement.

In airspace Classes B, C, and D, ATC will play a greater role in how those portions of PR training sorties are conducted. The expected sortie duration (amount of flying time) could be

increased due to instructions or clearances being issued to aircraft based on the total volume of air traffic being managed by ATC.

At more remote sites with Class E or Class G airspace, most of the flight operations would be conducted under VFR and would be similar to the training at the sites described in Section 3.1.2.2.

AFI 13-217, Drop Zone and Landing Zone Operations, is applicable to HLZs (F7), Fixed-Wing LZs (F8), and Parachute Operations/DZs (F9) (USAF 2014a). Surveys must be conducted by trained and qualified personnel IAW AFI 13-217, or the currency of existing surveys validated, before aircraft can land in a designated LZ and personnel and equipment can be delivered aerially to a designated DZ. The surveys are designed to ensure flight safety; identify ground hazards; and protect structures, personnel, and equipment on the ground. The surveys also define the type of operations and aircraft that are authorized and whether there are restrictions to how aircraft ingress and egress the sites.

3.1.3.1.4 Activation of Playas Temporary MOA

The USAF anticipates only 20 percent of Temporary MOA and ATCAA operations would occur between 2200L and 0700 (10:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m. local time). Maximum altitude for flight activities would be FL 220. Proposed aerial activities would consist of typical MOA flight operations to include tactical combat maneuvering by fighter jet aircraft involving high speed, abrupt, unpredictable changes in altitude, attitude, and direction of flight. Some associated VFR flight exercise operations would not require activating the Temporary MOA. These include transport and rotary wing aircraft flight operations and parachute drops. Temporary MOA and ATCAA activation are required to be coordinated and approved by the FAA (Albuquerque Center).

The most recent FAA Aeronautical Study related to the Playas Temporary MOA/ATCAA is dated 28 February 2019 (FAA 2019a). Per this study, the proposed Playas Temporary MOA would have minimal impact on IFR and VFR terminal operations. The altitudes of the proposed MOA would have a minor impact to IFR en route operations. Due to the location of the proposed Playas Temporary MOA, most aircraft arriving to the Tucson terminal area would be above the Playas Temporary MOA and the majority of departing aircraft should not have trouble climbing above the airspace. Most El Paso, Texas, area departures and arrivals would also have the aircraft performance to climb above the Playas Temporary MOA. The proposed Playas airspace would cause some VFR aircraft to deviate from their preferred route to avoid the Playas Temporary MOA, but because the proposed Playas Temporary is only 20 by 20 nautical miles, it creates a minimal impact to the NAS.

Albuquerque Center does not expect the proposed Playas Temporary MOA to result in a significant reduction of service to either the Playas Temporary MOA participants or non-participants. The Playas Temporary MOA and ATCAA activation times would be available by Notice to Airmen (NOTAM) in advance for both pilots and controllers.

Albuquerque Center has analyzed the impact of the proposed Playas Temporary MOA and associated Temporary ATCAA on non-participating users for the ability to maintain safety and efficiency throughout the NAS. It is Albuquerque Center's position that with proper coordination between the FAA and the using agencies, procedures can be developed that would

result in a minimal adverse impact on non-participating aircraft operations. Albuquerque Center concurs with the development of the proposed Playas Temporary MOA (FAA 2019a).

3.1.3.1.5 Private Property

Proposed PR training sites on private property would be subject to the terms of an agreement between the USAF and the person or entity with real property ownership and rights to the subject property. Minimizing impacts from flight operations would be addressed in these agreements which would be site specific and consider adjacent land use, terrain, and obstacles. Section 3.1.2.4 addresses elements of a successful private property agreement.

The airspace overlying these proposed sites is compatible with the PR training and is primarily Classes E and G. RAs and MOAs also overlie some of the land. A review of satellite imagery dated June 2017 (Google Earth Pro 2019) shows single-family housing to the west of the proposed PR training sites HLZs 5, 6, and 7. The proximity of this housing should be addressed in any agreement. The remainder of the sites are located on or adjacent to airports or are in remote, less populated areas.

Adverse impacts to airspace management would be short term and negligible due to the planning and preparation associated with advance airspace coordination and publishing the Air Tasking Order. The number of sites potentially available facilitates site selection to minimize adverse impacts during the proposed training period.

3.1.3.2 No-Action Alternative

Annual aircraft sorties under the baseline/No-Action Alternative would total 3,894. Airspace previously analyzed to support rescue training activities would continue to be scheduled and used. The No-Action Alternative would continue to support training events in compliance with existing military service-specific guidance and FAA agreements and regulations. There would be no significant impacts to airspace in the ROI and airspace management. However, training disadvantages would exist due to airspace management options under the No-Action Alternative. The overall volume of airspace available to support PR training and exercises would be limited, as would scheduled tactical time in the airspace. There would also be fewer options for access to airspace with attributes that produce more realistic and relevant training, e.g., terrain features underlying the airspace or operational authorizations for weapons employment.

3.2 AIR QUALITY

3.2.1 Definition of Resource

Air quality in any given location is defined by the concentration of various pollutants in the atmosphere. Air quality is determined by the type and amount of pollutants emitted into the atmosphere, the size and topography of the air basin, and the prevailing meteorological conditions. The significance of a pollutant's concentration is determined by comparing it to Federal and/or state ambient air quality standards. The federal Clean Air Act (CAA), 42 U.S.C. Sections 7401–7671(q) provides that emission sources must comply with the air quality standards and regulations that have been established by federal and state regulatory agencies. These standards and regulations focus on (1) the maximum allowable ambient pollutant concentrations, and (2) the maximum allowable emissions from individual sources.

Criteria Pollutants and National Ambient Air Quality Standards. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) established the federal standards for the permissible levels of certain pollutants in the at2019cmosphere. National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) have been established for six criteria pollutants as summarized in Table 3.2-1: ozone (O_3); nitrogen dioxide (NO_2); particulate matter equal to or less than 10 microns in aerodynamic diameter (PM_{10}) and particulate matter equal to or less than 2.5 microns in aerodynamic diameter ($PM_{2.5}$); carbon monoxide (CO); sulfur dioxide (SO_2); and lead (Pb). O_3 is a secondary pollutant formed in the atmosphere by photochemical reactions of previously emitted pollutants, or precursors. The O_3 precursors are oxides of nitrogen (NO_x) and volatile organic compounds (VOCs). States may either adopt the NAAQS or establish their own more stringent standards. Arizona, New Mexico, Nevada, and California have all adopted the NAAQS to regulate air pollution levels. However, the States of California and New Mexico also implement more stringent standards on several pollutants such as CO. However, the more stringent State Ambient Air Quality Standards are not relevant to federal actions.

Areas that meet the NAAQS standard for a criteria pollutant are designated as being "in attainment" while areas where criteria pollutant levels exceed the NAAQS are designated as "nonattainment." A maintenance area is a former nonattainment area that has recently been re-designated as an attainment area. However, during the maintenance period, most of the CAA rules for a nonattainment area are still applicable to a maintenance area. In general, an attainment area is considered to have a good ambient air quality condition.

Clean Air Act Conformity. Title 40 CFR 93, General Conformity, requires federal actions to conform to any State Implementation Plan approved or promulgated under Section 110 of the CAA. The general conformity rule (GCR) applicability analysis does apply to the Proposed Action since many of the counties within the four states where the proposed PR training sites are located are in either a nonattainment or a maintenance area for certain criteria pollutants. Therefore, the annual nonattainment or maintenance pollutant emissions from the Proposed Action are required to be quantified and compared with applicable *de minimis* levels as summarized in Table 3.2-2. If the annual levels are below the corresponding *de minimis* thresholds, no formal GCR determination would be required.

Table 3.2-1. National and State Ambient Air Quality Standards

Pollutant	Averaging Time	Federal/Arizona/ Nevada Standards		California Standards[c][d]	New Mexico Standards
		Primary[a]	Secondary[b]		
CO	8 hours	9 ppm (10 mg/m^3)	None	9 ppm (10 mg/m^3)	8.7 ppm
	1 hour	35 ppm (40 mg/m^3)		20 ppm (23 mg/m^3)	13.1 ppm
NO_2	Annual Arithmetic Mean	0.053 ppm (100 µg/m^3)	Same as Primary	0.030 ppm (57 µg/m^3)	0.05 ppm
	1 hour	0.1 ppm (188 µg/m^3)	None	0.18 ppm (339 µg/m^3)	--
	24 hours	--	--	--	0.1 ppm
O_3	8 hours	0.07 ppm (137 µg/m^3)	None	0.070 ppm (137 µg/m^3)	0.07 ppm
	1 hour	--	--	0.09 ppm (180 µg/m^3)	--
Pb	30-day average	--	--	1.5 µg/m^3	--
	Rolling three-month average	0.15 µg/m^3	Same as Primary	--	0.15 µg/m^3
PM_{10}	Annual Geometric Mean	--	--	20 µg/m^3	--
	24 hours	150 µg/m^3	Same as Primary	50 µg/m^3	150 µg/m^3
$PM_{2.5}$	Annual Arithmetic Mean	12 µg/m^3	15 µg/m^3	12 µg/m^3	12 µg/m^3 [Primary]; 15 µg/m^3 [Secondary]

Table 3.2-1. National and State Ambient Air Quality Standards

Pollutant	Averaging Time	Federal/Arizona/ Nevada Standards		California Standards[c][d]	New Mexico Standards
		Primary[a]	Secondary[b]		
	24 hours	35 µg/m^3	Same as Primary	--	35 µg/m^3
SO_2	Annual Arithmetic Mean	0.03 ppm (for certain areas)[e]	None	--	0.02 ppm
	24 hours	0.14 ppm (for certain areas)[e]	--	0.04 ppm (105 µg/m^3)	0.1 ppm
	3 hours	--	0.5 ppm (1,300 µg/m^3)	--	0.5 ppm (1,300 µg/m^3)
	1 hour	0.075 ppm (196 µg/m^3)	--	0.25 ppm (655 µg/m^3)	--

Notes:

(a) Primary Standards: The levels of air quality necessary, with an adequate margin of safety, to protect the public health. Each state must attain the primary standards no later than three years after that state's implementation plan is approved by USEPA.

(b) Secondary Standards: The levels of air quality necessary to protect the public welfare from any known or anticipated adverse effects of a pollutant. Each state must attain the secondary standards within a "reasonable time" after USEPA approves the implementation plan.

(c) Standards, other than for O_3 and those based upon annual averages, are not to be exceeded more than once a year. The O_3 standard is attained when the expected number of days per calendar year with maximum hourly average concentrations above the standard is equal to or less than one.

(d) Concentrations are expressed first in units in which they were promulgated. Equivalent units are provided in the second column.

(e) On June 2, 2010, a new one-hour SO_2 standard was established and the existing 24-hour and annual primary standards were revoked. To attain the one-hour national standard, the three-year average of the annual 99th percentile of the one-hour daily maximum concentrations at each site must not exceed 75 ppb. The 1971 SO_2 national standards (24-hour and annual) remain in effect until one year after an area is designated for the 2010 standard, except that in areas designated nonattainment for the 1971 standards, the 1971 standards remain in effect until implementation plans to attain or maintain the 2010 standards are approved.

"--" – The standard does not apply.
µg/m^3 – micrograms per cubic meter
mg/m^3 – milligrams per cubic meter
ppm – parts per million

Sources: CARB 2016; Nevada Division of Environmental Protection 2019a; USEPA 2012, 2019b.

Table 3.2-2. *De Minimis* Emission Levels for Criteria Air Pollutants

Pollutant	Nonattainment Designation	Tons/Year
O_3*	Serious	50
	Severe	25
	Extreme	10
	Other nonattainment or maintenance areas outside O_3 transport region	100
	Marginal and moderate nonattainment areas inside O_3 transport region	50/100**
CO	All	100
SO_2	All	100
Pb	All	25
NO_2	All	100

Table 3.2-2. *De Minimis* Emission Levels for Criteria Air Pollutants

Pollutant	Nonattainment Designation	Tons/Year
PM_{10}	Moderate	100
	Serious	70
$PM_{2.5}$***	All	100

Notes:
* Applies to O_3precursors –VOCs and NO_X.
** VOC/NO_X
*** Applies to $PM_{2.5}$ and its precursors.
CO – carbon monoxide
NO_2 – nitrogen dioxide
O_3 – ozone
Pb – lead
PM_{10} – particulate matter equal to or less than 10 microns in aerodynamic diameter
$PM_{2.5}$ – particulate matter equal to or less than 2.5 microns in aerodynamic diameter
SO_2 – sulfur dioxide
Source: 40 CFR 6, 51, and 93.

The USAF has developed an automated screening tool known as the Air Conformity Applicability Model (ACAM) to perform a simplified GCR applicability analysis for most USAF proposed projects. This model can be used for predicting air emissions from partial sources under the Proposed Action.

ACAM is used in conjunction with other USAF guideline documents to identify proposed actions and alternatives which would likely result in no or minimal emission increases, and those actions which may result in no or minimal emission increases, and those actions which may require further air quality analysis and undergo a GCR determination. ACAM calculates criteria pollutants, hazardous air pollutants (HAPs), and greenhouse gas (GHG) for proposed USAF action while requiring minimal inputs from the user. The resultant calculations are entered into standardized reports that follow the requirements for the USAF Record of Conformity Analysis reporting format.

While the GCR *de minimis* thresholds are intended to be used to perform an applicability analysis, they can also be used as a general indicator for air quality NEPA assessments. Given the GCR *de minimis* threshold values (provided in Table 6-1, General Conformity De Minimis Thresholds, in the Air Force Air Quality Environmental Impact Analysis Process [EIAP] Guide – Fundamentals, Volume 1 of 2 [AFCEC 2017]) are the maximum net change an action can acceptably emit in nonattainment and maintenance areas, these threshold values would also be a conservative indicator that an action's emissions within an attainment area would also be acceptable.

Hazardous Air Pollutants. In addition to the criteria pollutants discussed above, non-criteria toxic pollutants, called HAPs, are also regulated under the CAA. USEPA has identified a total 187 HAPs known or suspected to cause health effects in small doses. HAPs are emitted by a wide range of man-made and naturally occurring sources including combustion mobile and stationary sources. However, unlike the NAAQS for criteria pollutants, federal ambient air quality standards do not exist for non-criteria pollutants.

The HAPs emitted from mobile sources such as aircraft operations under the Proposed Action are called Mobile Source Air Toxics, which include benzene, aldehydes, 1,3-butadiene, and a class of compounds known as polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons. According to findings from Select Source Materials and Annotated Bibliography on the Topic of Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs) Associated with Aircraft, Airports, and Aviation (FAA 2003), the FAA concluded that neither aircraft nor airports meet the definitions of the source types that are regulated under CAA Section 112, "Hazardous Air Pollutants."

Therefore, HAPs were not evaluated further in this EA. This is justified because aircraft emissions of HAPs are unlikely to reach levels considered significant below the mixing height and would not create health risks to humans living adjacent to airfields or underneath airspace in which these aircraft operate.

GHG Emissions. GHGs are compounds that contribute to the greenhouse effect. The greenhouse effect is a natural phenomenon where gases trap heat within the surface-troposphere (lowest portion of the earth's atmosphere) system, causing heating at the surface of the earth. The primary long-lived GHGs directly emitted by human activities are carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, and sulfur hexafluoride.

To estimate global warming potential (GWP), all GHGs are expressed relative to a reference gas, CO_2, which is assigned a GWP equal to 1. All six GHGs are multiplied by their GWP and the results are added to calculate the total equivalent emissions of CO_2 (CO_2e). This EA considers CO_2e as the representative GHG emission.

3.2.2 Affected Environment

The ROI for the air quality analysis includes the existing Air Quality Control Regions that surround the proposed PR training sites within four states.

The existing air quality conditions within the ROI at those proposed PR training sites over the areas encompassing four states to be affected by the Proposed Action are reflected by the current status of NAAQS attainment.

3.2.2.1 Department of Defense Property

The current air quality designations for the counties where the DoD property is used for the proposed PR training activities are summarized in Table 3.2-3.

Table 3.2-3. Attainment Condition for Proposed PR Training Sites on DoD Property

County, State	# of Sites	Attainment Status	GCR *De Minimis*/NEPA Assessment Indicator (tons per year)
Cochise, AZ	7	Attainment for all pollutants	100
Coconino, AZ	11	Attainment for all pollutants	100
Maricopa, AZ	15	Nonattainment: serious PM_{10}, marginal O_3 Maintenance: CO Attainment: other pollutants	PM_{10}: 70 NOx, VOC, and CO: 100 Other: 100

Table 3.2-3. Attainment Condition for Proposed PR Training Sites on DoD Property			
County, State	**# of Sites**	**Attainment Status**	**GCR *De Minimis*/NEPA Assessment Indicator (tons per year)**
Pima, AZ	3	Nonattainment: moderate PM_{10} Maintenance: CO Attainment: other pollutants	PM_{10} and CO: 100 Other: 100
Pinal, AZ	2	Nonattainment: moderate PM_{10} Maintenance: SO_2 Attainment: other pollutants	PM_{10} and SO_2: 100 Other: 100
Imperial, CA	1	Nonattainment: moderate $PM_{2.5}$, serious PM_{10}, marginal O_3 Attainment: other pollutants	PM_{10}: 70 NOx, VOC, and $PM_{2.5}$: 100 Other: 100
Los Angeles, CA	2	Nonattainment: extreme O_3 Maintenance: PM_{10}, NO_2, CO Attainment: other pollutants	NOx and VOC: 10 PM_{10}, NO_2, and CO: 100 Other: 100
Riverside, CA	1	Nonattainment: extreme O_3, moderate $PM_{2.5}$ Maintenance: PM_{10}, NO_2, CO Attainment: other pollutants	NOx and VOC: 10 PM_{10}, NO_2, and CO: 100 Other: 100
San Diego, CA	7	Nonattainment: moderate O_3 Maintenance: CO Attainment: other pollutants	NOx, VOC, and CO: 100 Other: 100
Clark, NV	1	Nonattainment: marginal O_3 Maintenance: PM_{10} and CO Attainment: other pollutants	NOx, VOC, PM_{10}, and CO: 100 Other: 100
Otero, NM	1	Attainment for all pollutants	100
Roosevelt, NM	1	Attainment for all pollutants	100
Sierra, NM	2	Attainment for all pollutants	100
Socorro County, NM	2	Attainment for all pollutants	100

CO – carbon monoxide
NO_2 – nitrogen dioxide
NOx – oxides of nitrogen
O_3 – ozone
PM_{10} – particulate matter equal to or less than 10 microns in aerodynamic diameter
$PM_{2.5}$ – particulate matter equal to or less than 2.5 microns in aerodynamic diameter
SO_2 – sulfur dioxide
VOC – volatile organic compound
Source: USEPA 2019c.

3.2.2.2 U.S. Forest Service or Other Federal Land

The current air quality designations for the counties where USFS and other federal land is used for the proposed PR training activities are summarized in Table 3.2-4.

Table 3.2-4. Attainment Condition for Proposed PR Training Sites on USFS or Other Federal Land			
County, State	**# of Sites**	**Attainment Status**	**GCR *De Minimis*/NEPA Assessment Indicator (tons per year)**
Cochise, AZ	5	Attainment for all pollutants	100
Coconino, AZ	13	Attainment for all pollutants	100

Table 3.2-4. Attainment Condition for Proposed PR Training Sites on USFS or Other Federal Land			
County, State	**# of Sites**	**Attainment Status**	**GCR *De Minimis*/NEPA Assessment Indicator (tons per year)**
Gila, AZ	3	Maintenance: PM_{10} Attainment: other pollutants	PM_{10}: 100 Other: 100
Graham, AZ	1	Attainment for all pollutants	100
Greenlee, AZ	4	Attainment for all pollutants	100
Maricopa, AZ	2	Nonattainment: serious PM_{10}, marginal O_3 Maintenance: CO Attainment: other pollutants	PM_{10}: 70 NOx, VOC, and CO: 100 Other: 100
Navajo, AZ	1	Attainment for all pollutants	100
Pima, AZ	2	Nonattainment: moderate PM_{10} Maintenance: CO Attainment: other pollutants	PM_{10} and CO: 100 Other: 100
Pinal, AZ	1	Nonattainment: moderate PM_{10} Maintenance: SO_2 Attainment: other pollutants	PM_{10} and SO_2: 100 Other: 100
Santa Cruz, AZ	4	Attainment for all pollutants	100
Yavapai, AZ	1	Attainment for all pollutants	100
Lincoln, NV	1	Attainment for all pollutants	100
Catron, NM	10	Attainment for all pollutants	100

CO – carbon monoxide
NOx – oxides of nitrogen
O_3 – ozone
PM_{10} – particulate matter equal to or less than 10 microns in aerodynamic diameter
SO_2 – sulfur dioxide
VOC – volatile organic compound
Source: USEPA 2019c.

3.2.2.3 Other Land (Municipal, City, County, State, or Tribal)

The current air quality designations for the counties where other land (municipal, city, county, state, or tribal) is used for the proposed PR training activities are summarized in Table 3.2-5.

Table 3.2-5. Attainment Condition for Proposed PR Training Sites on Other Land (Municipal City, County, State, or Tribal)			
County, State	**# of Sites**	**Attainment Status**	**GCR *De Minimis*/NEPA Assessment Indicator (tons per year)**
Apache, AZ	3	Attainment for all pollutants	100
Cochise, AZ	9	Attainment for all pollutants	100
Coconino, AZ	6	Attainment for all pollutants	100
Pima, AZ	17	Nonattainment: moderate PM_{10} Maintenance: CO Attainment: other pollutants	PM_{10} and CO: 100 Other: 100
Pinal, AZ	3	Nonattainment: moderate PM_{10} Maintenance: SO_2 Attainment: other pollutants	PM_{10} and SO_2: 100 Other: 100

Table 3.2-5. Attainment Condition for Proposed PR Training Sites on Other Land (Municipal City, County, State, or Tribal)			
County, State	**# of Sites**	**Attainment Status**	**GCR *De Minimis*/NEPA Assessment Indicator (tons per year)**
Gila County, AZ	3	Maintenance: PM_{10} Attainment: other pollutants	PM_{10}: 100
Graham, AZ	1	Attainment for all pollutants	100
Maricopa, AZ	2	Nonattainment: serious PM_{10}, marginal O_3 Maintenance: CO Attainment: other pollutants	PM_{10}: 70 NOx, VOC, and CO: 100 Other: 100
Mohave, AZ	2	Attainment for all pollutants	100
Navajo, AZ	2	Attainment for all pollutants	100
Santa Cruz, AZ	2	Attainment for all pollutants	100
Yavapai, AZ	1	Attainment for all pollutants	100
Yuma, AZ	1	Nonattainment: moderate PM_{10} Attainment: other pollutants	PM_{10}: 100 Other: 100
Clark, NV	1	Nonattainment: marginal O_3 Maintenance: PM_{10} and CO Attainment: other pollutants	NOx, VOC, PM_{10}, and CO: 100 Other: 100
Hidalgo, NM	2	Attainment for all pollutants	100

CO – carbon monoxide
NOx – oxides of nitrogen
O_3 – ozone
PM_{10} – particulate matter equal to or less than 10 microns in aerodynamic diameter
SO_2 – sulfur dioxide
VOC – volatile organic compound
Source: USEPA 2019c.

3.2.2.3.1 Activation of Playas Temporary MOA

The Playas Temporary MOA is located within Hidalgo and Grant counties, NM, an attainment area for all criteria pollutants.

3.2.2.4 Private Property

The current air quality designations for the counties where private property is used for the proposed PR training activities are summarized in Table 3.2-6.

Table 3.2-6. Attainment Condition for Proposed PR Training Sites on Private Property			
County, State	**# of Sites**	**Attainment Status**	**GCR *De Minimis*/NEPA Assessment Indicator (tons per year)**
Coconino, AZ	16	Attainment for all pollutants	100
Greenlee, AZ	1	Attainment for all pollutants	100
Maricopa, AZ	1	Nonattainment: serious PM_{10}, marginal O_3 Maintenance: CO Attainment: other pollutants	PM_{10}: 70 NOx, VOC, and CO: 100 Other: 100

Table 3.2-6. Attainment Condition for Proposed PR Training Sites on Private Property			
County, State	**# of Sites**	**Attainment Status**	**GCR *De Minimis*/NEPA Assessment Indicator (tons per year)**
Pima, AZ	4	Nonattainment: moderate PM_{10} Maintenance: CO Attainment: other pollutants	PM_{10} and CO: 100 Other: 100
Santa Cruz, AZ	2	Attainment for all pollutants	100
CO – carbon monoxide NOx – oxides of nitrogen O_3 – ozone PM_{10} – particulate matter equal to or less than 10 microns in aerodynamic diameter VOC – volatile organic compound Source: USEPA 2019c.			

3.2.3 Environmental Consequences

This section discusses the potential effects of the Proposed Action on air quality within the affected counties where a PR mission is originated (i.e., Davis-Monthan AFB) and a training site is proposed. Since many proposed PR training sites are located in a NAAQS nonattainment or maintenance area, the analysis used the applicable CAA GCR *de minimis* thresholds as discussed and summarized in Section 3.2 of this EA as an indicator of potential significant impact as a result of implementing the Proposed Action. While the GCR *de minimis* thresholds are used to perform an applicability analysis for a nonattainment or maintenance area, they can also be used as a general indicator for air quality NEPA assessments. Per the Air Force Air Quality Environmental Impact Analysis Process (EIAP) Guide – Fundamentals, Volume 1 of 2 (AFCEC 2017), the maximum net change an action can acceptably emit in nonattainment and maintenance areas under the GCR could also be a conservative indicator that an action's emissions within an attainment area would also be acceptable. Therefore, for those sites in attainment areas, the maximum allowed threshold of 100 tons per year is assumed as the significance indicator.

Although air pollutant emissions occur during all phases of aircraft operation (landing and takeoff, idling, and in-flight), only those emissions emitted in the lower atmosphere's mixing layer have the potential to result in ground-level ambient air quality impacts. The mixing layer is the air layer extending from ground level up to the point at which the vertical mixing of pollutants decreases significantly. USEPA recommends that a default mixing layer of 3,000 feet be used in aircraft emission calculations (USEPA 1992). Consistent with this recommendation, aircraft emissions released above 3,000 feet were not included in the estimate.

The methodology for estimating PR training-related aircraft, airfield ground support equipment, and on-road ground vehicle emissions follows the procedures established by the USAF as provided in Air Emissions Guide for Air Force Mobile Sources (USAF 2018a). Aircraft engines operational types include arrival, departures, climb out, pattern flight that includes touch and go operations, and engine maintenance run-ups including helicopter hovering. Ground support equipment at an airfield for each aircraft type associated with each sortie (i.e., an operational flight by one aircraft, from take-off to landing) include generator, air compressor, heater, test stand, air conditioner, light cart, etc. PR training ground vehicles used around HLZs would also generate air emissions. The applicable emissions factors under various engine operational modes

and associated times in modes during each sortie or around a proposed PR training site were obtained from the same guide. Ground vehicle emissions, including fugitive dust emissions with potential to emit during PR training activities, include those from tactical vehicles used for on-base training on a daily basis and for twice a month off-base training, and trucks particularly used for Large Force training traveling between Davis-Monthan AFB and Playas and/or BMGR PR training sites.

The USAF ACAM model developed based on the 2018 guideline was first used for predicting emissions from all sources that are available in the model including most of fixed wing aircraft, ground support equipment, and on-road ground training vehicles. For on-road ground training vehicles, the emission factors for non-road vehicle types available in the ACAM were conservatively used. The emissions from remaining sources such as helicopters were then estimated using the data inputs and procedures detailed in the same USAF 2018 guideline document, Air Emissions Guide for Air Force Mobile Sources (USAF 2018a).

Detailed emissions estimates can be found in Appendix D of this EA.

3.2.3.1 Proposed Action

Under the Proposed Action, changes would occur in PR-related aircraft types and sorties at Davis-Monthan AFB as shown in Table 3.2-7 and subsequently would affect the low altitude training sorties below 3,000 feet altitude at proposed PR training sites. Thus, potential air quality impacts are expected to result from the anticipated increase in PR training missions, particularly around proposed PR training sites considered in the EA.

The operational impact analysis for air quality for the Proposed Action is based upon the net increase of aircraft, ground support equipment at airfields, and training vehicle and truck operations over the baseline conditions. Both baseline and proposed aircraft flight operational conditions were established through intensive interviews with the airfield manager, pilots, and PR schedule personnel.

Table 3.2-7. Proposed Annual PR Sorties at Davis-Monthan AFB

Aircraft	Proposed Combined Sorties	Baseline/ No Action Sorties	Change in Sorties
AV-8	80	--	80
A-10	1,480	1,854	-374
EC-130H	80	--	80
HC-130	660	736	-76
F-15	80	156	204
F-16	80		
F-18	40		
F-22	80		
F-35	80		
HH-60	2,140	1,148	992
AH-1	80	--	80
UH-1	160	--	160
CH-47	120	--	120
CH-53	80	--	80

Table 3.2-7. Proposed Annual PR Sorties at Davis-Monthan AFB			
Aircraft	**Proposed Combined Sorties**	**Baseline/ No Action Sorties**	**Change in Sorties**
CV/MV-22	160	--	160
KC-135	40	--	40
MQ-1 or MQ-9	40	--	40
MC-12	40	--	40
F-21 (Columbian Fighter)	20	--	20
TOTAL	5,540	3,894	1,646
Source: USAF 2018-2019.			

Given the airspace constraints for coordinating Large Force training, the biannual events with sorties as presented in Table 3.2-8 could only feasibly be conducted at Playas and BMGR ranges. In the analysis, the low altitude emissions that are below 3,000 feet altitude as part of Large Force training were calculated assuming both annual events would occur within one of these two ranges.

Table 3.2-8. Proposed Annual Aircraft PR Sorties			
Aircraft	**Proposed Sorties**	**Red Flag Large Force Sorties**	**Medium and Small Force Sorties**
AV-8	80	80	--
A-10	1,480	160	1,320
EC-130H	80	80	--
HC-130	660	80	580
F-15	80	80	--
F-16	80	80	--
F-18	40	40	--
F-22	80	80	--
F-35	80	80	--
HH-60	2,140	80	2,060
AH-1	80	80	40
UH-1	120	80	40
CH-47	120	80	40
CH-53	80	80	--
CV/MV-22	160	80	80
KC-135	40	40	--
MQ-1 or MQ-9	40	40	--
MC-12	40	40	--
F-21 (Columbian Fighter)	20	20	--
TOTAL	5,540	1,380	4,160
Source: USAF 2018-2019.			

For Medium and Small Force training, although the PR training activities have been routinely conducted in the region initiated at Davis-Monthan AFB and other airfields to a lesser extent, it was conservatively assumed that within a specific year, the entire PR training sorties excluding those associated with Large Force training could occur at any one of the proposed PR training sites, including both existing and proposed new sites, within four states with the below breakdowns:

- Arizona: 80 percent
- New Mexico: 10 percent
- California: five percent
- Nevada: five percent

In this way, the maximum potential of PR training emissions around either an existing or a new site is conservatively predicted to be the same for all within a specific state.

As explained in Section 3.7 of this EA, for each scale of training (Large Force, Medium Force, and Small Force), the unit based low altitude training sortie aircraft type, time in mode, and number of patterns around an individual LZ/DZ/HLZ would essentially remain the same, with an exception of helicopter pattern flight that is double for the Medium and Small Force training as compared to Large Force training at an HLZ. The conservative annual criteria pollutant and GHG emissions from aircraft, airfield ground support equipment, and ground vehicles with potential to emit around airfields and training sites under the Proposed Action were predicted and are summarized in Tables 3.2-9 and 3.2-10 for operation of aircraft including airfield ground support equipment and ground vehicles, respectively. Table 3.2-11 presents the total changes in emissions associated with the Proposed Action.

Table 3.2-9. Net Change in PR Training Annual Aircraft Emissions

PR Training Type	Location	NOx (tons)	SOx (tons)	CO (tons)	VOC (tons)	PM_{10} (tons)	$PM_{2.5}$ (tons)	CO2e (tons)
Sortie Origination	Davis-Monthan AFB	-2.6	0.5	21.8	5.9	-0.4	0.0	1,876.5
Sortie Origination	Other Airfields Combined	8.2	0.9	17.8	4.1	1.4	1.3	2,142.3
Large Force at HLZ/DZ	Playas Temporary MOA and/or BMGR for Red Flag-Rescue	13.4	1.7	15.3	3.1	2.1	1.1	5,090.3
Medium and Small Force at HLZ/DZ	Other Arizona Sites Combined	23.6	2.7	37.7	6.2	5.5	2.0	8,189.9
Medium and Small Force at HLZ/DZ	New Mexico	2.9	0.3	4.7	0.8	0.7	0.3	1,023.7
Medium and Small Force at HLZ/DZ	California	1.5	0.2	2.4	0.4	0.3	0.1	511.9

Table 3.2-9. Net Change in PR Training Annual Aircraft Emissions

PR Training Type	Location	NOx (tons)	SOx (tons)	CO (tons)	VOC (tons)	PM_{10} (tons)	$PM_{2.5}$ (tons)	CO2e (tons)
Medium and Small Force at HLZ/DZ	Nevada	1.5	0.2	2.4	0.4	0.3	0.1	511.9

CO – carbon monoxide
CO_2e – total equivalent emissions of CO_2
DZ – Drop Zone
HLZ – Helicopter Landing Zone
NOx – oxides of nitrogen
PM_{10} – particulate matter equal to or less than 10 microns in aerodynamic diameter
$PM_{2.5}$ – particulate matter equal to or less than 2.5 microns in aerodynamic diameter
SOx – sulfur oxide
VOC – volatile organic compound

See Appendix D of this EA for detailed emissions data.

Table 3.2-10. Total PR Training Ground Vehicle Annual Emissions

PR Training Type	Location	NOx (tons)	SOx (tons)	CO (tons)	VOC (tons)	PM_{10} (tons)	$PM_{2.5}$ (tons)	CO2e (tons)
On Base	Davis-Monthan AFB	7.8	0.0	9.3	1.4	0.3	0.3	2,269.8
On Base	Other Airfields Combined	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Large Force at HLZ/DZ	Playas Temporary MOA and/or BMGR for Red Flag-Rescue	10.1	0.0	13.8	2.2	0.3	0.3	3,769.10
Medium and Small Force at HLZ/DZ	Other Arizona Sites Combined	1.6	0.0	2.8	0.4	0.1	0.1	547.2
Medium and Small Force at HLZ/DZ	New Mexico	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	68.4
Medium and Small Force at HLZ/DZ	California	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.2
Medium and Small Force at HLZ/DZ	Nevada	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.2

CO – carbon monoxide
CO_2e – total equivalent emissions of CO_2
DZ – Drop Zone
HLZ – Helicopter Landing Zone
NOx – oxides of nitrogen
PM_{10} – particulate matter equal to or less than 10 microns in aerodynamic diameter
$PM_{2.5}$ – particulate matter equal to or less than 2.5 microns in aerodynamic diameter
SOx – sulfur oxide
VOC – volatile organic compound

See Appendix D of this EA for detailed emissions data.

Table 3.2-11. Total Net Change in PR Training Annual Emissions								
PR Training Type	**Location**	**NOx (tons)**	**SOx (tons)**	**CO (tons)**	**VOC (tons)**	**PM_{10} (tons)**	**$PM_{2.5}$ (tons)**	**CO2e (tons)**
On Base	Davis-Monthan AFB	5.2	0.5	31.1	7.3	-0.1	0.3	4,146.3
On Base	Other Airfields Combined	8.2	0.9	17.8	4.1	1.4	1.3	2,142.3
Large Force at HLZ/DZ	Playas Temporary MOA and/or BMGR for Red Flag-Rescue	23.5	1.7	29.1	5.3	2.4	1.4	8,859.4
Medium and Small Force at HLZ/DZ	Other Arizona Sites Combined	25.2	2.7	40.5	6.6	5.6	2.1	8,737.1
Medium and Small Force at HLZ/DZ	New Mexico	3.1	0.3	5.1	0.8	0.7	0.3	1092.1
Medium and Small Force at HLZ/DZ	California	1.6	0.2	2.6	0.4	0.3	0.1	546.1
Medium and Small Force at HLZ/DZ	Nevada	1.6	0.2	2.6	0.4	0.3	0.1	546.1

CO – carbon monoxide
CO_2e – total equivalent emissions of CO_2
DZ – Drop Zone
HLZ – Helicopter Landing Zone
NOx – oxides of nitrogen
PM_{10} – particulate matter equal to or less than 10 microns in aerodynamic diameter
$PM_{2.5}$ – particulate matter equal to or less than 2.5 microns in aerodynamic diameter
SOx – sulfur oxide
VOC – volatile organic compound

See Appendix D for detailed emissions data.

3.2.3.1.1 Department of Defense Property

Within each of the proposed DoD sites, as shown in Table 3.2-12, the PR training operational annual emissions would not result in any exceedances of:

- The applicable GCR *de minimis* threshold within the counties that are designated as either nonattainment or maintenance area for a criteria pollutant; or
- The NEPA assessment indicator of 100 tons per year limit within the attainment counties for a criteria pollutant.

Table 3.2-12. DoD Property Training Site Net Emission Increase Evaluation			
County, State	**Attainment Status**	**GCR *De Minimis*/ NEPA Assessment Indicator (tons per year)**	**Exceeding GCR *De Minimis* or NEPA Assessment Indicator**
Cochise, AZ	Attainment for all pollutants	100	No
Coconino, AZ	Attainment for all pollutants	100	No

Table 3.2-12. DoD Property Training Site Net Emission Increase Evaluation			
County, State	**Attainment Status**	**GCR *De Minimis*/ NEPA Assessment Indicator (tons per year)**	**Exceeding GCR *De Minimis* or NEPA Assessment Indicator**
Maricopa, AZ	Nonattainment: serious PM_{10}, marginal O_3 Maintenance: CO Attainment: other pollutants	PM_{10}: 70 NOx, VOC, and CO: 100 Other: 100	No
Pima, AZ	Nonattainment: moderate PM_{10} Maintenance: CO Attainment: other pollutants	PM_{10} and CO: 100 Other: 100	No
Pinal, AZ	Nonattainment: moderate PM_{10} Maintenance: SO_2 Attainment: other pollutants	PM_{10} and SO_2: 100 Other: 100	No
Imperial, CA	Nonattainment: moderate $PM_{2.5}$, serious PM_{10}, marginal ozone Attainment: other pollutants	PM_{10}: 70 NOx, VOC, and $PM_{2.5}$: 100 Other: 100	No
Los Angeles, CA	Nonattainment: extreme O_3 Maintenance: PM_{10}, NO_2, CO Attainment: other pollutants	NOx and VOC: 10 PM_{10}, NO_2, and CO: 100 Other: 100	No
Riverside, CA	Nonattainment: extreme O_3, moderate $PM_{2.5}$ Maintenance: PM_{10}, NO_2, CO Attainment: other pollutants	NOx and VOC: 10 PM_{10}, NO_2, and CO: 100 Other: 100	No
San Diego, CA	Nonattainment: moderate O_3 Maintenance: CO Attainment: other pollutants.	NOx, VOC, and CO: 100 Other: 100	No
Clark, NV	Nonattainment: marginal O_3 Maintenance: PM_{10} and CO Attainment: other pollutants	NOx, VOC, PM_{10}, and CO: 100 Other: 100	No
Otero, NM	Attainment for all pollutants	100	No
Roosevelt, NM	Attainment for all pollutants	100	No
Sierra, NM	Attainment for all pollutants	100	No
Socorro, NM	Attainment for all pollutants	100	No

CO – carbon monoxide
GCR – general conformity rule
NOx – oxides of nitrogen
PM_{10} – particulate matter equal to or less than 10 microns in aerodynamic diameter
$PM_{2.5}$ – particulate matter equal to or less than 2.5 microns in aerodynamic diameter
VOC – volatile organic compound
Sources: USEPA 2019c; Appendix D of this EA.

Therefore, the Proposed Action would result in a less than significant air quality impact at the proposed PR training sites on DoD property.

3.2.3.1.2 U.S. Forest Service or Other Federal Land

As summarized in Table 3.2-13, no exceedances of either GCR *de minimis* or NEPA assessment indicator were predicted at any of the proposed PR training sites on USFS or other federal land.

Therefore, the Proposed Action would result in a less than significant air quality impact at the proposed PR training sites on USFS or other federal land.

Table 3.2-13. USFS or Other Federal Land Training Site Net Emission Increase Evaluation

County, State	Attainment Status	GCR De Minimis/ NEPA Assessment Indicator (tons per year)	Exceeding GCR De Minimis or NEPA Assessment Indicator
Cochise, AZ	Attainment for all pollutants	100	No
Coconino, AZ	Attainment for all pollutants	100	No
Gila County, AZ	Maintenance: PM_{10} Attainment: other pollutants	PM_{10}: 100 Other: 100	No
Graham, AZ	Attainment for all pollutants	100	No
Greenlee, AZ	Attainment for all pollutants	100	No
Maricopa, AZ	Nonattainment: serious PM_{10}, marginal O_3 Maintenance: CO Attainment: other pollutants	PM_{10}: 70 NOx, VOC, and CO: 100 Other: 100	No
Navajo, AZ	Attainment for all pollutants	100	No
Pima, AZ	Nonattainment: moderate PM_{10} Maintenance: CO Attainment: other pollutants	PM_{10} and CO: 100 Other: 100	No
Pinal, AZ	Nonattainment: moderate PM_{10} Maintenance: SO_2 Attainment: other pollutants	PM_{10} and SO_2: 100 Other: 100	No
Santa Cruz, AZ	Attainment for all pollutants	100	No
Yavapai, AZ	Attainment for all pollutants	100	No
Lincoln, NV	Attainment for all pollutants	100	No
Catron, NM	Attainment for all pollutants	100	No

CO – carbon monoxide
GCR – general conformity rule
NOx – oxides of nitrogen
PM_{10} – particulate matter equal to or less than 10 microns in aerodynamic diameter
SO_2 – sulfur dioxide
VOC – volatile organic compound
Sources: USEPA 2019c; Appendix D of this EA.

3.2.3.1.3 Other Land (Municipal, City, County, State, or Tribal)

As summarized in Table 3.2-14, no exceedances of GCR *de minimis* threshold or NEPA assessment indicator were predicted at any of proposed PR training sites on other land (municipal, city, county, state, or tribal). Therefore, the Proposed Action would result in a less than significant air quality impact at the proposed PR training sites on other land.

Table 3.2-14. Other Land (Municipal, City, County, State, or Tribal) Training Site Net Emission Increase Evaluation			
County, State	**Attainment Status**	**GCR De Minimis/ NEPA Assessment Indicator (tons per year)**	**Exceeding GCR De Minimis or NEPA Assessment Indicator**
Apache, AZ	Attainment for all pollutants	100	No
Cochise, AZ	Attainment for all pollutants	100	No
Coconino, AZ	Attainment for all pollutants	100	No
Santa Cruz, AZ	Attainment for all pollutants	100	No
Gila County, AZ	Maintenance: PM_{10} Attainment: other pollutants	PM_{10}: 100 Other: 100	No
Graham, AZ	Attainment for all pollutants	100	No
Maricopa, AZ	Nonattainment: serious PM_{10}, marginal O_3 Maintenance: CO Attainment: other pollutants	PM_{10}: 70 NOx, VOC, and CO: 100 Other: 100	No
Mohave, AZ	Attainment for all pollutants	100	No
Navajo, AZ	Attainment for all pollutants	100	No
Pima, AZ	Nonattainment: moderate PM_{10} Maintenance: CO Attainment: other pollutants	PM_{10} and CO: 100 Other: 100	No
Pinal, AZ	Nonattainment: moderate PM_{10} Maintenance: SO_2 Attainment: other pollutants	PM_{10} and SO_2: 100 Other: 100	No
Santa Cruz, AZ	Attainment for all pollutants	100	No
Yavapai, AZ	Attainment for all pollutants	100	No
Yuma, AZ	Nonattainment: moderate PM_{10} Attainment: other pollutants	PM_{10}: 100 Other: 100	No
Clark, NV	Nonattainment: marginal O_3 Maintenance: PM_{10} and CO Attainment: other pollutants	NOx, VOC, PM_{10}, and CO: 100 Other: 100	No
Hidalgo, NM	Attainment for all pollutants	100	No

CO – carbon monoxide
GCR – general conformity rule
NOx – oxides of nitrogen
O_3 – ozone
PM_{10} – particulate matter equal to or less than 10 microns in aerodynamic diameter
SO_2 – sulfur dioxide
VOC – volatile organic compound
Sources: USEPA 2019c; Appendix D of this EA.

3.2.3.1.3.1 Activation of Playas Temporary MOA

The annual emissions within Hidalgo and Grant counties where the Playas Temporary MOA is located would be less than NEPA assessment indicator of 100 tons per year for all criteria pollutants. Therefore, the activation of the Playas Temporary MOA under the Proposed Action would result in a less than significant air quality impact.

3.2.3.1.4 Private Property

As summarized in Table 3.2-15, no exceedances of either GCR *de minimis* or NEPA assessment indicator were predicted at any of proposed PR training sites on private property. Therefore, the Proposed Action would result in a less than significant air quality impact at the proposed PR training sites on private property.

Table 3.2-15. Private Property Training Site Net Emission Increase Evaluation

County, State	Attainment Status	GCR De Minimis/ NEPA Assessment Indicator (tons per year)	Exceeding GCR De Minimis or NEPA Assessment Indicator
Coconino, AZ	Attainment for all pollutants	100	No
Greenlee, AZ	Attainment for all pollutants	100	No
Maricopa, AZ	Nonattainment: serious PM10, marginal O_3 Maintenance: CO Attainment: other pollutants	PM_{10}: 70 NOx, VOC, and CO: 100 Other: 100	No
Pima, AZ	Nonattainment: moderate PM_{10} Maintenance: CO Attainment: other pollutants	PM_{10} and CO: 100 Other: 100	No
Santa Cruz, AZ	Attainment for all pollutants	100	No

CO – carbon monoxide
GCR – general conformity rule
NOx – oxides of nitrogen
PM_{10} – particulate matter equal to or less than 10 microns in aerodynamic diameter
VOC – volatile organic compound
Sources: USEPA 2019c; Appendix D of this EA.

3.2.3.2 No-Action Alternative

Under the No-Action Alternative, PR forces would continue existing PR training activities (described previously in Section 3.2.1 of this EA) which have been approved under prior NEPA documents, and would comply with required minimization and operational constraints identified in these documents. Given this the No-Action Alternative would not result in a significant air quality impact.

3.3 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

3.3.1 Definition of Resource

Biological resources include both native and nonnative species of plants and wildlife in the project areas. For discussion purposes, these are divided into vegetation, wildlife, threatened and endangered species, and sensitive habitats. Human activity has altered portions of the natural environment at many of the proposed PR training sites through grading, paving, and construction of roads and buildings. Data sources for biological resources include information provided by Davis-Monthan AFB, Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP) for the BMGR (USAF 2018l), USFWS, Arizona Game and Fish Department (AZGFD), California Department of Fish and Wildlife, Nevada Department of Wildlife, and New Mexico Department of Game

and Fish. Species are presented in alphabetical order by common name and plants are presented in alphabetical order by scientific name.

Birds of Conservation Concern (BCCs) are identified by USFWS (2008) and are migratory and non-migratory bird species (beyond those already federally listed as threatened or endangered) that represent the highest conservation priorities. Golden eagle and bald eagle are not BCC but are protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA).

Sensitive habitats are areas that are considered for protection because of their ecological value. They include wetlands, critical habitat for protected species, plant communities of limited or unusual distribution, and important seasonal use areas for wildlife (e.g., migration routes, breeding areas, crucial summer/winter habitat).

Proposed PR training activities at San Clemente Island (and near waters) and Leon sites are equivalent to activities currently implemented by the Navy at these locations. Discussion of the terrestrial and marine biological resources at these proposed PR training sites are excluded from the descriptions that follow as they were extensively described and discussed in previous Navy environmental documents including Silver Strand Training Complex Environmental Impact Statement (Navy 2011), Southern California (SOCAL) Range Complex Environmental Impact Statement/Overseas Environmental Impact Statement (EIS/OEIS) (Navy 2008), and Hawaii-Southern California Training and Testing (HSTT) EIS/OEIS (Navy 2013, 2018b). Proposed PR training activities at these sites would be conducted under the authorizations provided in the following Biological Opinions:

- USFWS Biological Opinion for the SOCAL Range Complex (FWS-LA-09B0027-09F0040) (issued in 2008);
- USFWS Biological Opinion for the Silver Strand Training Complex (including San Clemente Island) (FWS-SDG-8B0503-09F0517) (issued in 2010);
- USFWS Biological Opinion for Phases II of the Navy's HSTT (FWS-SDG-13B0130-13I0187)
- USFWS Biological Opinion for Phases III of the Navy's HSTT (FWS-SDG-13B0130-13I0187-R001); and
- National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) National Marine Fisheries Biological Opinion on the Navy's HSTT and the National Marine Fisheries Service's Promulgation of Regulations Pursuant to the Marine Mammal Protection Act for the Navy to "Take" Marine Mammals Incidental to HSTT (December 2018).

Also, proposed PR training activities at White Sands Missile Range (WSMR) Otero Maneuver Area, WSMR Small Arms Range, WSMR Stallion Army Airfield, and WSMR Thurgood West Maneuver Area are equivalent to activities currently implemented by the U.S. Army at these locations. Discussion of the biological resources at these proposed PR training sites are excluded from the descriptions that follow as they were extensively described and discussed in previous U.S. Army environmental documents including Final Environmental Assessment, Network Integration Evaluation, White Sands Missile Range, New Mexico (White Sands Test Center Operations Office 2011); Final Environmental Impact Statement for Development and Implementation of Range-Wide Mission and Major Capabilities at White Sands Missile Range, New Mexico (White Sands Test Center Operations Office 2009), and White Sands Missile

Range Integrated Natural and Cultural Resources Management Plan and Environmental Assessment 2015-2019 (U.S. Army Garrison White Sands 2015). Proposed PR training activities at these sites would be conducted under the following authorizations and plans:

- USFWS Concurrence for Range-Wide Mission and Major Capabilities at White Sands Missile Range (Cons. #22420-2009-I-0087) issued on 24 September 2009.
- Endangered Species Management Plan for Todsen's Pennyroyal (*Hedeoma todsenni*) at White Sands Missile Range, New Mexico (2001).
- Endangered Species Management Plan for the Northern Aplomado Falcon (*Falco femoralis septentrionalis*) at White Sands Missile Range, New Mexico (2007).
- Cooperative Agreement for the Protection and Maintenance of the White Sands Pupfish, (1 May 2006).

3.3.2 Affected Environment

The ROI associated with biological resources encompasses the entire area within each of the 179 proposed PR training sites (as depicted in Appendix A), and may encompass land, water and air space within each site. Many of the proposed PR training sites represent previously disturbed habitats, although some of the sites are proposed on previously undeveloped habitat. This ROI includes the areas within which potential impacts could occur (estimated to be between 0.3 and 2.7 acres at each PR training site), and provides a basis for evaluating the level of impact. The discussion below is derived from the Biological Evaluation prepared for the Proposed Action , which is provided in Appendix G of this EA. Appendix G provides a detailed discussion on the methodology used for determining biological resources within the proposed PR training sites.

3.3.2.1 Department of Defense Property

The sections that follow describe the existing environment on proposed DoD sites.

3.3.2.1.1 Vegetation

As shown in Table 3.3-1, five vegetation communities were identified within the proposed PR training sites on DoD property. Appendix G of this EA provides a description of these vegetation communities.

Table 3.3-1. Vegetation Communities within Proposed PR Training Sites on DoD Property

Vegetation Community	Proposed PR Training Sites
Arizona Upland Division of Sonoran Desertscrub	NATO Hill and OP Charlie
Grasslands	Camp Pendleton Off-Road Trail and Camp Pendleton PDL
Mohave Desertscrub	Range 3-HLZ 1, Range 3-HLZ 2, Range 3-HLZ 3, Range 3-HLZ 4, Range 3-HLZ 5, Range 3-HLZ 6, Range 3-Tower Helipad, South Tactical Range, and Target 333
Petran Montane Conifer Forest	Fort Tuthill and L Tank
Plains and Great Basin Grassland	Metz Tank, Navajo East, Navajo West, Neill Flat, Rogers Lake (Logger Camp), Rogers Napier, and Rogers Wren

Table 3.3-1. Vegetation Communities within Proposed PR Training Sites on DoD Property	
Vegetation Community	**Proposed PR Training Sites**
DoD – U.S. Department of Defense HLZ – Helicopter Landing Zone PDL – Piedra de Lumbre PR – Personnel Recovery Sources: AZGFD 2019; USAF 2017a; USMC 2018b.	

3.3.2.1.2 Wildlife

Reptiles: Reptile species present on or near the proposed PR training sites on DoD property in Arizona, California, Nevada, and New Mexico are discussed below.

Arizona. Common reptile species include banded gecko (*Coleonyx variegates*), desert spiny lizard (*Sceloporous magister*), glossy snake (*Arizona elegans*), gopher snake (*Pituophis catenifer*), greater earless lizard (*Cophosaurus texanus*), regal horned lizard (*Phrynosoma solaris*), tiger whiptail (*Aspidoscelis tigris*), tree lizard (*Urosaurus ornatus*) western diamondback (*Crotalus atrox*), western ground snake (*Sonora semiannulata*), and western threadsnake (*Leptotyphlops humils*) (USAF 2011).

California. Common reptiles include flat-tailed horned lizard (*Phrynosoma mcallii*), Pacific tree frog (*Pseudacris regilla*), and western rattlesnake (*Crotalus viridis*).

Nevada. Common reptiles include Great Basin whiptail lizard (*Aspidocelis tigris*), sagebrush lizard (*Sceloporus graciosus*), Great Basin rattlesnake *(Crotalus oreganus lutosus*), and Mojave patch-nose snake (*Rhinocheilus lecontei*).

New Mexico. Common reptiles include common earless lizard (*Holbrookia texana scitula*), desert box turtle (*Terrapene ornate luteola*), desert-grassland whiptail (*Aspidoscelis uniparens*), and western hognose snake (*Heterodon nasicus*) (Brown 1994).

Birds: Various nesting and breeding migratory bird species protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and the BGEPA have the potential to occur within the proposed PR training sites. Table 3.3-2 lists species potentially present at the proposed PR training sites, if suitable habitat is present (USFWS 2018).

Of the 24 bird species listed in Table 3.3-2, 22 are BCCs.

Table 3.3-2. Potential Birds within Proposed PR Training Sites on DoD Property		
Common Name ***Scientific Name***	**Potential to Breed at the Proposed PR Training Site**	**Migrating through Proposed PR Training Site (Unlikely to Breed)**
Bald eagle *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*	Fort Tuthill, L Tank, Metz Tank, Navajo East, Neill Flat, Rogers Lake (Logger Camp), Rogers Napier, and Rogers Wren	None
Bendire's thrasher *Toxostoma bendirei*	OP Charlie, Range 3-HLZ 1, Range 3-HLZ 2, Range 3-HLZ 3, Range 3-HLZ 4, Range 3-HLZ 5, Range 3-HLZ 6, and Range 3-Tower Helipad	None

Table 3.3-2. Potential Birds within Proposed PR Training Sites on DoD Property		
Common Name ***Scientific Name***	**Potential to Breed at the Proposed PR Training Site**	**Migrating through Proposed PR Training Site (Unlikely to Breed)**
Black-chinned sparrow *Spizella atrogularis*	Camp Pendleton Off-Road Trail and Camp Pendleton PDL	None
Black-throated gray warbler *Setophaga nigrescens*	Fort Tuthill	None
Black-throated sparrow *Amphispiza bilineata*	Fort Tuthill	None
Burrowing owl *Athene cunicularia*	El Centro	None
Common yellowthroat *Geothlypis trichas sinuosa*	Camp Pendleton Off-Road Trail and Camp Pendleton PDL	None
Costa's hummingbird *Calypte costae*	Camp Pendleton Off-Road Trail, Camp Pendleton PDL, Range 3-HLZ 1, Range 3-HLZ 2, Range 3-HLZ 3, Range 3-HLZ 4, Range 3-HLZ 5, Range 3-HLZ 6, and Range 3-Tower Helipad	None
Gila woodpecker *Melanerpes uropygialis*	NATO Hill, OP Charlie, Range 3-HLZ 1, Range 3-HLZ 2, Range 3-HLZ 3, Range 3-HLZ 4, Range 3-HLZ 5, Range 3-HLZ 6, Range 3-Tower Helipad, South Tactical Range, and Target 333	None
Gilded flicker *Colaptes chrysoides*	NATO Hill, OP Charlie, Range 3-HLZ 1, Range 3-HLZ 2, Range 3-HLZ 3, Range 3-HLZ 4, Range 3-HLZ 5, Range 3-HLZ 6, and Range 3-Tower Helipad	None
Golden eagle *Aquila chrysaetos*	Navajo West, Range 3-HLZ 1, Range 3-HLZ 2, Range 3-HLZ 3, Range 3-HLZ 6, and Range 3-Tower Helipad	None
Grace's warbler *Setophaga graciae*	Fort Tuthill	None
Lawrence's goldfinch *Carduelis lawrencei*	Camp Pendleton Off-Road Trail and Camp Pendleton PDL	None
Le Conte's thrasher *Toxostoma lecontei*	OP Charlie, Range 3-HLZ 1, Range 3-HLZ 2, Range 3-HLZ 3, Range 3-HLZ 4, Range 3-HLZ 5, Range 3-HLZ 6, and Range 3-Tower Helipad	None
Lewis's woodpecker *Melanerpes lewis*	Fort Tuthill	None
Nuttall's woodpecker *Picoides nuttallii*	Camp Pendleton Off-Road Trail and Camp Pendleton PDL	None
Oak titmouse *Baeolophus inornatus*	Camp Pendleton Off-Road Trail and Camp Pendleton PDL	None
Pinyon jay *Gymnorhinus cyanocephalus*	Fort Tuthill	None
Red-faced warbler *Cardellina rubrifrons*	Fort Tuthill	None
Rufous hummingbird *Selasphorus rufus*	None	Camp Pendleton Off-Road Trail, Camp Pendleton PDL, Fort Tuthill, L Tank, Metz Tank, Navajo East, Navajo West, Neill Flat, Rogers Lake (Logger Camp), and Rogers Wren

Table 3.3-2. Potential Birds within Proposed PR Training Sites on DoD Property		
Common Name ***Scientific Name***	**Potential to Breed at the Proposed PR Training Site**	**Migrating through Proposed PR Training Site (Unlikely to Breed)**
Song sparrow *Melospiza melodia*	Camp Pendleton Off-Road Trail and Camp Pendleton PDL	None
Spotted towhee *Pipilo maculatus clementae*	Camp Pendleton Off-Road Trail and Camp Pendleton PDL	None
Virginia's warbler *Leiothlypis virginiae*	Fort Tuthill	None
Wrentit *Chamaea fasciata*	Camp Pendleton Off-Road Trail and Camp Pendleton PDL	None
DoD – U.S. Department of Defense HLZ – Helicopter Landing Zone PDL – Piedra de Lumbre PR – Personnel Recovery Source: USFWS 2018.		

Mammals: Various mammal species are present on or near the proposed PR training sites on DoD property in Arizona, California, Nevada, and New Mexico, as discussed below.

Arizona. Some of the more common mammal species include bobcat (*Felis rufus*), black-tailed jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus*), California leaf-nosed bat (*Macrotus californicus*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), desert cottontail (*Sylvilagus audubonii*), desert pocket mouse (*Perognathus penicillatus*), Merriam's kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys merriami*), round-tailed ground squirrel (*Spermophilous tereticaudus*), and white-throated woodrat (*Neotoma albigula*) (USAF 2011).

California. Common mammals include California ground squirrel (*Spermophilus beecheyi*), coyote, desert cottontail, mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), and raccoon (*Procyon lotor*).

Nevada. Common mammals include mule deer, spotted skunk (*Spilogale gracilis*), little brown myotis (*Myotis lucifugus*), desert cottontail, and valley pocket gopher (*Thomomys bottae*).

New Mexico. The pronghorn antelope (*Antilocapra americana*) and white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*) are the common large grazing mammals; small burrowing mammals are primarily represented by antelope jackrabbit (*Lepus alleni*); black-tailed jackrabbit; and various burrowing rodents, including the hispid pocket mouse (*Perognathus hispidus*), northern grasshopper mouse (*Onychomys leucogaster*), and spotted ground squirrel (*Spermophilus spilosoma*) (USAF 2017b).

3.3.2.1.3 Threatened and Endangered Species

Table 3.3-3 lists species federally listed as endangered, threatened, candidate, or proposed for which potential habitat occurs on the proposed PR training sites on DoD property. Special-status species with potential to occur due to presence of suitable habitat within or near proposed PR training sites on DoD property include the following:

- The federally endangered arroyo toad (*Anaxyrus californicus*) has the potential to occur within 500 feet of the Camp Pendleton Off-Road Trail and Camp Pendleton PDL PR training sites within the Las Flores Creek riparian vegetation.

- The federally endangered Least Bell's vireo (*Vireo bellii pusillus*) has the potential to occur within 500 feet of the Camp Pendleton Off-Road Trail and Camp Pendleton PDL PR training sites within the riparian vegetation east of the sites along the Las Flores Creek.
- The federally threatened northern Mexican gartersnake (*Thamnophis eques megalops*) has the potential to occur in the vegetation northwest of the Metz Tank PR training site and the pooled water east and southwest of the Navajo West PR training site.
- The federally threatened Mexican spotted owl (*Strix occidentalis lucida*) has the potential to occur within the L Tank PR training site. The Fort Tuthill, Metz Tank, Navajo East, Neill Flat, Rogers Lake (Logger Camp), Rogers Napier, and Rogers Wren PR training sites do not contain suitable nesting habitat for the Mexican spotted owl but are within 500 feet of suitable nesting habitat.
- The federally endangered Sonoran pronghorn (*Antilocapra americana sonoriensis*) has the potential to occur at the NATO Hill, South Tactical Range, and Target 333 PR training sites. The OP Charlie PR training site contains suitable habitat for the non-essential, experimental population of Sonoran pronghorn. The Range 3-HLZ 1, Range 3-HLZ 2, Range 3-HLZ 3, Range 3-HLZ 4, Range 3-HLZ 5, Range 3-HLZ 6, Range 3-Tower Helipad PR training sites contain suitable habitat for both population types of the Sonoran pronghorn.
- The federally endangered Stephens' kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys stephensi*) has the potential to occur at the Camp Pendleton Off-Road Trail and Camp Pendleton PDL PR training sites.
- The federally threatened thread-leaved brodiaea (*Brodiaea filifolia*) has the potential to occur at the Camp Pendleton Off-Road Trail and Camp Pendleton PDL PR training sites.
- The federally endangered acuna cactus (*Echinomastus erectocentrus* var. *acunensis*) has the potential to occur at the Target 333 PR training site.

Table 3.3-3. Special-Status Species Potentially Occurring within Proposed PR Training Sites on DoD Property				
Common Name Scientific Name	**Federal Status**	**Distribution & Habitat Preference**	**Proposed PR Training Sites Occurring within Critical Habitat**	**Proposed PR Training Sites with Potential Species Occurrence**
Crustaceans				
Riverside fairy shrimp *Streptocephalus woottoni*	E	Southwestern California. Vernal pools.	None	No suitable habitat within proposed PR training sites
San Diego fairy shrimp *Branchinecta sandiegonensis*	E	South coastal California. Vernal pools.	None	No suitable habitat within proposed PR training sites
Fish				
Tidewater goby *Eucyclogobius newberryi*	E	Del Norte County in northern California, USA to Del Mar in southern California. Waters of coastal lagoons, estuaries, and marshes.	None	No suitable habitat within proposed PR training sites
Amphibians				
Arroyo toad *Anaxyrus californicus*	E	Central and southern California. Sandy or cobble washes with swift currents and associated upland and riparian habitats.	None	*Within 500 feet of potentially suitable habitat:* Camp Pendleton Off-Road Trail and Camp Pendleton PDL
Reptiles				
Northern Mexican gartersnake *Thamnophis eques megalops*	T	Arizona, southeastern California, and southwestern New Mexico. Mid-elevation wetlands with highly organic, reducing soils, small earthen impoundments, large river riparian woodlands and forests, and well-developed broadleaf deciduous riparian forests with limited, if any, herbaceous ground cover or dense grass.	None	*Within 500 feet of potentially suitable habitat:* Metz Tank and Navajo West

Table 3.3-3. Special-Status Species Potentially Occurring within Proposed PR Training Sites on DoD Property				
Common Name Scientific Name	**Federal Status**	**Distribution & Habitat Preference**	**Proposed PR Training Sites Occurring within Critical Habitat**	**Proposed PR Training Sites with Potential Species Occurrence**
Birds				
California condor *Gymnogyps californianus*	E/EXPN	Southern and central coastal California, Grand Canyon in Arizona. Large areas of remote country for foraging, roosting, and nesting. Condors roost on large trees or snags, or on isolated rocky outcrops and cliffs. Nests are located in shallow caves and rock crevices on cliffs where there is minimal disturbance. Foraging habitat includes open grasslands and oak savanna foothills that support populations of large mammals such as deer and cattle. Condors are known to fly 150 miles a day in search of food.	None	No suitable habitat within proposed PR training sites
California least tern *Sterna antillarum browni*	E	Coastal California. Open beaches free of vegetation.	None	No suitable habitat within proposed PR training sites
Coastal California gnatcatcher *Polioptila californica*	T	Coastal California from Santa Barbara south to Baja California. Coastal sagebrush.	None	No suitable habitat within proposed PR training sites
Least Bell's vireo *Vireo bellii pusillus*	E	Coastal southern California through the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys as far north as Red Bluff. Lowland riparian habitat.	None	*Within 500 feet of potentially suitable habitat:* Camp Pendleton Off-Road Trail and Camp Pendleton PDL
Light-footed Ridgway's rail *Rallus obsoletus levipes*	E	Southern California. Coastal salt marshes, lagoons, and their maritime environs.	None	No suitable habitat within proposed PR training sites
Mexican spotted owl *Strix occidentalis lucida*	T	Utah, Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico and southwestern Texas. Old-growth or mature forests that possess uneven aged stands, high canopy closure, multi-storied levels, high tree density; and canyons with riparian or conifer communities, in areas with some type of water source.	None	L Tank. *Within 500 feet of potentially suitable nesting habitat:* Fort Tuthill, Metz Tank, Navajo East, Neill Flat, Rogers Lake (Logger Camp), Rogers Napier, Rogers Wren
Southwestern willow flycatcher *Empidonax traillii extimus*	E	Arizona, New Mexico, and southern California; portions of southern Nevada and Utah; and southwest Colorado. Riparian forests.	None	No suitable habitat within proposed PR training sites

Table 3.3-3. Special-Status Species Potentially Occurring within Proposed PR Training Sites on DoD Property				
Common Name Scientific Name	**Federal Status**	**Distribution & Habitat Preference**	**Proposed PR Training Sites Occurring within Critical Habitat**	**Proposed PR Training Sites with Potential Species Occurrence**
Western snowy plover *Charadrius nivosus*	T	Southern Washington to southern Baja California. Coastal beaches, sand spits, dune-backed beaches, sparsely-vegetated dunes, beaches at creek and river mouths, and salt pans at lagoons and estuaries.	None	No suitable habitat within proposed PR training sites
Yellow-billed cuckoo *Coccyzus americanus*	T	Arizona, western New Mexico, and western coastal California. Wooded habitat with dense cover and water nearby, including woodlands with low, scrubby, vegetation, overgrown orchards, abandoned farmland, and dense thickets along streams and marshes. Nests are often placed in willows along streams and rivers, with nearby cottonwoods serving as foraging sites.	None	No suitable habitat within proposed PR training sites
Mammals				
Pacific pocket mouse *Perognathus longimembris pacificus*	E	Southern coastal California. Fine grain, sandy substrates in coastal strand, coastal dunes, river alluvium and coastal sage scrub habitats within approximately 2.5 miles of the ocean.	None	No suitable habitat within proposed PR training sites
Sonoran pronghorn *Antilocapra americana sonoriensis*	E	Southwestern Arizona. Broad alluvial valleys separated by granite mountains and mesas; areas with small-leaf trees and numerous species of cacti scattered over rocky hills and coarse-soiled slopes; and with triangle-leaf bursage (*Ambrosia deltoidea*) or brittle bush (*Encelia* sp.) almost always present.	None	NATO Hill, Range 3-HLZ 1, Range 3-HLZ 2, Range 3-HLZ 3, Range 3-HLZ 4, Range 3-HLZ 5, Range 3-HLZ 6, Range 3-Tower Helipad, South Tactical Range, and Target 333
	EXPN	None	None	OP Charlie, Range 3-HLZ 1, Range 3-HLZ 2, Range 3-HLZ 3, Range 3-HLZ 4, Range 3-HLZ 5, Range 3-HLZ 6, and Range 3-Tower Helipad,

Table 3.3-3. Special-Status Species Potentially Occurring within Proposed PR Training Sites on DoD Property				
Common Name Scientific Name	**Federal Status**	**Distribution & Habitat Preference**	**Proposed PR Training Sites Occurring within Critical Habitat**	**Proposed PR Training Sites with Potential Species Occurrence**
Stephens' kangaroo rat *Dipodomys stephensi*	E	California, from Riverside County south to San Diego County. Annual and perennial grassland habitats but may occur in coastal scrub or sagebrush with sparse canopy cover, or in disturbed areas.	None	Camp Pendleton Off-Road Trail and Camp Pendleton PDL
Plants				
San Diego thornmint *Acanthomintha ilicifolia*	T	Coastal southern California. Openings within coastal sage scrub, chaparral, and native grassland.	None	No suitable habitat within proposed PR training sites
San Diego ambrosia *Ambrosia pumila*	E	San Diego and Riverside Counties in California, and Baja, Mexico. Open floodplain terraces in variety of ruderal associations or in openings in coastal sage scrub and chaparral.	None	No suitable habitat within proposed PR training sites
Thread-leaved brodiaea *Brodiaea filifolia*	T	California, San Bernardino County, and south through eastern Orange and western Riverside Counties to the City of San Diego. Herbaceous plant communities such as grassland communities, alkali playa, and in vernal pools. In some locations, thread-leaved brodiaea grows in open areas associated with coastal sage scrub.	None	Camp Pendleton Off-Road Trail and Camp Pendleton PDL
Acuna cactus *Echinomastus erectocentrus* var. *acunensis*	E	Arizona Sonoran Desert (Palo Verde-Saguaro Association. Valleys and on small knolls and gravel ridges of up to 30 percent slope.	None	Target 333
San Diego button-celery *Eryngium aristulatum* var. *parishii*	E	Riverside County, California, south to northern Baja California, Mexico. Vernal pools on mesa tops or valley floors interspersed among mima mounds.	None	No suitable habitat within proposed PR training sites
Spreading navarretia *fossalis*	T	California Central Coast south to Baja, Mexico. Shadscale Scrub, freshwater wetlands, wetland-riparian.	None	No suitable habitat within proposed PR training sites

Federal Status: E – Endangered
T – Threatened
EXPN = Experimental Population, Non-Essential

DoD – U.S. Department of Defense
HLZ – Helicopter Landing Zone
PDL – Piedra de Lumbre
PR – Personnel Recovery

Source: USFWS 2018.

3.3.2.1.4 Sensitive Habitats

Federally Listed Species Critical Habitat

None of the proposed PR training sites on DoD property occur on or within 0.5 mile of designated critical habitat for a federally listed species.

Wetlands

Wetlands within the proposed PR training sites on DoD property include the following:

- The Fort Tuthill PR training site contains a natural wetland. The area is identified as riverine on National Wetland Inventory (NWI) maps (USFWS 2018).
- The Metz Tank PR training site contains two types of natural wetlands. The areas are identified as freshwater pond and riverine on NWI maps (USFWS 2018).
- The Navajo East and Neill Flat PR training sites contain two types of natural wetlands. The areas are identified as freshwater pond and riverine on NWI maps (USFWS 2018).
- The Navajo West PR training site contains three types of natural wetlands. The areas are identified as freshwater emergent wetland, freshwater pond, and riverine on NWI maps (USFWS 2018).
- The Range 3-HLZ 1, Range 3-HLZ 2, Range 3-HLZ 3, Range 3-HLZ 4, Range 3-HLZ 5, Range 3-HLZ 6, Range 3-Tower Helipad PR training sites contain a natural wetland. The area is identified as riverine on NWI maps (USFWS 2018).
- The Target 333 PR training site contains a natural wetland. The area is identified as riverine on NWI maps (USFWS 2018).

3.3.2.2 U.S. Forest Service or Other Federal Land

The sections that follow describe the existing environment within sites located on USFS or other federal land.

3.3.2.2.1 Vegetation

As shown in Table 3.3-4, eight vegetation communities were identified within the proposed PR training sites on USFS or other federal land. Appendix G of this EA provides a description of these vegetation communities.

Table 3.3-4. Vegetation Communities within the Proposed PR Training Sites on U.S. Forest Service or Other Federal Land

Vegetation Community	Proposed PR Training Sites
Arizona Upland Division of Sonoran Desertscrub	Roosevelt Lake, Saguaro Lake Ranch, and Verde River
Great Basin Conifer Woodland	Catron County Fairgrounds, Glenwood Ranger Station, Jacks Canyon, and Reserve Ranger Station
Great Basin Desertscrub	Lees Ferry and Tribeland
Interior Chaparral	Payson-RimSide
Madrean Evergreen Woodland	Charouleau Gap, Devon, Portal Cabin and CCC Bunkhouse, Portal HLZ, Ranger, Rucker HLZ, and Saddle Mountain West

Table 3.3-4. Vegetation Communities within the Proposed PR Training Sites on U.S. Forest Service or Other Federal Land	
Vegetation Community	**Proposed PR Training Sites**
Petran Montane Conifer Forest	Black Mesa – USFS Helitack Base, Comanche, Flagstaff Hotshot – USFS Helitack Base, Hannagan Meadow – USFS Helitack Base, Helibase Circular, KP Circular, KP Tank, Longview – USFS Helitack Base, Mogollon Rim (General Crook), Mormon Lake - USFS Helitack Base, Negrito Airstrip, Negrito Center, Negrito Helibase, Negrito North, Negrito South, and Rainy Mesa
Plains and Great Basin Grassland	Overgaard – USFS Helitack Base, Saddle Mountain East, Saddle Mountain South, and Spring Valley Cabin,
Semi-desert Grassland	Mesa and Redington Pass
PR – Personnel Recovery USFS – U.S. Forest Service Source: AZGFD 2019.	

3.3.2.2.2 Wildlife

Proposed PR training sites on USFS or other federal land occur only in Arizona, Nevada and New Mexico. None of the proposed PR training sites on USFS or other federal land are in California.

Fish: Fish are found in the proposed open water PR training sites. Common fish found in Roosevelt Lake include channel catfish (*Ictalurus punctatus*), flathead catfish (*Pylodictis olivaris*), largemouth bass (*Micropterus salmoides*), and smallmouth bass (*Micropterus dolomieu*). Common fish found in the lower Salt River include blue catfish (*Ictalurus furcatus*), channel catfish, flathead catfish, largemouth bass, rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*), smallmouth bass, yellow bass (*Morone mississippiensis*), and yellow perch (*Perca flavescens*). Common fish found in the Verde River include channel catfish, flathead catfish, largemouth bass, rainbow trout, smallmouth bass, and yellow perch.

Reptiles: Various reptile species are present on or near the proposed PR training sites on USFS or other federal land in Arizona, Nevada, and New Mexico, as discussed below.

Arizona. Common reptile species include banded gecko, desert spiny lizard, glossy snake, gopher snake, greater earless lizard, regal horned lizard, tiger whiptail, tree lizard, western diamondback, western ground snake, and western threadsnake (USAF 2011).

Nevada. Common reptiles include Great Basin whiptail lizard, sagebrush lizard, Great Basin rattlesnake, and Mojave patch-nose snake.

New Mexico. Reptiles present include common earless lizard, desert box turtle desert-grassland whiptail, and western hognose snake (Brown 1994).

Birds: Nesting and breeding migratory bird species protected under the MBTA and the BGEPA have the potential to occur within the proposed PR training sites. Table 3.3-5 lists those species potentially present at the proposed PR training sites on USFS or other federal land, if suitable habitat is present (USFWS 2018).

Table 3.3-5. Potential Birds within Proposed PR Training Sites on U.S. Forest Service or Other Federal Land		
Common Name Scientific Name	**Potential to Breed at the Proposed PR Training Site**	**Migrating through Proposed PR Training Site (Unlikely to Breed)**
Arizona woodpecker *Picoides arizonae*	Charouleau Gap, Devon, Mesa, Portal Cabin and CCC Bunkhouse, Portal HLZ, Ranger, Rucker HLZ, Saddle Mountain East, Saddle Mountain South, and Saddle Mountain West	None
Baird's sparrow *Ammodramus bairdii*	None	Saddle Mountain East, Saddle Mountain South, and Saddle Mountain West
Bald eagle *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*	Comanche, Glenwood Ranger Station, Lees Ferry, Longview – USFS Helitack Base, Mogollon Rim (General Crook), Mormon Lake - USFS Helitack Base, Overgaard – USFS Helitack Base, Portal Cabin and CCC Bunkhouse, Portal HLZ, Roosevelt Lake, Saguaro Lake Ranch, Tribeland, and Verde River	None
Bendire's thrasher *Toxostoma bendirei*	Saguaro Lake Ranch, and Verde River	None
Black-chinned sparrow *Spizella atrogularis*	Charouleau Gap, Mogollon Rim (General Crook), Payson-RimSide, Portal Cabin and CCC Bunkhouse, Portal HLZ, Redington Pass, Roosevelt Lake, Saguaro Lake Ranch, and Verde River	None
Black-throated gray warbler *Setophaga nigrescens*	Charouleau Gap, Comanche, Flagstaff Hotshot – USFS Helitack Base, Longview – USFS Helitack Base, Mesa, Mogollon Rim (General Crook), Mormon Lake - USFS Helitack Base, Overgaard – USFS Helitack Base, Payson-RimSide, Portal Cabin and CCC Bunkhouse, Portal HLZ, Ranger, Redington Pass, Roosevelt Lake, Rucker HLZ, Saddle Mountain East, Saddle Mountain South, Saddle Mountain West, Saguaro Lake Ranch, and Tribeland	None
Black-throated sparrow *Amphispiza bilineata*	Charouleau Gap, Glenwood Ranger Station, Mormon Lake - USFS Helitack Base, Portal Cabin and CCC Bunkhouse, Portal HLZ, Redington Pass, Roosevelt Lake, Saddle Mountain East, Saddle Mountain South, Saddle Mountain West, and Saguaro Lake Ranch	None
Blue-throated hummingbird *Lampornis clemenciae*	Portal Cabin and CCC Bunkhouse, and Portal HLZ	None
Botteri's sparrow *Peucaea botterii*	Portal Cabin and CCC Bunkhouse, Portal HLZ, Saddle Mountain East, Saddle Mountain South, and Saddle Mountain West	None
Brewer's sparrow *Spizella breweri*	Lees Ferry	None

Table 3.3-5. Potential Birds within Proposed PR Training Sites on U.S. Forest Service or Other Federal Land		
Common Name Scientific Name	**Potential to Breed at the Proposed PR Training Site**	**Migrating through Proposed PR Training Site (Unlikely to Breed)**
Chestnut-collared longspur *Calcarius ornatus*	None	Mormon Lake - USFS Helitack Base – USFS Helitack Base, Saddle Mountain East, Saddle Mountain South, and Saddle Mountain West
Clark's grebe *Aechmophorus clarkia*	Verde River	None
Common black-hawk *Buteogallus anthracinus*	Catron County Fairgrounds, Comanche, Glenwood Ranger Station, Payson-RimSide, Reserve Ranger Station, and Roosevelt Lake	None
Costa's hummingbird *Calypte costae*	Verde River	None
Elegant trogon *Trogon elegans*	Portal Cabin and CCC Bunkhouse, Portal HLZ, Saddle Mountain East, Saddle Mountain South, and Saddle Mountain West	None
Elf owl *Micrathene whitneyi*	Glenwood Ranger Station, Portal Cabin and CCC Bunkhouse, Portal HLZ, Roosevelt Lake, Saddle Mountain East, Saddle Mountain South, Saddle Mountain West, Saguaro Lake Ranch, and Verde River	None
Gila woodpecker *Melanerpes uropygialis*	Verde River	None
Gilded flicker *Colaptes auratus*	Charouleau Gap, Roosevelt Lake, Saddle Mountain East, Saddle Mountain South, Saddle Mountain West, Saguaro Lake Ranch, and Verde River	None
Golden eagle *Aquila chrysaetos*	Catron County Fairgrounds, Charouleau Gap, Comanche, Devon, Flagstaff Hotshot – USFS Helitack Base, Glenwood Ranger Station, Mogollon Rim (General Crook), Mormon Lake - USFS Helitack Base, Overgaard – USFS Helitack Base, Portal Cabin and CCC Bunkhouse, Portal HLZ, Redington Pass, Reserve Ranger Station, Roosevelt Lake, Saddle Mountain East, Saddle Mountain South, Saddle Mountain West, and Saguaro Lake Ranch	None
Grace's warbler *Setophaga graciae*	Charouleau Gap, Comanche, Flagstaff Hotshot – USFS Helitack Base, Hannagan Meadow – USFS Helitack Base, Longview – USFS Helitack Base, Mesa, Mogollon Rim (General Crook), Mormon Lake - USFS Helitack Base, Overgaard – USFS Helitack Base, Portal Cabin and CCC Bunkhouse, Portal HLZ, Ranger, Rucker HLZ, and Tribeland	None
Grasshopper sparrow *Ammodramus savannarum ammolegus*	Portal Cabin and CCC Bunkhouse, Portal HLZ, Redington Pass, Saddle Mountain East, Saddle Mountain South, and Saddle Mountain West	None

Table 3.3-5. Potential Birds within Proposed PR Training Sites on U.S. Forest Service or Other Federal Land		
Common Name Scientific Name	**Potential to Breed at the Proposed PR Training Site**	**Migrating through Proposed PR Training Site (Unlikely to Breed)**
Gray vireo *Vireo vicinior*	Comanche, Portal Cabin and CCC Bunkhouse, Portal HLZ, Redington Pass, and Roosevelt Lake	None
Lark bunting *Calamospiza melanocorys*	None	Charouleau Gap, Glenwood Ranger Station, Portal Cabin and CCC Bunkhouse, Portal HLZ, Redington Pass, Roosevelt Lake, Saddle Mountain East, Saddle Mountain South, and Saddle Mountain West
Lewis's woodpecker *Melanerpes lewis*	Charouleau Gap, Flagstaff Hotshot – USFS Helitack Base, Glenwood Ranger Station, Mormon Lake - USFS Helitack Base, Overgaard – USFS Helitack Base, Portal Cabin and CCC Bunkhouse, Portal HLZ, and Tribeland	None
Lucifer hummingbird *Calothorax lucifer*	Portal Cabin and CCC Bunkhouse	None
Mexican chickadee *Poecile sclateri*	Portal Cabin and CCC Bunkhouse, and Portal HLZ	None
Mexican whip-poor-will *Antrostomus arizonae*	Charouleau Gap, Portal Cabin and CCC Bunkhouse, Portal HLZ, Ranger, and Rucker HLZ	None
Phainopepla *Phainopepla nitens*	Charouleau Gap, Comanche, Devon, Glenwood Ranger Station, Overgaard – USFS Helitack Base, Payson-RimSide, Portal Cabin and CCC Bunkhouse, Portal HLZ, Redington Pass, Roosevelt Lake, Saddle Mountain East, Saddle Mountain South, Saddle Mountain West, Saguaro Lake Ranch, and Tribeland	None
Pinyon jay *Gymnorhinus cyanocephalus*	Catron County Fairgrounds, Comanche, Mormon Lake - USFS Helitack Base, Overgaard – USFS Helitack Base, Reserve Ranger Station, Spring Valley Cabin, and Tribeland	None
Red-faced warbler *Cardellina rubrifrons*	Charouleau Gap, Comanche, Flagstaff Hotshot – USFS Helitack Base, KP Circular, KP Tank, Longview – USFS Helitack Base, Mogollon Rim (General Crook), Mormon Lake - USFS Helitack Base, Portal Cabin and CCC Bunkhouse, and Portal HLZ	None

Table 3.3-5. Potential Birds within Proposed PR Training Sites on U.S. Forest Service or Other Federal Land		
Common Name Scientific Name	**Potential to Breed at the Proposed PR Training Site**	**Migrating through Proposed PR Training Site (Unlikely to Breed)**
Rufous hummingbird *Selasphorus rufus*	None	Charouleau Gap, Comanche, Flagstaff Hotshot – USFS Helitack Base, Glenwood Ranger Station, Hannagan Meadow – USFS Helitack Base, KP Circular, KP Tank, Longview – USFS Helitack Base, Mormon Lake - USFS Helitack Base, Overgaard – USFS Helitack Base, Portal Cabin and CCC Bunkhouse, Portal HLZ, Rainy Mesa, Ranger, Roosevelt Lake, Rucker HLZ, Saddle Mountain East, Saddle Mountain South, Saddle Mountain West, and Verde River
Rufous-winged sparrow *Peucaea carpalis*	Charouleau Gap, Devon, Glenwood Ranger Station, Hannagan Meadow – USFS Helitack Base, Mesa, Mogollon Rim (General Crook), Payson-RimSide, Portal Cabin and CCC Bunkhouse, Portal HLZ, Redington Pass, Roosevelt Lake, Saddle Mountain East, Saddle Mountain South, Saddle Mountain West, Saguaro Lake Ranch, and Verde River	None
Sprague's pipit *Anthus spragueii*	None	Saddle Mountain East, Saddle Mountain South, and Saddle Mountain West
Varied bunting *Passerina versicolor*	Portal Cabin and CCC Bunkhouse, Portal HLZ, Redington Pass, Saddle Mountain East, Saddle Mountain South, and Saddle Mountain West	None
Virginia's warbler *Leiothlypis virginiae*	Charouleau Gap, Comanche, Flagstaff Hotshot – USFS Helitack Base, Longview – USFS Helitack Base, Mogollon Rim (General Crook), Mormon Lake - USFS Helitack Base, Overgaard – USFS Helitack Base, Payson-RimSide, Portal Cabin and CCC Bunkhouse, Portal HLZ, Redington Pass, Roosevelt Lake, Saddle Mountain East, Saddle Mountain South, Saddle Mountain West, and Tribeland	None
Whiskered screech-owl *Megascops trichopsis*	Devon, Portal Cabin and CCC Bunkhouse, Portal HLZ, Ranger, Rucker HLZ, Saddle Mountain East, Saddle Mountain South, and Saddle Mountain West	None
HLZ – Helicopter Landing Zone PR – Personnel Recover USFS – U.S. Forest Service Source: USFWS 2018.		

Of the 36 bird species listed in Table 3.3-5, 34 are BCCs. The Information for Planning and Consultation search results reported no BCCs at the following proposed PR training sites: Black Mesa – USFS Helitack Base, Jacks Canyon, Negrito Airstrip, Negrito Center, Negrito Helibase, Negrito North, and Negrito South.

Mammals: Various mammal species are present on or near the proposed PR training sites on USFS or other federal land in Arizona, Nevada, and New Mexico, as discussed below.

Arizona. Some of the more common mammal species include black-tailed jackrabbit, bobcat, California leaf-nosed bat, coyote, desert cottontail, desert pocket mouse, Merriam's kangaroo rat, round tailed ground squirrel, and white-throated woodrat (USAF 2011).

Nevada. Common mammals include mule deer, spotted skunk, little brown myotis, desert cottontail, and valley pocket gopher.

New Mexico. The pronghorn antelope and white-tailed deer are the common large grazing mammals; small burrowing mammals are primarily represented by the antelope jackrabbit; black-tailed jackrabbit; and various burrowing rodents, including the northern grasshopper mouse, hispid pocket mouse, and spotted ground squirrel (USAF 2017b).

3.3.2.2.3 Threatened and Endangered Species

Table 3.3-6 lists species federally listed as endangered, threatened, candidate, or proposed for which potential habitat occurs on the proposed PR training sites on USFS or other federal land. As shown in Table 3.3-6, the only special-status species with potential to occur due to presence of suitable habitat within or near proposed PR training sites on USFS or other federal land include the following:

- The federally threatened Chiricahua leopard frog (*Rana chiricahuensis*) has the potential to occur within the Verde River east of the Payson-RimSide PR training site, the intermittent stream south of the Devon PR training site, and the Cave Creek and associated riparian vegetation southeast of the Portal Cabin and CCC Bunkhouse PR training site. Suitable habitat does not occur at these proposed PR training sites but occurs within 500 feet of each of these proposed PR training sites.
- The federally endangered Colorado pikeminnow (*Ptychocheilus lucius*) has the potential to occur within the Roosevelt Lake PR training site.

Table 3.3-6. Special-Status Species Potentially Occurring within Proposed PR Training Sites on U.S. Forest Service or Other Federal Land				
Common Name Scientific Name	**Federal Status**	**Distribution & Habitat Preference**	**Proposed PR Training Sites Occurring within Critical Habitat**	**Proposed PR Training Sites with Potential Species Occurrence**
Fish				
Apache trout *Oncorhynchus apache*	T	Upper Salt River and Little Colorado River systems (Colorado River drainage) in Arizona. Clear, cool mountain headwaters and creeks (generally above 2,500 meter elevation), and mountain lakes.	None	No suitable habitat within proposed PR training sites
Colorado pikeminnow *Ptychocheilus lucius*	EXPN	Colorado River drainage in USA (Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada and California) and Mexico. Pools of medium to large rivers. Large individuals usually occur in deep, flowing rocky or sandy pools.	None	Roosevelt Lake
Desert pupfish *Cyprinodon macularius*	E	Lower Colorado River drainage, including the Gila River system and south through southern Arizona and California (including the Salton Sea) into northern Mexico. Shallow waters of desert springs, small streams, and marshes below 1,524 meters (5,000 feet) in elevation.	None	No suitable habitat within proposed PR training sites
Gila chub *Gila intermedia*	E	Gila River system (Colorado River drainage) in New Mexico and Arizona. Pools in smaller streams, springs, and cienegas with deep waters and terrestrial vegetation, boulders and fallen logs.	None	No suitable habitat within proposed PR training sites
Gila topminnow *Poeciliopsis occidentalis*	E	Gila River system in New Mexico and Arizona and streams south to western Mexico. Occurs naturally in the Colorado and Yaqui river basins at altitudes ranging from sea level to 1,500 meters. Shallow, warm, fairly quiet waters in ponds, cienegas, tanks, pools, springs, small streams, and the margins of larger streams, with dense mats of algae and debris along the margins for cover and foraging.	None	Roosevelt Lake
Gila trout *Oncorhynchus gilae*	T	Gila River system in New Mexico and Arizona. Clear, cold mountain streams in arid regions where they congregate in deeper pools and in shallow water only where there are protective debris or plant beds.	None	No suitable habitat within proposed PR training sites. *Within 500 feet of potentially suitable habitat*:* Catron County Fairgrounds and Negrito North

Table 3.3-6. Special-Status Species Potentially Occurring within Proposed PR Training Sites on U.S. Forest Service or Other Federal Land				
Common Name Scientific Name	**Federal Status**	**Distribution & Habitat Preference**	**Proposed PR Training Sites Occurring within Critical Habitat**	**Proposed PR Training Sites with Potential Species Occurrence**
Little Colorado spinedace *Lepidomeda vittata*	T	Upper Little Colorado River system in eastern Arizona. Rocky and sandy runs and pools of creeks and small rivers	None	No suitable habitat within proposed PR training sites
Loach minnow *Tiaroga cobitis*	E	Upper Gila River system in New Mexico and Arizona, and San Pedro River in Arizona and northern Sonora, Mexico. Rocky, often vegetated, riffles of creeks and small to medium rivers	None	No suitable habitat within proposed PR training sites. *Within 500 feet of potentially suitable habitat*:* Catron County Fairgrounds
Razorback sucker (*Xyrauchen texanus*)	E	Presently known only above Grand Canyon and in Lakes Mead, Mohave and Havasu on lower Colorado River. Silt-bottomed to rock-bottomed backwaters near strong current and deep pools in medium to large rivers, and impoundments	*Within 0.5 mile of Critical Habitat:* Lees Ferry	Roosevelt Lake
Sonora chub *Gila ditaenia*	T	Rio de la Concepcion drainage of northern Mexico. Sycamore Creek, near Nogales, forms the headwaters of this drainage and is the only place in Arizona where it occurs. Shaded pools with undercut banks.	None	No suitable habitat within proposed PR training sites
Spikedace *Meda fulgida*	E	Gila River system in Arizona and New Mexico. Sandy and rocky runs and pools and often occurs near riffles of creeks and small rivers	None	Roosevelt Lake
Amphibians				
Chiricahua leopard frog *Rana chiricahuensis*	T	Southern Arizona and New Mexico (bordering with Mexico). Permanent waters in ponds, tanks, cienegas, and small streams. Currently restricted to springs, livestock tanks, and streams in upper portions of watersheds that are free from nonnative predators or where marginal habitat for nonnative predators exists.	None	*Within 500 feet of potentially suitable habitat:* Devon, Payson-RimSide, and Portal Cabin and CCC Bunkhouse

Table 3.3-6. Special-Status Species Potentially Occurring within Proposed PR Training Sites on U.S. Forest Service or Other Federal Land				
Common Name Scientific Name	**Federal Status**	**Distribution & Habitat Preference**	**Proposed PR Training Sites Occurring within Critical Habitat**	**Proposed PR Training Sites with Potential Species Occurrence**
Reptiles				
Narrow-headed gartersnake *Thamnophis rufipunctatus*	T	Arizona and southwestern New Mexico. Near the cool, clear headwater streams and river banks.	Payson-RimSide. *Within 0.5 mile of Proposed Critical Habitat:* Glenwood Ranger Station	*Within 500 feet of potentially suitable habitat:* Payson-RimSide
Northern Mexican gartersnake *Thamnophis eques megalops*	T	Arizona and southwestern New Mexico. Near the cool, clear headwater streams and river banks.	Saddle Mountain East, Saddle Mountain South, and Saddle Mountain West	Mormon Lake - USFS Helitack Base, Roosevelt Lake, and Spring Valley Cabin. *Within 500 feet of potentially suitable habitat:* Jacks Canyon, Payson-RimSide, and Portal Cabin and CCC Bunkhouse
Sonoyta mud turtle *Kinosternon sonoriense longifemorale*	E	Arizona, southeastern California, and southwestern New Mexico. Mid-elevation wetlands with highly organic, reducing soils, small earthen impoundments, large river riparian woodlands and forests, and well-developed broadleaf deciduous riparian forests with limited, if any, herbaceous ground cover or dense grass.	None	No suitable habitat within proposed PR training sites
Birds				
California condor *Gymnogyps californianus*	E/EXPN	Southern Arizona (near Nogales). Spring-fed pools, ponds, and stream courses with perennial or near-perennial water.	None	No suitable habitat within proposed training sites

Table 3.3-6. Special-Status Species Potentially Occurring within Proposed PR Training Sites on U.S. Forest Service or Other Federal Land				
Common Name Scientific Name	**Federal Status**	**Distribution & Habitat Preference**	**Proposed PR Training Sites Occurring within Critical Habitat**	**Proposed PR Training Sites with Potential Species Occurrence**
California least tern *Sterna antillarum browni*	E	Southern and central coastal California, Grand Canyon in Arizona. Large areas of remote country for foraging, roosting, and nesting. Condors roost on large trees or snags, or on isolated rocky outcrops and cliffs. Nests are located in shallow caves and rock crevices on cliffs where there is minimal disturbance. Foraging habitat includes open grasslands and oak savanna foothills that support populations of large mammals such as deer and cattle. Condors are known to fly 150 miles a day in search of food.	None	No suitable habitat within proposed PR training sites
Least tern *Sterna antillarum*	E	Coastal California. Open beaches free of vegetation.	N/A	No suitable habitat within proposed PR training sites

Table 3.3-6. Special-Status Species Potentially Occurring within Proposed PR Training Sites on U.S. Forest Service or Other Federal Land				
Common Name Scientific Name	**Federal Status**	**Distribution & Habitat Preference**	**Proposed PR Training Sites Occurring within Critical Habitat**	**Proposed PR Training Sites with Potential Species Occurrence**
Mexican spotted owl *Strix occidentalis lucida*	T	Southern Rocky Mountains in Colorado and the Colorado Plateau in southern Utah southward through Arizona and New Mexico and discontinuously through the Sierra Madre Occidental and Oriental to the mountains at the southern end of the Mexican Plateau. Nest, forage, roost, and disperse in a wide variety of biotic communities including mixed-conifer forests, Madrean pine-oak forests and rocky canyons.	Charouleau Gap, Comanche, Flagstaff Hotshot – USFS Helitack Base, Hannagan Meadow – USFS Helitack Base, Helibase Circular, KP Circular, KP Tank, Longview – USFS Helitack Base, Mesa, Mogollon Rim (General Crook), Negrito Airstrip, Negrito Center, Negrito North, Rainy Mesa, Ranger, Redington Pass, and Rucker HLZ. *Within 0.5 mile of Critical Habitat:* Black Mesa – USFS Helitack Base, Devon, Mormon Lake - USFS Helitack Base, Negrito Helibase, Negrito South, and Saddle Mountain West	Charouleau Gap, Comanche, Hannagan Meadow – USFS Helitack Base, Helibase Circular, Portal Cabin and CCC Bunkhouse, Ranger, and Rucker HLZ *Within 500 feet of potentially suitable nesting habitat:* Black Mesa – USFS Helitack Base, Devon, Flagstaff Hotshot – USFS Helitack Base, KP Circular, KP Tank, Longview – USFS Helitack Base, Mesa, Mogollon Rim (General Crook), Mormon Lake - USFS Helitack Base, Negrito Airstrip, Overgaard – USFS Helitack Base, Payson-RimSide, Rainy Mesa, Saddle Mountain West, Spring Valley Cabin, and Tribeland
Northern aplomado falcon *Falco femoralis septentrionalis*	EXPN	Utah, Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico and southwestern Texas. Old-growth or mature forests that possess uneven aged stands, high canopy closure, multi-storied levels, high tree density; and canyons with riparian or conifer communities, in areas with some type of water source.	None	Portal Cabin and CCC Bunkhouse, Ranger, and Rucker HLZ
Southwestern willow flycatcher *Empidonax traillii extimus*	E	Southeastern Arizona and southern New Mexico. Dry grasslands, savannahs, and marshes.	*Within 0.5 mile of Critical Habitat:* Glenwood Ranger Station and Roosevelt Lake	Roosevelt Lake and Verde River

Table 3.3-6. Special-Status Species Potentially Occurring within Proposed PR Training Sites on U.S. Forest Service or Other Federal Land				
Common Name Scientific Name	**Federal Status**	**Distribution & Habitat Preference**	**Proposed PR Training Sites Occurring within Critical Habitat**	**Proposed PR Training Sites with Potential Species Occurrence**
Yellow-billed cuckoo *Coccyzus americanus*	T	Arizona, New Mexico, and southern California; portions of southern Nevada and Utah; and southwest Colorado. Riparian forests.	*Within 0.5 mile of Proposed Critical Habitat:* Glenwood Ranger Station and Roosevelt Lake	Portal Cabin and CCC Bunkhouse, Roosevelt Lake, and Verde River. *Within 500 feet of potentially suitable habitat:* Payson-RimSide and Saguaro Lake Ranch
Yuma clapper rail *Rallus longirostris yumanensis*	E	Arizona, western New Mexico, and western coastal California. Wooded habitat with dense cover and water nearby, including woodlands with low, scrubby, vegetation, overgrown orchards, abandoned farmland, and dense thickets along streams and marshes. Nests are often placed in willows along streams and rivers, with nearby cottonwoods serving as foraging sites.	None	Roosevelt Lake and Verde River. *Within 500 feet of potentially suitable habitat:* Saguaro Lake Ranch
Mammals				
Jaguar *Panthera onca*	E	Lower Colorado River in Mexico north to the lower Muddy River and Virgin River in Utah. Significant populations occur near and around the Salton Sea in California, and along the lower Gila River and the Gila River near Phoenix, Arizona. Dense cattail or cattail-bulrush marshes.	Saddle Mountain East, Saddle Mountain South, and Saddle Mountain West	Devon, Portal Cabin and CCC Bunkhouse, Ranger, Redington Pass, and Rucker HLZ
Mexican wolf *Canis lupus baileyi*	EXPN	Southeastern Arizona. Thornscrub, desert scrub, and grasslands. Vegetation communities used in Arizona range from Sonoran desert scrub at lower elevations to subalpine mixed conifer in the mountain ranges.	None	Catron County Fairgrounds Glenwood Ranger Station, Hannagan Meadow – USFS Helitack Base, Helibase Circular, KP Circular, KP Tank, Mogollon Rim (General Crook), Negrito Airstrip, Negrito Center, Negrito Helibase, Negrito North, Negrito South, Overgaard – USFS Helitack Base, Payson-RimSide, Rainy Mesa, and Reserve Ranger Station

Table 3.3-6. Special-Status Species Potentially Occurring within Proposed PR Training Sites on U.S. Forest Service or Other Federal Land				
Common Name Scientific Name	**Federal Status**	**Distribution & Habitat Preference**	**Proposed PR Training Sites Occurring within Critical Habitat**	**Proposed PR Training Sites with Potential Species Occurrence**
New Mexico meadow jumping mouse *Zapus hudsonius luteus*	E	Central and southern Arizona and New Mexico. Not limited to any particular habitat type, but viable populations occur only where human population density and persecution levels are low and prey densities are high.	None	No suitable habitat within proposed PR training sites
Ocelot *Leopardus [=Felis] pardalis*	E	Southern Colorado, central (north to south) New Mexico, and central-eastern Arizona. Persistent emergent herbaceous wetlands (i.e., beaked sedge [*Carex rostrata*] and reed canarygrass [*Phalaris arundinacea*] alliances); and scrub-shrub wetlands (i.e., riparian areas along perennial streams that are composed of willows [*Salix* sp.] and alders [*Alnus* sp.]). Especially uses microhabitats of patches or stringers of tall dense sedges on moist soil along the edge of permanent water.	None	No suitable habitat within proposed PR training sites
Sonoran pronghorn *Antilocapra americana sonoriensis*	EXPN	Southeastern Arizona and southern Texas. Dense cover in brushy forests and semiarid deserts.	None	No suitable habitat within proposed PR training sites
Plants				
Welsh's milkweed *Asclepias welshii*	T	Southwestern Arizona. Broad alluvial valleys separated by granite mountains and mesas; areas with small-leaf trees and numerous species of cacti scattered over rocky hills and coarse-soiled slopes; and with triangle-leaf bursage (Ambrosia deltoidea) or brittle bush (Encelia sp.) almost always present.	None	No suitable habitat within proposed PR training sites
Wright's marsh thistle *Cirsium wrightii*	C	Kane County, Utah, also in Arizona in Coconino, Navajo, and Apache Counties. Active dunes derived from Navajo sandstone. Surrounding habitats include sagebrush, juniper, and ponderosa pine communities at 5,000 to 6,200 feet in elevation.	None	No suitable habitat within proposed PR training sites

Table 3.3-6. Special-Status Species Potentially Occurring within Proposed PR Training Sites on U.S. Forest Service or Other Federal Land				
Common Name Scientific Name	**Federal Status**	**Distribution & Habitat Preference**	**Proposed PR Training Sites Occurring within Critical Habitat**	**Proposed PR Training Sites with Potential Species Occurrence**
Zuni fleabane *Erigeron rhizomatus*	T	Seven counties in South-Central New Mexico. Most common in low-elevation wetlands in the barren desert, often in alkaline soils. Moist environments, such as mountain slopes, forests, and marshes on the edges of rivers and ponds.	None	No suitable habitat within proposed PR training sites
Huachuca water-umbel *Lilaeopsis schaffneriana* var. *recurve*	E	Twenty scattered populations in the Zuni, Datil, and Sawtooth mountain ranges in west-central New Mexico, and in the Chuska Mountains in northeastern Arizona. Pinyon-juniper woodlands, but the specific habitat where Zuni fleabane grows is sparsely vegetated	None	No suitable habitat within proposed PR training sites
San Francisco Peaks ragwort *Packera franciscana*	T	Southeastern Arizona. Between 4,000 and 6,500 feet in cienegas, springs, and other healthy riverine systems.	None	No suitable habitat within proposed PR training sites
Brady pincushion cactus *Pediocactus bradyi*	E	San Francisco Peaks in northern Arizona. Upper tree-line and alpine habitats; apparent specificity to volcanic talus habitat.	None	No suitable habitat within proposed PR training sites
Canelo Hills ladies-tresses *Spiranthes delitescens*	E	Scattered populations over 70 square kilometers (27 square miles) area near Marble Canyon along the Colorado River in Arizona. Grows only on chips of Kaibab limestone that overlay soils derived from Moenkopi shale and sandstone outcrops. These soils occur along gently sloping benches at 1,180 to 1,370 meters (3,860 to 4,490 feet) in elevation. The sites have sparse vegetation of low shrubs, annuals, and grasses.	None	No suitable habitat within proposed PR training sites

Federal Status: E – Endangered
T – Threatened
EXPN – Experimental Population, Non-Essential

HLZ – Helicopter Landing Zone
PR – Personnel Recover
USFS – U.S. Forest Service

* Habitat (creek/stream/river) for fish species is more than 200 feet from proposed PR training site. Species excluded from potential occurrence in analysis because the distance between the PR training site and the species' habitat is considered sufficient to not affect the habitat as a result of erosion or ground disturbance.

Source: USFWS 2018.

- The federally endangered Gila topminnow (*Poeciliopsis occidentalis*) has the potential to occur within the Roosevelt Lake PR training site.
- The Devon, Portal Cabin and CCC Bunkhouse, Ranger, Redington Pass, and Rucker HLZ PR training sites have potentially suitable habitat for the federally endangered jaguar (*Panthera onca*).
- The federally threatened Mexican spotted owl has the potential to occur at a number of PR training sites:
  - The Madrean Evergreen Woodland around the Ranger, Rucker HLZ, and Charouleau Gap PR training sites and the Petran Montane Conifer Forest around the Comanche, Hannagan Meadow – USFS Helitack Base, and Helibase Circular sites provide potentially suitable nesting habitat.
  - The Mesa, Flagstaff Hotshot – USFS Helitack Base, KP Circular, KP Tank, Longview – USFS Helitack Base, Mogollon Rim (General Crook), Negrito Airstrip, and Rainy Mesa PR training sites do not contain suitable nesting habitat for the Mexican spotted owl but are within 500 feet of potentially suitable nesting habitat.
  - The rocky cliffs around the Mesa PR training site; the Petran Montane Conifer Forest surrounding the Flagstaff Hotshot – USFS Helitack Base, KP Circular, KP Tank, Longview – USFS Helitack Base, and Mogollon Rim (General Crook) PR training sites; the forested area west of the Negrito Airstrip; and the forested area south of the Rainy Mesa PR training site provide potentially suitable nesting habitat.
  - The Petran Montane Conifer Forest west of the Spring Valley Cabin site; the rocky cliffs and Madrean Evergreen Woodland at the Saddle Mountain West site; the Madrean Evergreen Woodland at the Devon site; and the Petran Montane Conifer Forest at the Black Mesa – USFS Helitack Base and Mormon Lake - USFS Helitack Base sites may provide potentially suitable nesting habitat.
  - The Portal Cabin and CCC Bunkhouse PR training site contains potentially suitable nesting habitat.
  - The Payson-RimSide, Overgaard – USFS Helitack Base, and Tribeland PR training sites do not contain suitable nesting habitat but are within 500 feet of suitable nesting habitat.
- A nonessential, experimental population of the federally endangered Mexican wolf (*Canis lupus baileyi*) has the potential to occur within the Catron County Fairgrounds, Glenwood Ranger Station, Hannagan Meadow – USFS Helitack Base, Helibase Circular, KP Circular, KP Tank, Mogollon Rim (General Crook), Negrito Airstrip, Negrito Center, Negrito Helibase, Negrito North, Negrito South, Overgaard – USFS Helitack Base, Payson-RimSide, Rainy Mesa, and Reserve Ranger Station PR training sites.
- The Payson-RimSide site, contains potentially suitable habitat for the federally threatened narrow-headed gartersnake (*Thamnophis rufipunctatus*).
- The non-essential, experimental population of northern aplomado falcon (*Falco femoralis septentrionalis*) has the potential to occur within the Ranger, Rucker HLZ, and Portal Cabin and CCC Bunkhouse PR training sites.
- The Mormon Lake - USFS Helitack Base and Roosevelt Lake sites have potentially suitable habitat for the northern Mexican gartersnake on the banks of their respective

lakes. The vegetation associated with the unnamed intermittent stream east of the Spring Valley Cabin PR training site, Verde River west of the Payson-RimSide PR training site, Cave Creek east of the Portal Cabin and CCC Bunkhouse PR training site, and the creek west of the Jacks Canyon PR training site all provides potentially suitable habitat for the northern Mexican gartersnake.

- The federally endangered razorback sucker (*Xyrauchen texanus*) has the potential to occur at the Roosevelt Lake PR training site.
- The Roosevelt Lake PR training site contains potentially suitable habitat for the southwestern willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii extimus*). The Verde River PR training site has potentially suitable habitat for the southwestern willow flycatcher in the riparian vegetation along the river.
- The federally endangered spikedace (*Meda fulgida*) has the potential to occur within the Roosevelt Lake PR training site.
- The Portal Cabin and CCC Bunkhouse and Verde River PR training sites have potentially suitable habitat for the yellow-billed cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus*) in the riparian vegetation along their respective rivers. The riparian vegetation associated with the Verde River west of the Payson-RimSide PR training site and the Salt River east of the Saguaro Lake Ranch PR training site provides potentially suitable habitat for the yellow-billed cuckoo.
- The federally endangered Yuma clapper rail (*Rallus longirostris yumanensis*) has the potential to occur within the Roosevelt Lake and Verde River PR training sites in the riparian vegetation at each PR training site. The riparian vegetation associated with the Salt River east of the Saguaro Lake Ranch PR training site provides potentially suitable habitat for the Yuma clapper rail.

3.3.2.2.4 Sensitive Habitats

Federally Listed Species Critical Habitat

As shown in Table 3.3-7, 31 of the proposed PR training sites on USFS or other federal land occur on or within 0.5 mile of a federally listed species critical habitat.

Table 3.3-7. Proximity of PR Training Sites on U.S. Forest Service or Other Federal Land to Critical Habitat				
Critical Habitat	**Proposed PR Training Sites within Critical Habitat That Provide Potentially Suitable Habitat**	**Proposed PR Training Sites within Critical Habitat That Do Not Provide Potentially Suitable Habitat**	**Proposed PR Training Sites within 0.5 mile of Critical Habitat That Provide Potentially Suitable Habitat**	**Proposed PR Training Sites within 0.5 mile of Critical Habitat That Do Not Provide Potentially Suitable Habitat**
Fish				
Razorback sucker *Xyrauchen texanus*	None	None	None	Lees Ferry
Reptiles				
Narrow-headed gartersnake *Thamnophis rufipunctatus*	Payson-RimSide	None	None	Glenwood Ranger Station
Northern Mexican gartersnake *Thamnophis eques megalops*	None	Saddle Mountain East, Saddle Mountain South, and Saddle Mountain West	None	None
Birds				
Mexican spotted owl *Strix occidentalis lucida*	Charouleau Gap, Comanche, Hannagan Meadow – USFS Helitack Base, Helibase Circular, Ranger, and Rucker HLZ	Redington Pass, Negrito Center, and Negrito North *Within 500 feet of suitable habitat:* Flagstaff Hotshot – USFS Helitack Base, KP Circular, KP Tank, Longview – USFS Helitack Base, Mesa, Mogollon Rim (General Crook), Negrito Airstrip, and Rainy Mesa	Black Mesa – USFS Helitack Base, Devon, Mormon Lake - USFS Helitack Base, Saddle Mountain West, and Spring Valley Cabin	Negrito Helibase and Negrito South
Southwestern willow flycatcher *Empidonax traillii extimus*	None	None	Roosevelt Lake	Glenwood Ranger Station
Yellow-billed cuckoo *Coccyzus americanus*	None	None	Roosevelt Lake	Glenwood Ranger Station
Mammals				
Jaguar *Panthera onca*	None	Saddle Mountain East, Saddle Mountain South, and Saddle Mountain West	None	None

HLZ – Helicopter Landing Zone
PR – Personnel Recovery
USFS – U.S. Forest Service
Source: USFWS 2018.

Wetlands

Wetlands within the proposed PR training sites on USFS or other federal land include the following:

- A small manmade wetland exists within the Black Mesa – USFS Helitack Base PR training site. The area is identified as a freshwater pond on NWI maps (USFWS 2018).
- The Comanche PR training site contains a natural wetland. The area is identified as riverine on NWI maps (USFWS 2018).
- The Longview – USFS Helitack Base PR training site contains a natural wetland. The area is identified as riverine on NWI maps (USFWS 2018).
- The Mormon Lake - USFS Helitack Base PR training site contains two types of natural wetlands. The areas are identified as freshwater emergent wetland and riverine on NWI maps (USFWS 2018).
- The Negrito Airstrip, Negrito Center, and Negrito North PR training sites contain a natural wetland. The area is identified as freshwater pond on NWI maps (USFWS 2018).
- The Negrito Helibase and Negrito South PR training sites contain a natural wetland. The area is identified as freshwater pond on NWI maps (USFWS 2018).
- The Portal Cabin and CCC Bunkhouse PR training site contains two types of natural wetlands. The areas are identified as freshwater forested/shrub wetland and riverine on NWI maps (USFWS 2018).
- The Roosevelt Lake PR training site contains three types of natural wetlands. The areas are identified as freshwater forested/shrub wetland, lake, and riverine on NWI maps (USFWS 2018).
- The Saddle Mountain East, Saddle Mountain South, and Saddle Mountain West PR training sites contain two types of natural wetlands. The areas are identified as freshwater forested/shrub wetland and riverine on NWI maps (USFWS 2018).
- The Spring Valley Cabin PR training site contains a natural wetland. The area is identified as freshwater emergent wetland on NWI maps (USFWS 2018).
- The Verde River PR training site contains two types of natural wetlands. The areas are identified as freshwater forested/shrub wetland and riverine on NWI maps (USFWS 2018).

3.3.2.3 Other Land (Municipal, City, County, State, or Tribal)

The sections that follow describe the existing environment within sites located on other land.

3.3.2.3.1 Vegetation

As shown in Table 3.3-8, eleven vegetation communities were identified within the proposed PR training sites on other land. Appendix G of this EA provides descriptions of these vegetation communities.

Table 3.3-8. Vegetation Communities within Proposed PR Training Sites on Other Land	
Vegetation Community	**Proposed PR Training Sites**
Arizona Upland Division of Sonoran Desertscrub	Blackhills HLZ/DZ, Black Mountain Reservoir, Lake Pleasant, Lost Acre HLZ/DZ, Silvermine HLZ/DZ, and Waterman HLZ/DZ
Chihuahuan Desertscrub	Highway 80 Paladins (TW-2 Paladins)
Great Basin Conifer Woodland	Jenna HLZ/DZ
Interior Chaparral	Salt River High
Mohave Desertscrub	Pond HLZ/DZ, Prieto HLZ/DZ, Rancho Seco HLZ/DZ, and Sierrita HLZ/DZ
Petran Montane Conifer Forest	Caldwell Meadows
Plains and Great Basin Grassland	Cattle
Riparian	Colorado River, Lake Patagonia, Lake Pleasant, and Salt River Low
Semi-desert Grassland	Brooke, Caliente, Gila County Sheriff Roosevelt Substation, Lake Patagonia, Penitas, Playas Training and Research Center, Ruby Fuzzy Paladins, and Tombstone 8
Open Water – Lake	Lake Patagonia and Lake Pleasant
Open Water – River	Colorado River and Salt River Low
DZ – Drop Zone HLZ – Helicopter Landing Zone PR – Personnel Recovery Sources: AZGFD 2019; USAF 2017a; USMC 2018b.	

3.3.2.3.2 Wildlife

Proposed PR training sites on other land occur only in Arizona and New Mexico. None of the proposed PR training sites on other land are in California or Nevada.

Fish: Fish are found in the proposed open water PR training sites on other land. Common fish found in the Colorado River include channel catfish, largemouth bass, rainbow trout, and striped bass (*Morone saxatilis*). Common fish found in Lake Patagonia include channel catfish, flathead catfish, largemouth bass, and rainbow trout. Common fish found in Lake Pleasant include bluegill (*Lepomis macrochirus*), largemouth bass, white bass (*Morone chrysops*), and white crappie (*Pomoxis annularis*). Common fish found in the lower Salt River include blue catfish, channel catfish, flathead catfish, largemouth bass, rainbow trout, smallmouth bass, yellow bass, and yellow perch. Common fish found in the upper Salt River include channel catfish, flathead catfish, largemouth bass, and smallmouth bass.

Reptiles: Various reptile species are present on or near the proposed PR training sites on other land in Arizona and New Mexico, as discussed below.

Arizona. Common reptile species include banded gecko, desert spiny lizard, glossy snake, gopher snake, greater earless lizard, regal horned lizard, tiger whiptail, tree lizard, western diamondback, western ground snake, and western threadsnake (USAF 2011).

New Mexico. Reptiles present include common earless lizard, desert box turtle, desert-grassland whiptail, and western hognose snake (Brown 1994).

Birds: Nesting and breeding migratory bird species protected under the MBTA and the BGEPA have the potential to occur within the proposed PR training sites. Table 3.3-9 lists species

potentially present at the proposed PR training sites on other land, if suitable habitat is present (USFWS 2018).

Of the 30 bird species listed in Table 3.3-9, 28 are BCCs. There are no BCCs at the following proposed PR training sites on other land: Black Mountain Reservoir, Highway 80 Paladins (TW-2 Paladins), Playas Training and Research Center, Rancho Seco HLZ/DZ, Ruby Fuzzy Paladins, Salt River High, and Tombstone 8 HLZ.

Table 3.3-9. Potential Birds within Proposed PR Training Sites on Other Land

Common Name Scientific Name	Potential to Breed at the Proposed PR Training Site	Migrating through Proposed PR Training Site (Unlikely to Breed)
Bald eagle *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*	Cattle, Lake Patagonia, Lake Pleasant, and Salt River Low	None
Black-throated gray warbler *Setophaga nigrescens*	Cattle, Lake Patagonia	None
Botteri's sparrow *Peucaea botterii*	Lake Patagonia	None
Black-throated sparrow *Amphispiza bilineata*	Brooke, Cattle, Gila County Sheriff Roosevelt Substation, Jenna HLZ/DZ, Lake Patagonia, and Penitas	None
Arizona woodpecker *Picoides arizonae*	Lake Patagonia	None
Black-chinned sparrow *Spizella atrogularis*	Caliente, Lake Patagonia, and Lake Pleasant	None
Burrowing owl *Athene cunicularia*	Colorado River	None
Chestnut-collared longspur *Calcarius ornatus*	None	Jenna HLZ/DZ
Clark's grebe Aechmophorus clarkia	Lake Pleasant	None
Common black-hawk *Buteogallus anthracinus*	Gila County Sheriff Roosevelt Substation and Lake Patagonia	None
Costa's hummingbird *Calypte costae*	Caliente, Colorado River, Lake Pleasant, Lost Acre HLZ/DZ, Silvermine HLZ/DZ, and Waterman HLZ/DZ	None
Elegant trogon *Trogon elegans*	Lake Patagonia	None
Elf owl *Micrathene whitneyi*	Brooke, Caliente, Lake Patagonia, Lake Pleasant, and Penitas	None
Gila woodpecker *Melanerpes uropygialis*	Blackhills HLZ/DZ, Caliente, Lake Pleasant, Lost Acre HLZ/DZ, Pond HLZ/DZ, Prieto HLZ/DZ, Sierrita HLZ/DZ, Silvermine HLZ/DZ, and Waterman HLZ/DZ	None
Gilded flicker *Colaptes chrysoides*	Caliente, Colorado River, Gila County Sheriff Roosevelt Substation, Lake Patagonia, Lake Pleasant, Lost Acre HLZ/DZ, Penitas, Silvermine HLZ/DZ, and Waterman HLZ/DZ	None
Golden eagle *Aquila chrysaetos*	Caliente, Cattle, Lake Patagonia, Lake Pleasant, Lost Acre HLZ/DZ, Silvermine HLZ/DZ, and Waterman HLZ/DZ	None

Table 3.3-9. Potential Birds within Proposed PR Training Sites on Other Land		
Common Name Scientific Name	**Potential to Breed at the Proposed PR Training Site**	**Migrating through Proposed PR Training Site (Unlikely to Breed)**
Grasshopper sparrow *Ammodramus savannarum ammolegus*	Lake Patagonia	None
Gray vireo *Vireo vicinior*	Caliente, Lake Patagonia, and Lake Pleasant	None
Lark bunting *Calamospiza melanocorys*	None	Lake Patagonia
Lawrence's goldfinch *Carduelis lawrencei*	Lake Pleasant	None
Lewis's woodpecker *Melanerpes lewis*	Cattle, Lake Patagonia	None
Long-billed curlew *Numenius americanus*	None	Colorado River
Marbled godwit *Limosa fedoa*	None	Lake Pleasant
Phainopepla *Phainopepla nitens*	Brooke, Cattle, Gila County Sheriff Roosevelt Substation, Lake Patagonia, and Salt River Low	None
Pinyon jay *Gymnorhinus cyanocephalus*	Cattle	None
Red-faced warbler *Cardellina rubrifrons*	Caldwell Meadows	None
Rufous hummingbird *Selasphorus rufus*	None	Caliente, Cattle, Lake Patagonia, and Lake Pleasant
Rufous-winged sparrow *Peucaea carpalis*	Caliente, Lake Patagonia, Lake Pleasant, Lost Acre HLZ/DZ, Salt River Low, Silvermine HLZ/DZ, and Waterman HLZ/DZ	None
Varied bunting *Passerina versicolor*	Lake Patagonia	None
Virginia's warbler *Leiothlypis virginiae*	Cattle, Lake Patagonia	None
Willet *Tringa semipalmata*	None	Colorado River
DZ – Drop Zone HLZ – Helicopter Landing Zone PR – Personnel Recovery Source: USFWS 2018.		

Mammals: Various mammal species are present on or near the proposed PR training sites on other land in Arizona and New Mexico, as discussed below.

Arizona. Some of the more common mammal species include black-tailed jackrabbit, bobcat, California leaf-nosed bat, coyote, desert cottontail, desert pocket mouse, Merriam's kangaroo rat, round tailed ground squirrel, and white-throated woodrat (USAF 2011).

New Mexico. The pronghorn antelope and white-tailed deer are the common large grazing mammals; small burrowing mammals are primarily represented by the antelope jackrabbit,

black-tailed jackrabbit and various burrowing rodents, including the hispid pocket mouse, northern grasshopper mouse, and spotted ground squirrel (USAF 2017b).

3.3.2.3.3 Threatened and Endangered Species

Table 3.3-10 lists species federally listed as endangered, threatened, candidate, or proposed for which potential habitat occurs on the proposed PR training sites on other land. As shown in the table, special-status species with potential to occur due to presence of suitable habitat within or near proposed PR training sites on other land include the following:

- The federally endangered bonytail chub (*Gila elegans*) has the potential to occur within the Colorado River PR training site.
- The federally endangered Gila topminnow has the potential to occur within the Lake Patagonia and Lake Pleasant PR training sites. Both lake PR training sites provide potentially suitable habitat for the Gila topminnow.
- The federally endangered Colorado pikeminnow has the potential to occur within the Salt River High and Salt River Low PR training sites.
- The federally endangered razorback sucker has the potential to occur at the Colorado River, Salt River Low and Salt River High PR training sites.
- The federally endangered Three Forks springsnail (*Pyrgulopsis trivialis*) has the potential to occur at the Caldwell Meadows PR training site within the Black River.
- The federally threatened Chiricahua leopard frog has the potential to occur within the Salt River High and Salt River Low PR training sites along the Salt River; the Lake Patagonia PR training site within the riparian vegetation along some of the shoreline; and, the Caldwell Meadows PR training site is just north of the Black River. The Rancho Seco HLZ/DZ Tank southeast of the Rancho Seco HLZ/DZ PR training site may provide suitable habitat for the Chiricahua leopard frog. Suitable habitat does not occur at this PR training site but occurs within 500 feet of the PR training site.
- The federally endangered Sonoyta mud turtle (*Kinosternon sonoriense longifemorale*) has the potential to occur within 500 feet of the Rancho Seco HLZ/DZ PR training site (within the Rancho Seco HLZ/DZ Tank southeast of the PR training site); however, the Rancho Seco HLZ/DZ PR training site does not contain suitable habitat.
- The federally threatened northern Mexican gartersnake has the potential to occur within the Lake Patagonia and Lake Pleasant PR training sites on the banks of their respective lakes. The Black, Colorado, and Salt Rivers also have potentially suitable habitat for this species within the Caldwell Meadows, Colorado River, Salt River High, and Salt River Low PR training sites. The Rancho Seco HLZ/DZ Tank southeast of the Rancho Seco HLZ/DZ PR training site provides potentially suitable habitat for the northern Mexican gartersnake.
- The Black Mountain Reservoir PR training site is within 500 feet of potentially suitable habitat for the federally endangered jaguar.
- The federally endangered Mexican long-nosed bat (*Leptonycteris nivalis*) has the potential to occur within the Playas Training and Research Center PR training site.

Table 3.3-10. Special-Status Species Potentially Occurring within Proposed PR Training Sites on Other Land				
Common Name Scientific Name	**Federal Status**	**Distribution & Habitat Preference**	**Proposed PR Training Sites Occurring within Critical Habitat**	**Proposed PR Training Sites with Potential Species Occurrence**
Fish				
Apache trout *Oncorhynchus apache*	T	White Mountains and Upper Salt River and Little Colorado River systems in Arizona. Clear, cool, mountain headwaters and creeks (generally above 2500 meters in elevation) and mountain lakes.	None	No suitable habitat within proposed PR training sites
Beautiful shiner *Cyprinella formosa*	T	San Bernardina Creek in southwest New Mexico and southeast Arizona (presumed extirpated in the U.S.). Sandy and rocky pools of creeks.	None	No suitable habitat within proposed PR training sites
Bonytail chub *Gila elegans*	E	Colorado River drainage in Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, Arizona and California. Flowing pools and backwaters, usually over mud or rock.	None	Colorado River
Chihuahua chub *Gila nigrescens*	T	Mimbres River in New Mexico. Flowing pools of creeks and small rivers, usually near brush or other cover.	None	No suitable habitat within proposed PR training sites
Colorado pikeminnow *Ptychocheilus lucius*	EXPN	Colorado River drainage in Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada and California; and Mexico. Now mostly restricted to Utah and Colorado; extirpated from the southern portion of the range. Pools of medium to large rivers. Large individuals usually occur in deep, flowing rocky or sandy pools.	None	Salt River High and Salt River Low
Gila chub *Gila intermedia*	E	Gila River system (Colorado River drainage) in New Mexico and Arizona. Pools in smaller streams, springs, and cienegas with deep waters and terrestrial vegetation, boulders and fallen logs.	None	No suitable habitat within proposed PR training sites
Gila topminnow *Poeciliopsis occidentalis*	E	Gila River system in New Mexico and Arizona and streams south to western Mexico. Occurs naturally in the Colorado and Yaqui river basins at altitudes ranging from sea level to 1,500 meters. Shallow, warm, fairly quiet waters in ponds, cienegas, tanks, pools, springs, small streams, and the margins of larger streams, with dense mats of algae and debris along the margins for cover and foraging.	None	Lake Patagonia and Lake Pleasant

Table 3.3-10. Special-Status Species Potentially Occurring within Proposed PR Training Sites on Other Land				
Common Name Scientific Name	**Federal Status**	**Distribution & Habitat Preference**	**Proposed PR Training Sites Occurring within Critical Habitat**	**Proposed PR Training Sites with Potential Species Occurrence**
Gila trout *Oncorhynchus gilae*	T	Gila River system in New Mexico and Arizona. Clear, cold mountain streams in arid regions where they congregate in deeper pools and in shallow water only where there are protective debris or plant beds.	None	No suitable habitat within proposed PR training sites
Loach minnow *Tiaroga cobitis*	E	Upper Gila River system in New Mexico and Arizona, and San Pedro River in Arizona and northern Sonora, Mexico. Rocky, often vegetated, riffles of creeks and small to medium rivers.	None	No suitable habitat within proposed PR training sites
Razorback sucker *Xyrauchen texanus*	E	Presently known only above Grand Canyon and in Lakes Mead, Mohave and Havasu on lower Colorado River. Silt-bottomed to rock-bottomed backwaters near strong current and deep pools in medium to large rivers, and impoundments.	Salt River Low	Colorado River, Salt River High, and Salt River Low
Spikedace *Meda fulgida*	E	Gila River system in Arizona and New Mexico. Sandy and rocky runs and pools and often occurs near riffles of creeks and small rivers.	None	No suitable habitat within proposed PR training sites
Yaqui catfish *Ictalurus pricei*	T	Rio Yaqui and Rio Casas Grandes drainages in northwestern Mexico and (presumably) extreme southeastern Arizona. Quiet water over sandy or rocky bottom in small to medium rivers.	None	No suitable habitat within proposed PR training sites
Yaqui chub *Gila purpurea*	E	Rio Yaqui basin in Arizona, USA and Mexico. Introduced to Leslie Creek (Whitewater Draw drainage), extreme southeast Arizona. Quiet pools of headwaters and creeks and usually occurs in vegetation.	None	No suitable habitat within proposed PR training sites
Zuni bluehead sucker *Catostomus discobolus yarrowi*	E	Snake River system (Columbia River drainage), Wyoming, and Idaho; Lake Bonneville basin, Idaho, Wyoming and Utah; south through upper Colorado river drainage (Grand Canyon and above), Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, New Mexico and Arizona. Rocky riffles and runs of small to large rivers.	None	No suitable habitat within proposed PR training sites

Table 3.3-10. Special-Status Species Potentially Occurring within Proposed PR Training Sites on Other Land				
Common Name Scientific Name	**Federal Status**	**Distribution & Habitat Preference**	**Proposed PR Training Sites Occurring within Critical Habitat**	**Proposed PR Training Sites with Potential Species Occurrence**
Snails				
Three Forks springsnail *Pyrgulopsis trivialis*	E	Endemic to the Three Forks, Boneyard Bog, and Boneyard Creek spring complexes along Boneyard Creek and the confluence with the North Fork East Fork Black River in Apache County of east-central Arizona. Rheocrene springs (emerging from the ground as a flowing stream), seeps, spring pools, outflows, and diverse flowing waters at elevations around 2,400 meters (8,000 feet).	None	Caldwell Meadows
Amphibians				
Chiricahua leopard frog *Rana chiricahuensis*	T	Southern Arizona and New Mexico (bordering with Mexico). Permanent waters in ponds, tanks, cienegas, and small streams. Currently restricted to springs, livestock tanks, and streams in upper portions of watersheds that are free from nonnative predators or where marginal habitat for nonnative predators exists.	None	Caldwell Meadows, Lake Patagonia, Salt River High, and Salt River Low. *Within 500 feet of potentially suitable habitat:* Rancho Seco HLZ/DZ
Reptiles				
Desert tortoise *Gopherus agassizii*	T	Mojave and Sonoran Deserts of the southwestern U.S. and northwestern Mexico and the Sinaloan thornscrub of northwestern Mexico. Variety of habitats from sandy flats to rocky foothills, including alluvial fans, washes and canyons where suitable soils for den construction occur.	None	No suitable habitat within proposed PR training sites
Narrow-headed gartersnake *Thamnophis rufipunctatus*	T	Arizona and southwestern New Mexico. Near the cool, clear headwater streams and river banks.	None	No suitable habitat within proposed PR training sites
New Mexico ridge-nosed rattlesnake *Crotalus willardi obscurus*	T	Populations are scattered throughout New Mexico, Arizona and the northern part of Mexico. High elevation, wooded mountain ranges.	None	No suitable habitat within proposed PR training sites

Table 3.3-10. Special-Status Species Potentially Occurring within Proposed PR Training Sites on Other Land				
Common Name Scientific Name	**Federal Status**	**Distribution & Habitat Preference**	**Proposed PR Training Sites Occurring within Critical Habitat**	**Proposed PR Training Sites with Potential Species Occurrence**
Northern Mexican gartersnake *Thamnophis eques megalops*	T	Arizona, southeastern California, and southwestern New Mexico. Mid-elevation wetlands with highly organic, reducing soils, small earthen impoundments, large river riparian woodlands and forests, and well-developed broadleaf deciduous riparian forests with limited, if any, herbaceous ground cover or dense grass.	None	Caldwell Meadows, Colorado River, Lake Patagonia, Lake Pleasant, Salt River High, and Salt River Low. *Within 500 feet of potentially suitable habitat:* Rancho Seco HLZ/DZ
Sonoyta mud turtle *Kinosternon sonoriense longifemorale*	E	Southern Arizona (near Nogales). Spring-fed pools, ponds, and stream courses with perennial or near-perennial water.	None	*Within 500 feet of potentially suitable habitat:* Rancho Seco HLZ/DZ
Birds				
California least tern *Sterna antillarum browni*	E	Coastal California. Open beaches free of vegetation.	None	No suitable habitat within proposed PR training sites
Mexican spotted owl *Strix occidentalis lucida*	T	Utah, Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico and southwestern Texas. Old-growth or mature forests that possess uneven aged stands, high canopy closure, multi-storied levels, high tree density; and canyons with riparian or conifer communities, in areas with some type of water source.	Caldwell Meadows	Lake Patagonia. *Within 500 feet of potentially suitable nesting habitat:* Brooke, Cattle, Jenna HLZ/DZ, Salt River High, and Salt River Low
Northern Aplomado falcon *Falco femoralis septentrionalis*	EXPN	Southeastern Arizona and southern New Mexico. Dry grasslands, savannahs, and marshes.	None	No suitable habitat within proposed PR training sites
Southwestern willow flycatcher *Empidonax traillii extimus*	E	Arizona, New Mexico, and southern California; portions of southern Nevada and Utah; and southwest Colorado. Riparian forests.	None	Colorado River
Yellow-billed cuckoo *Coccyzus americanus*	T	Arizona, western New Mexico, and western coastal California. Wooded habitat with dense cover and water nearby, including woodlands with low, scrubby, vegetation, overgrown orchards, abandoned farmland, and dense thickets along streams and marshes. Nests are often placed in willows along streams and rivers, with nearby cottonwoods serving as foraging sites.	Lake Patagonia	Colorado River and Lake Patagonia

Table 3.3-10. Special-Status Species Potentially Occurring within Proposed PR Training Sites on Other Land				
Common Name Scientific Name	**Federal Status**	**Distribution & Habitat Preference**	**Proposed PR Training Sites Occurring within Critical Habitat**	**Proposed PR Training Sites with Potential Species Occurrence**
Yuma clapper rail *Rallus longirostris yumanensis*	E	Lower Colorado River in Mexico north to the lower Muddy River and Virgin River in Utah. Significant populations occur near and around the Salton Sea in California, and along the lower Gila River and the Gila River near Phoenix, Arizona. Dense cattail or cattail-bulrush marshes.	None	Colorado River
Mammals				
Jaguar *Panthera onca*	E	Southeastern Arizona. Thornscrub, desert scrub, and grasslands. Vegetation communities used in Arizona range from Sonoran desert scrub at lower elevations to subalpine mixed conifer in the mountain ranges.	*Within 0.5 mile:* Caliente	*Within 500 feet of potentially suitable habitat:* Black Mountain Reservoir
Mexican long-nosed bat *Leptonycteris nivalis*	E	Southwestern New Mexico, the Big Bend area of Texas, the Chinati Mountains of Presidio County, Texas and southward to central Mexico. desert scrub vegetation dotted with century plants (agaves), mesquite, creosote bush, and a variety of cacti.	None	Playas Training and Research Center
Mexican wolf *Canis lupus baileyi*	EXPN	Central and southern Arizona and New Mexico. Not limited to any particular habitat type, but viable populations occur only where human population density and persecution levels are low and prey densities are high.	None	Caldwell Meadows, Gila County Sheriff Roosevelt Substation, Playas Training and Research Center, Salt River High, Salt River Low, and Tombstone 8
New Mexico meadow jumping mouse *Zapus hudsonius luteus*	E	Southern Colorado, central (north to south) New Mexico, and central-eastern Arizona. Persistent emergent herbaceous wetlands (i.e., beaked sedge [*Carex rostrata*] and reed canarygrass [*Phalaris arundinacea*] alliances); and scrub-shrub wetlands (i.e., riparian areas along perennial streams that are composed of willows [*Salix* sp.] and alders [*Alnus* sp.]). Especially uses microhabitats of patches or stringers of tall dense sedges on moist soil along the edge of permanent water.	Caldwell Meadows	No suitable habitat within proposed PR training sites

Table 3.3-10. Special-Status Species Potentially Occurring within Proposed PR Training Sites on Other Land				
Common Name Scientific Name	**Federal Status**	**Distribution & Habitat Preference**	**Proposed PR Training Sites Occurring within Critical Habitat**	**Proposed PR Training Sites with Potential Species Occurrence**
Ocelot *eopardus [=Felis] pardalis*	E	Southeastern Arizona and southern Texas. Dense cover in brushy forests and semiarid deserts.	None	No suitable habitat within proposed PR training sites
Sonoran pronghorn *Antilocapra americana sonoriensis*	EXPN	Southwestern Arizona. Broad alluvial valleys separated by granite mountains and mesas; areas with small-leaf trees and numerous species of cacti scattered over rocky hills and coarse-soiled slopes; and with triangle-leaf bursage (Ambrosia deltoidea) or brittle bush (Encelia sp.) almost always present.	None	Blackhills HLZ/DZ, Lost Acre HLZ/DZ, Penitas, Pond HLZ/DZ, Prieto HLZ/DZ, Rancho Seco HLZ/DZ, Ruby Fuzzy Paladins, Sierrita HLZ/DZ, Silvermine HLZ/DZ, and Waterman HLZ/DZ. *Within 500 feet of potentially suitable habitat:* Black Mountain Reservoir
Plants				
Wright's marsh thistle *Cirsium wrightii*	C	Seven counties in South-Central New Mexico. Most common in low-elevation wetlands in the barren desert, often in alkaline soils. Moist environments, such as mountain slopes, forests, and marshes on the edges of rivers and ponds.	None	No suitable habitat within proposed PR training sites
Cochise pincushion cactus *Coryphantha robbinsiorum*	T	Cochise County in Arizona, and northern Sonora in Mexico. Limestone substrates in the transition between Chihuahuan desert scrub and desert grassland	None	Highway 80 Paladins (TW-2 Paladins)
Pima pineapple cactus *Coryphantha scheeri* var. *robustispina*	E	Southeast Arizona in Santa Cruz and Pima counties, and in north central Sonora, Mexico. Semidesert grassland and in Sonoran desert scrub between an elevation of 2,300 and 5,000 feet. It often occurs in open areas on flat ridge tops	None	Blackhills HLZ/DZ, Caliente, Penitas, Ruby Fuzzy Paladins, and Sierrita HLZ/DZ. *Within 500 feet of potentially suitable habitat:* Black Mountain Reservoir
Nichol's Turk's head cactus *Echinocactus horizonthalonius* var. *nicholii*	E	Sonoran Desert of southern Arizona and adjacent Mexico. Semi-arid Sonoran desert scrub. It persists on limestones outcropping and limestone derived soils in incline terraces, saddles, and alluvial fans at elevations from 2,400 to 4,100 feet.	None	Lost Acre HLZ/DZ, Silvermine HLZ/DZ, and Waterman HLZ/DZ

Table 3.3-10. Special-Status Species Potentially Occurring within Proposed PR Training Sites on Other Land				
Common Name Scientific Name	**Federal Status**	**Distribution & Habitat Preference**	**Proposed PR Training Sites Occurring within Critical Habitat**	**Proposed PR Training Sites with Potential Species Occurrence**
Huachuca water-umbel *Lilaeopsis schaffneriana* var. *recurve*	E	Southeastern Arizona. Between 4,000 and 6,500 feet in cienegas, springs, and other healthy riverine systems.	None	No suitable habitat within proposed PR training sites

Federal Status: E – Endangered
T – Threatened
EXPN – Experimental Population, Non-Essential
DZ – Drop Zone
HLZ – Helicopter Landing Zone
PR – Personnel Recovery

Source: USFWS 2018.

- The Lake Patagonia PR training site contains potentially suitable nesting habitat for the Mexican spotted owl. The Cattle, Salt River High and Salt River Low PR training sites do not contain suitable nesting habitat for the Mexican spotted owl but are within 500 feet of suitable nesting habitat.
- A non-essential, experimental population of the federally endangered Mexican wolf has the potential to occur within the Caldwell Meadows, Gila County Sheriff Roosevelt Substation, Playas Training and Research Center, Salt River High, Salt River Low, and Tombstone 8 PR training sites.
- The federally threatened narrow-headed gartersnake has potential to occur within the Salt River High and Salt River Low PR training sites.
- A non-essential, experimental population of the federally endangered Sonoran pronghorn has the potential to occur within the Blackhills HLZ/DZ, Lost Acre HLZ/DZ, Penitas, Pond HLZ/DZ, Prieto HLZ/DZ, Rancho Seco HLZ/DZ, Ruby Fuzzy Paladins, Sierrita HLZ/DZ, Silvermine HLZ/DZ, and Waterman HLZ/DZ PR training sites. The Black Mountain Reservoir PR training site is within 500 feet of suitable habitat for the non-essential, experimental population of the Sonoran pronghorn.
- The federally endangered southwestern willow flycatcher has the potential to occur within the Colorado River PR training site in the riparian vegetation along the banks of the river.
- The Lake Patagonia PR training site contains potentially suitable habitat for the yellow-billed cuckoo. The Colorado River PR training site has potentially suitable habitat for the yellow-billed cuckoo in the riparian vegetation along the river.
- The federally endangered Yuma clapper rail has the potential to occur within the Colorado River PR training site in the riparian vegetation at the PR training site.
- The federally threatened Cochise pincushion cactus (*Coryphantha robbinsiorum*) has the potential to occur within the Highway 80 Paladins (TW-2 Paladins) PR training site.
- The federally endangered Pima pineapple cactus (*Coryphantha scheeri* var. *robustispina*) has the potential to occur within the Caliente, Ruby Fuzzy Paladins, Blackhills HLZ/DZ, Penitas, and Sierrita HLZ/DZ PR training sites. The Black Mountain Reservoir PR training site is within 500 feet of potentially suitable habitat for the Pima pineapple cactus.
- The federally endangered Nichol's Turk's head cactus (*Echinocactus horizonthalonius* var. *nicholii*) has the potential to occur within the Lost Acre HLZ/DZ, Silvermine HLZ/DZ, and Waterman HLZ/DZ PR training sites.

3.3.2.3.4 Sensitive Habitats

Federally Listed Species Critical Habitat

As shown in Table 3.3-11, five of the proposed PR training sites on other land occur on or within 0.5 mile of a federally listed species critical habitat.

Table 3.3-11. Proximity of PR Training Sites on Other Land to Critical Habitat				
Critical Habitat	**Proposed PR Training Sites within Critical Habitat That Provide Potentially Suitable Habitat**	**Proposed PR Training Sites within Critical Habitat That Do Not Provide Potentially Suitable Habitat**	**Proposed PR Training Sites within 0.5 mile of Critical Habitat That Provide Potentially Suitable Habitat**	**Proposed PR Training Sites within 0.5 mile of Critical Habitat That Do Not Provide Potentially Suitable Habitat**
Fish				
Razorback sucker *Xyrauchen texanus*	Salt River Low	None	None	None
Reptiles				
Narrow-headed gartersnake *Thamnophis rufipunctatus*	Salt River High and Salt River Low	None	None	None
Birds				
Mexican spotted owl *Strix occidentalis lucida*	None	Caldwell Meadows	None	None
Yellow-billed cuckoo *Coccyzus americanus*	Lake Patagonia	None	None	None
Mammals				
Jaguar *Panthera onca*	None	None	None	Caliente
New Mexico meadow jumping mouse *Zapus hudsonius luteus*	None	Caldwell Meadows	None	None
PR – Personnel Recovery Source: USFWS 2018.				

3.3.2.3.5 Wetlands

Wetlands within the proposed PR training sites on other land include the following:

- The Caldwell Meadows PR training site contains two types of natural wetlands. The areas are identified as freshwater emergent wetland and riverine on NWI maps (USFWS 2018).
- The Colorado River PR training site contains three types of natural wetlands. The areas are identified as freshwater emergent wetland, lake, and riverine on NWI maps (USFWS 2018).
- The Lake Patagonia PR training site contains four types of natural wetlands. The areas are identified as freshwater emergent wetland, freshwater forested/shrub wetland, lake, and riverine on NWI maps (USFWS 2018).
- The Lake Pleasant PR training site contains three types of natural wetlands. The areas are identified as freshwater forested/shrub wetland, lake, and riverine on NWI maps (USFWS 2018).
- The Playas Training and Research Center PR training site contains a natural wetland. The area is identified as riverine on NWI maps (USFWS 2018).

- The Pond HLZ/DZ, Prieto HLZ/DZ, and Sierrita HLZ/DZ PR training sites contain two types of natural wetlands. The areas are identified as freshwater pond and riverine on NWI maps (USFWS 2018).
- The Salt River High PR training site contains a natural wetland. The area is identified as riverine on NWI maps (USFWS 2018).
- The Salt River Low PR training site contains a natural wetland. The area is identified as riverine on NWI maps (USFWS 2018).

3.3.2.3.6 Activation of Playas Temporary MOA

Aircraft operations involving combat maneuvering or flying at high speeds require the establishment of a Temporary MOA, as described in Section 2.1.4.10. Because aerial training is planned at the Playas Training and Research Center, the USAF would submit requests to the FAA for the establishment of the Playas Temporary MOA.

Activities at the Playas Temporary MOA would all be aerial, no vegetation or habitat for species would be disturbed or affected. The federally endangered Mexican long-nosed bat and a non-essential, experimental population of the federally endangered Mexican wolf have the potential to occur within the Playas Training and Research Center site and surrounding area.

3.3.2.4 Private Property

The sections that follow describe the existing environment within sites located on private property.

3.3.2.4.1 Vegetation

As shown in Table 3.3-12, five vegetation communities occur in the region at the proposed PR training sites on private property. Appendix G of this EA provides a description of these vegetation communities.

Table 3.3-12. Vegetation Communities within Proposed PR Training Sites on Private Property

Vegetation Community	Proposed PR Training Sites
Arizona Upland Division of Sonoran Desertscrub	Three Points Public Shooting Range
Great Basin Conifer Woodland	HLZ 7
Great Basin Desertscrub	Sinkhole
Petran Montane Conifer Forest	Sprucedale Guest Ranch
Plains and Great Basin Grassland	Babbitt Ranch 1, HLZ 5, Little Outfit, and Panda

HLZ – Helicopter Landing Zone
PR – Personnel Recovery
Source: AZGFD 2019.

3.3.2.4.2 Wildlife

PR training sites on private property occur only in Arizona. None of the PR training sites on private property are in California, Nevada, or New Mexico.

Reptiles: Various reptile species are present on or near the proposed PR training sites on private property in Arizona. Common reptile species include banded gecko, desert spiny lizard, glossy

snake, gopher snake, greater earless lizard, regal horned lizard, tiger whiptail, tree lizard, western diamondback, western ground snake, and western threadsnake (USAF 2011).

Birds: Nesting and breeding migratory bird species protected under the MBTA and the BGEPA have the potential to occur within the proposed PR training sites. Table 3.3-13 lists the species potentially present at the proposed PR training sites, if suitable habitat is present (USFWS 2018).

Of the 18 bird species listed in Table 3.3-13, 13 are BCCs. There are no BCCs at the following proposed PR training sites: Babbit Ranch 1, Panda, and Sprucedale Guest Ranch.

Table 3.3-13. Potential Birds within Proposed PR Training Sites on Private Property

Common Name Scientific Name	Potential to Breed at the Proposed PR Training Site	Migrating through Proposed PR Training Site (Unlikely to Breed)
Arizona woodpecker *Picoides arizonae*	Little Outfit	None
Bald eagle *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*	HLZ 5 and HLZ 7	None
Black-chinned sparrow *Spizella atrogularis*	Little Outfit	None
Black-throated gray warbler *Setophaga nigrescens*	HLZ 5, HLZ 7, and Little Outfit	None
Black-throated sparrow *Amphispiza bilineata*	HLZ 5, HLZ 7, and Little Outfit	None
Brewer's sparrow *Spizella breweri*	Sinkhole	None
Elegant trogon *Trogon elegans*	Little Outfit	None
Gila woodpecker *Melanerpes uropygialis*	Three Points Public Shooting Range	None
Golden eagle *Aquila chrysaetos*	HLZ 5, and HLZ 7	None
Lesser yellowlegs *Tringa flavipes*	None	Sinkhole
Lewis's woodpecker *Melanerpes lewis*	HLZ 5, and HLZ 7	None
Long-billed curlew *Numenius americanus*	Sinkhole	None
Phainopepla *Phainopepla nitens*	HLZ 5, HLZ 7, and Little Outfit	None
Pinyon jay *Gymnorhinus cyanocephalus*	HLZ 5, and HLZ 7	None
Rufous hummingbird *Selasphorus rufus*	None	HLZ 5, HLZ 7, and Little Outfit
Rufous-winged sparrow *Peucaea carpalis*	Little Outfit	None
Whiskered screech-owl *Megascops trichopsis*	Little Outfit	None
Willet *Tringa semipalmata*	None	Sinkhole

HLZ – Helicopter Landing Zone
PR – Personnel Recovery
Source: USFWS 2018.

Mammals: Various mammal species are present on or near the proposed PR training sites on private property in Arizona. Some of the more common mammal species include black-tailed jackrabbit, bobcat, California leaf-nosed bat, coyote, desert cottontail, desert pocket mouse, Merriam's kangaroo rat, round tailed ground squirrel, and white-throated woodrat (USAF 2011).

3.3.2.4.3 Threatened and Endangered Species

Table 3.3-14 lists species federally listed as endangered, threatened, candidate, or proposed for which potential habitat occurs on proposed PR training sites on private property. As shown in the table, the only special-status species with potential to occur due to presence of suitable habitat within or near proposed PR training sites on private property include the following:

- The federally threatened Chiricahua leopard frog has the potential to occur within the intermittent stream east of the Little Outfit PR training site; and within Beaver Creek south of the Sprucedale Guest Ranch PR training site. Suitable habitat does not occur at these PR training sites but occurs within 500 feet.
- The federally endangered Gila chub (*Gila intermedia*) has the potential to occur within 500 feet of the Little Outfit site in an unnamed creek east of the site; however, the Little Outfit site does not contain suitable habitat for the Gila chub.
- The federally endangered Gila topminnow has the potential to occur within 500 feet of the Little Outfit PR training site in an unnamed creek located east of the proposed PR training site. However, the Little Outfit PR training site does not contain suitable habitat for the Gila topminnow.
- The federally endangered Gila trout (*Oncorhynchus gilae*) has the potential to occur within 500 feet of the Sprucedale Guest Ranch PR training site in Beaver Creek.

Table 3.3-14. Special-Status Species Potentially Occurring within Proposed PR Training Sites on Private Property				
Common Name Scientific Name	**Federal Status***	**Distribution & Habitat Preference**	**Proposed PR Training Sites Occurring within Critical Habitat**	**Proposed PR Training Sites with Potential Species Occurrence**
Fish				
Apache trout *Oncorhynchus apache*	T	White Mountains and Upper Salt River and Little Colorado River systems in Arizona. Clear, cool, mountain headwaters and creeks (generally above 2,500 meters in elevation) and mountain lakes.	None	No suitable habitat within proposed PR training sites
Gila chub *Gila intermedia*	E	Gila River system (Colorado River drainage) in New Mexico and Arizona. Pools in smaller streams, springs, and cienegas with deep waters and terrestrial vegetation, boulders and fallen logs.	None	No suitable habitat within proposed PR training sites. *Within 500 feet of potentially suitable habitat *:* Little Outfit
Gila topminnow *Poeciliopsis occidentalis*	E	Gila River system in New Mexico and Arizona and streams south to western Mexico. Occurs naturally in the Colorado and Yaqui river basins at altitudes ranging from sea level to 1,500 meters. Shallow, warm, fairly quiet waters in ponds, cienegas, tanks, pools, springs, small streams, and the margins of larger streams, with dense mats of algae and debris along the margins for cover and foraging.	None	*Within 500 feet of potentially suitable habitat *:* Little Outfit
Gila trout *Oncorhynchus gilae*	T	Gila River system in New Mexico and Arizona. Clear, cold mountain streams in arid regions where they congregate in deeper pools and in shallow water only where there are protective debris or plant beds.	None	No suitable habitat within proposed PR training sites. *Within 500 feet of potentially suitable habitat *:* Sprucedale Guest Ranch
Amphibians				
Chiricahua leopard frog *Rana chiricahuensis*	T	Southern Arizona and New Mexico (bordering with Mexico). Permanent waters in ponds, tanks, cienegas, and small streams. Currently restricted to springs, livestock tanks, and streams in upper portions of watersheds that are free from nonnative predators or where marginal habitat for nonnative predators exists.	None	*Within 500 feet of potentially suitable habitat:* Little Outfit and Sprucedale Guest Ranch

Table 3.3-14. Special-Status Species Potentially Occurring within Proposed PR Training Sites on Private Property				
Common Name Scientific Name	**Federal Status***	**Distribution & Habitat Preference**	**Proposed PR Training Sites Occurring within Critical Habitat**	**Proposed PR Training Sites with Potential Species Occurrence**
Sonoran tiger salamander *Ambystoma tigrinum stebbinsi*	E	Southern Arizona (near Nogales). Natural pools, cienegas, and springs; rodent burrows; rotted logs; and other moist cover sites that are near water sources. Aquatic habitats are needed from January through June for breeding. Terrestrial adults are found in the grassland/oak-juniper woodlands and make extensive use of mammal burrows or loose soils to shelter from extreme temperatures.	None	*Within 500 feet of potentially suitable habitat:* Little Outfit
Reptiles				
Northern Mexican gartersnake *Thamnophis eques megalops*	T	Arizona, southeastern California, and southwestern New Mexico. Mid-elevation wetlands with highly organic, reducing soils, small earthen impoundments, large river riparian woodlands and forests, and well-developed broadleaf deciduous riparian forests with limited, if any, herbaceous ground cover or dense grass.	Little Outfit	*Within 500 feet of potentially suitable habitat:* Little Outfit and Sprucedale Guest Ranch
Sonoyta mud turtle *Kinosternon sonoriense longifemorale*	E	Southern Arizona (near Nogales). Spring-fed pools, ponds, and stream courses with perennial or near-perennial water.	None	No suitable habitat within proposed PR training sites
Birds				
California condor *Gymnogyps californianus*	E/EXPN	Southern and central coastal California, Grand Canyon in Arizona. Large areas of remote country for foraging, roosting, and nesting. Condors roost on large trees or snags, or on isolated rocky outcrops and cliffs. Nests are located in shallow caves and rock crevices on cliffs where there is minimal disturbance. Foraging habitat includes open grasslands and oak savanna foothills that support populations of large mammals such as deer and cattle. Condors are known to fly 150 miles a day in search of food.	None	No suitable habitat within proposed PR training sites
California least tern *Sterna antillarum browni*	E	Coastal California. Open beaches free of vegetation.	None	No suitable habitat within proposed PR training sites

Table 3.3-14. Special-Status Species Potentially Occurring within Proposed PR Training Sites on Private Property				
Common Name Scientific Name	**Federal Status***	**Distribution & Habitat Preference**	**Proposed PR Training Sites Occurring within Critical Habitat**	**Proposed PR Training Sites with Potential Species Occurrence**
Mexican spotted owl *Strix occidentalis lucida*	T	Utah, Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico and southwestern Texas. Old-growth or mature forests that possess uneven aged stands, high canopy closure, multi-storied levels, high tree density; and canyons with riparian or conifer communities, in areas with some type of water source.	Sprucedale Guest Ranch	HLZ 7. *Within 500 feet of potentially suitable nesting habitat:* HLZ 5
Yellow-billed cuckoo *Coccyzus americanus*	T	Arizona, western New Mexico, and western coastal California. Wooded habitat with dense cover and water nearby, including woodlands with low, scrubby, vegetation, overgrown orchards, abandoned farmland, and dense thickets along streams and marshes. Nests are often placed in willows along streams and rivers, with nearby cottonwoods serving as foraging sites.	None	No suitable habitat within proposed PR training sites
Mammals				
Jaguar *Panthera onca*	E	Southeastern Arizona. Thornscrub, desert scrub, and grasslands. Vegetation communities used in Arizona range from Sonoran desert scrub at lower elevations to subalpine mixed conifer in the mountain ranges.	Little Outfit	No suitable habitat within proposed PR training sites
Mexican wolf *Canis lupus baileyi*	EXPN	Central and southern Arizona and New Mexico. Not limited to any particular habitat type, but viable populations occur only where human population density and persecution levels are low and prey densities are high.	None	Sprucedale Guest Ranch

Table 3.3-14. Special-Status Species Potentially Occurring within Proposed PR Training Sites on Private Property				
Common Name Scientific Name	**Federal Status***	**Distribution & Habitat Preference**	**Proposed PR Training Sites Occurring within Critical Habitat**	**Proposed PR Training Sites with Potential Species Occurrence**
New Mexico meadow jumping mouse *Zapus hudsonius luteus*	E	Southern Colorado, central (north to south) New Mexico, and central-eastern Arizona. Persistent emergent herbaceous wetlands (i.e., beaked sedge [*Carex rostrata*] and reed canarygrass [*Phalaris arundinacea*] alliances); and scrub-shrub wetlands (i.e., riparian areas along perennial streams that are composed of willows [*Salix* sp.] and alders [*Alnus* sp.]). Especially uses microhabitats of patches or stringers of tall dense sedges on moist soil along the edge of permanent water.	None	No suitable habitat within proposed PR training sites
Ocelot *Leopardus [=Felis] pardalis*	E	Southeastern Arizona and southern Texas. Dense cover in brushy forests and semiarid deserts.	None	No suitable habitat within proposed PR training sites
Sonoran pronghorn *Antilocapra americana sonoriensis*	EXPN	Southwestern Arizona. Broad alluvial valleys separated by granite mountains and mesas; areas with small-leaf trees and numerous species of cacti scattered over rocky hills and coarse-soiled slopes; and with triangle-leaf bursage (*Ambrosia deltoidea*) or brittle bush (*Encelia* sp.) almost always present.	None	*Within 500 feet of potentially suitable habitat:* Three Points Public Shooting Range
Plants				
Pima pineapple cactus *Coryphantha scheeri* var. *robustispina*	E	Southeastern Arizona. Alluvial basins and hillsides in semi-desert grasslands, desert scrub, and the transition area between the two. Most commonly found in open areas on flat ridge-tops or slopes of less than 10 to 15 percent.	None	No suitable habitat within proposed PR training sites
Huachuca water-umbel *Lilaeopsis schaffneriana* var. *recurve*	E	Southeastern Arizona. Between 4,000 and 6,500 feet in cienegas, springs, and other healthy riverine systems.	None	No suitable habitat within proposed PR training sites

Table 3.3-14. Special-Status Species Potentially Occurring within Proposed PR Training Sites on Private Property				
Common Name Scientific Name	**Federal Status***	**Distribution & Habitat Preference**	**Proposed PR Training Sites Occurring within Critical Habitat**	**Proposed PR Training Sites with Potential Species Occurrence**
Fickeisen plains cactus *Pediocactus peeblesianus fickeiseniae*	E	Northern Arizona. Plains and Great Basin grasslands and Great Basin Desert Scrub in shallow soils derived from exposed layers of Kaibab limestone, with most populations occurring on the margins of canyon rims, on flat terraces or benches, or on the toe of well-drained hills with less than 20 percent slope.	Sinkhole	Babbitt Ranch 1, Panda, and Sinkhole
Canelo Hills ladies-tresses *Spiranthes delitescens*	E	Southeastern Arizona. Isolated cienegas, periodically or annually saturated spring-fed marshes.	None	No suitable habitat within proposed PR training sites

* Federal Status: E – Endangered
T – Threatened
EXPN – Experimental Population, Non-Essential
DZ – Drop Zone
HLZ – Helicopter Landing Zone
PR – Personnel Recovery

* Habitat (creek/stream/river) for fish species is more than 200 feet from proposed PR training site. Species excluded from potential occurrence in analysis because the distance between the PR training site and the species' habitat is considered sufficient to not affect the habitat as a result of erosion or ground disturbance.

- The Little Outfit PR training site is within 500 feet of potentially suitable habitat the federally threatened northern Mexican gartersnake, along the intermittent stream east of the PR training site. The Beaver Creek south of the Sprucedale Guest Ranch PR training site provides potentially.
- The HLZ 7 PR training site provides potentially suitable nesting habitat for the Mexican spotted owl. The HLZ 5 PR training site does not contain suitable nesting habitat for the Mexican spotted owl but is within 500 feet of suitable nesting habitat.
- A non-essential, experimental population of the federally endangered Mexican wolf has the potential to occur within the Sprucedale Guest Ranch PR training site.
- The federally endangered Sonoran tiger salamander (*Ambystoma tigrinum stebbinsi*) within 500 feet of the Little Outfit PR training site within the ephemeral stream east of the PR training site.
- The Babbitt Ranch 1, Panda, and Sinkhole PR training sites have potentially suitable habitat for the federally endangered Fickeisen plains cactus (*Pediocactus peeblesianus fickeiseniae*).

3.3.2.4.4 Sensitive Habitats

Federally Listed Species Critical Habitat

As shown in Table 3.3-15, three of the proposed PR training sites on private property occur on or within 0.5 mile of a federally listed species critical habitat. Activities proposed at the PR training sites would not significantly affect designated critical habitat as they would occur mostly within already disturbed areas, and the activities do not propose to alter the habitat. PR training activities that have potential to alter critical habitat would be restricted to avoid disturbances.

Table 3.3-15. Proximity of PR Training Sites on Private Property to Critical Habitat

Critical Habitat	Proposed PR Training Sites within Critical Habitat That Provide Potentially Suitable Habitat	Proposed PR Training Sites within Critical Habitat That do not Provide Potentially Suitable Habitat	Proposed PR Training Sites within 0.5 mile of Critical Habitat That Provide Potentially Suitable Habitat	Proposed PR Training Sites within 0.5 mile of Critical Habitat That Do Not Provide Potentially Suitable Habitat
Fish				
Gila chub *Gila intermedia*	None	None	None	Canelo
Reptiles				
Northern Mexican gartersnake *Thamnophis eques megalops*	None	*Within 500 feet of suitable habitat:* Little Outfit	None	None
Birds				
Mexican spotted owl *Strix occidentalis lucida*	None	Sprucedale Guest Ranch	None	None

Table 3.3-15. Proximity of PR Training Sites on Private Property to Critical Habitat				
Critical Habitat	**Proposed PR Training Sites within Critical Habitat That Provide Potentially Suitable Habitat**	**Proposed PR Training Sites within Critical Habitat That do not Provide Potentially Suitable Habitat**	**Proposed PR Training Sites within 0.5 mile of Critical Habitat That Provide Potentially Suitable Habitat**	**Proposed PR Training Sites within 0.5 mile of Critical Habitat That Do Not Provide Potentially Suitable Habitat**
Plants				
Fickeisen plains cactus *Pediocactus peeblesianus fickeiseniae*	Sinkhole	None	None	None
PR – Personnel Recovery Source: USFWS 2018.				

Wetlands

Wetlands within the proposed PR training sites on private property include the following:

- The Sprucedale Guest Ranch PR training site contains two types of natural wetlands. The areas are identified as freshwater pond and riverine on NWI maps (USFWS 2018).
- The Three Points Public Shooting Range PR training site contains a natural wetland. The area is identified as riverine on NWI maps (USFWS 2018).

3.3.3 Environmental Consequences

This section presents the potential effects of the Proposed Action and the No-Action Alternative on biological resources within the ROI. Large Force, Medium Force, and Small Force training within the Proposed Action would all have similar impacts to biological resources; therefore, they are collectively referred to in this section as the Proposed Action. Biological resources were evaluated in terms of compliance with Section 7 of the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) and related laws and authorities. Formal consultation under Section 7 of the ESA will be initiated with USFWS to address potential significant effects to federally listed species. Terms and conditions from the resulting Biological Opinion would be incorporated into the Proposed Action's operational constraints.

The assessment of potential impacts focused on the location of the proposed PR training sites and the existing biological resources in these areas. Impacts to biological resources can result in direct and indirect impacts due to ground disturbance, vehicle and equipment movement, artillery fire, aircraft and helicopter operations, increased noise and human presence. Direct impacts may include disruption of foraging and roosting/resting activities, nest/den abandonment during breeding seasons, loss of habitat, and injury or mortality due to collisions and trampling. Indirect impacts may include increased erosion and sedimentation (due to ground disturbances) and subsequent loss of vegetation. These impacts may be short-term, such as the temporary avoidance of habitat due to increased noise or human presence, or long-term and permanent, such as the loss of habitat or mortality due to trampling and collisions.

Impact significance on biological resources was assessed by evaluating:

- Potential for loss or alteration of suitable habitat and the proximity of similar habitat,
- Proportion of the resource that would be affected relative to its occurrence in the region,
- Sensitivity of the resource to proposed activities, and
- Duration of ecological impacts.

As discussed in Section 3.3.1, proposed PR training activities at San Clemente Island (and near waters), Leon, and WSMR sites are equivalent to activities currently implemented by the U.S. Navy and U.S. Army at these locations. Discussion of the environmental consequences to terrestrial and marine biological resources at these sites are excluded from the discussion in the sections that follow as they were extensively analyzed in previous documents incorporated by reference (see Section 3.3.1 for specific documents).

3.3.3.1 Proposed Action

The Proposed Action would occur within 0.3 to 2.7 acres of mostly previously disturbed areas at each PR training site.

3.3.3.1.1 Department of Defense Property

3.3.3.1.1.1 Vegetation

Under the Proposed Action, with the exception of light foot-traffic, PR training activities would be restricted to already disturbed areas. Vegetation has the potential to be trampled or crushed by personnel and training-related equipment; military vehicles and equipment could also compact soil. However, adverse effects would be minimal, brief, and infrequent (a few hours several times annually) allowing the vegetation time to recover between site uses. Riparian vegetation would be avoided at all proposed PR training sites. Therefore, no significant impacts on vegetation are anticipated.

3.3.3.1.1.2 Wildlife

Wildlife species occupying habitat at and around the proposed PR training sites would be temporarily disturbed during training activities potentially resulting in short-term displacement under the Proposed Action. Bird species protected under the MBTA and the BGEPA have the potential to occur within the ROI. Bird species protected under the MBTA and the BGEPA would be avoided to the maximum extent possible. Individuals may temporarily avoid the proposed PR training sites as a result of the Proposed Action; however, no significant impacts to wildlife populations are anticipated.

3.3.3.1.1.3 Threatened and Endangered Species

Amphibians

Arroyo Toad. Potentially suitable habitat is present within 500 feet of Camp Pendleton Off-Road Trail and Camp Pendleton PDL sites.

Proposed training activities at sites where Arroyo toad may occur include HLZs/DZs; parachute operations; camping, bivouacking, and assembly area use; cross-country dismounted (non-vehicle) movements; mounted (vehicle) movement/blackout driving; military operations in urban terrain/urban evasion; and technical rope work.

Toads within the path of equipment and vehicles could be injured or killed, and pedestrian traffic could trample individuals. Adverse effects may also occur if training groups move through riparian areas potentially disturbing egg masses and daily activities and movements of adult toads. Parachute or ground operations near the Las Flores Creek could result in a temporary increase in sediment runoff into the creek, potentially decreasing water quality in the immediate area. A decrease in water quality can lead to a decrease in riparian habitat quality for the arroyo toad. To avoid these potential short-term and long-term direct and indirect effects, foot-traffic and training activities would avoid riparian areas. Thus, impacts as a result of the Proposed Action would be less than significant.

Reptiles

Northern Mexican Gartersnake. Potentially suitable habitat is present within 500 feet of Metz Tank and Navajo West sites.

Proposed training activities at sites where northern Mexican gartersnake may occur include HLZs/DZs; parachute operations; camping, bivouacking, and assembly area use; cross-country dismounted (non-vehicle) movements; mounted (vehicle) movement/blackout driving; survival training/natural resource consumption; military operations in urban terrain/urban evasion; technical rope work; and pyrotechnic use.

Parachute or ground operations near streams or riparian areas could result in a temporary increase in sediment runoff, potentially decreasing water quality. This can lead to a decrease in riparian habitat quality and prey abundance, a long-term, indirect adverse effect. Equipment and vehicle traffic could result in injury or mortality of individuals, a long-term, direct adverse effect. To avoid adverse effects, foot-traffic, vehicle traffic and training activities would not occur in streams or riparian areas. Thus, impacts as a result of the Proposed Action would be less than significant.

Birds

Least Bell's Vireo. Potentially suitable habitat is present within 500 feet of Camp Pendleton Off-Road Trail and Camp Pendleton PDL sites.

Proposed training activities at sites where Least Bell's vireo may occur include HLZs/DZs; parachute operations; camping, bivouacking, and assembly area use; cross-country dismounted (non-vehicle) movements; mounted (vehicle) movement/blackout driving; military operations in urban terrain/urban evasion; and technical rope work.

With the exception of light foot-traffic, training activities would be restricted to already disturbed areas. Parachute and/or ground operations near the banks of the Las Flores Creek could result in a temporary increase in sediment runoff, potentially decreasing water quality that can lead to a decrease in riparian habitat quality and prey abundance, a long-term, indirect adverse effect. Training activities, including helicopter noise and increased human noise/activity in and near riparian areas could temporarily cause the Least Bell's vireo to avoid the area as noise levels increase during training altering their foraging, roosting, and breeding behavior, a short-term, direct adverse effect. Trampling of vegetation and erosion of the creek banks could occur because of the movement of equipment and the activity from the personnel involved in training. To avoid adverse effects on this species, foot-traffic and training activities would avoid riparian

areas and be scheduled outside of the breeding season (March through August) for this species. Thus, impacts as a result of the Proposed Action would be less than significant.

Mexican Spotted Owl may occur at the L Tank site. Potentially suitable habitat is present within 500 feet of Fort Tuthill, Metz Tank, Navajo East, Neil Flat, Rogers Lake (Logger Camp), and Rogers Wren sites.

Proposed training activities at sites where Mexican spotted owl may occur include HLZs/DZs; parachute operation; camping, bivouacking, and assembly area use; cross-country dismounted (non-vehicle) movements; mounted (vehicle) movement/blackout driving; survival training/natural resource consumption; military operations in urban terrain/urban evasion; technical rope work; pyrotechnic use; HLZs/DZs/overwater hoist operations; and amphibious operations.

Parachute, helicopter, plane, and/or ground/water operations could cause the Mexican spotted owl to avoid the areas and impact daily activities and movement, and breeding behavior, resulting in short-term, direct adverse effects. With the exception of light foot-traffic, training activities would be restricted to already disturbed areas and open water. To avoid adverse effects on this species, training activities at these sites would be scheduled outside of the nesting season (March through August). Thus, impacts as a result of the Proposed Action would be less than significant.

Mammals

Sonoran Pronghorn may occur at the NATO Hill, OP Charlie, Range 3-HLZ 1, Range 3-HLZ 2, Range 3-HLZ 3, Range 3-HLZ 4, Range 3-HLZ 5, Range 3-HLZ 6, Range 3-Tower Helipad, South Tactical Range, and Target 333 sites.

Proposed training activities at sites where Sonoran pronghorn may occur include HLZs/DZs; parachute operation; cross-country dismounted (non-vehicle) movements; mounted (vehicle) movement/blackout driving; technical rope work; pyrotechnic use; and shooting/firing range.

Parachute, helicopter, and/or ground operations, including human activity and noise, may cause the Sonoran pronghorn to avoid the areas, affecting its daily activities and movement, resulting in short-term, direct adverse effects. Because of the avoidance expected due to the human disturbance and noise, it is highly unlikely that pronghorn would be exposed to potential collision or injury/mortality due to vehicles/equipment and artillery fire. Further, with the exception of light foot-traffic, training activities would be restricted to already disturbed areas. Thus, impacts as a result of the Proposed Action would be less than significant.

Stephens' Kangaroo Rat may occur at the Camp Pendleton Off-Road Trail and Camp Pendleton PDL sites.

Proposed training activities at sites where Stephens' kangaroo rat may occur include HLZs/DZs; parachute operation; camping, bivouacking, and assembly area use; cross-country dismounted (non-vehicle) movements; mounted (vehicle) movement/blackout driving; military operations in urban terrain/urban evasion; and technical rope work.

Parachute, helicopter, and/or ground operations could cause the Stephens' kangaroo rat to avoid the areas and potentially affect its daily activities and movement, resulting in a short-term, direct

adverse effect. There is also a potential for injury to occur due to vehicle traffic. However, the presence of humans and associated noise is likely to cause the animals to flush from the area, reducing this potential risk. Additionally, with the exception of light foot-traffic, training activities would be restricted to already disturbed areas, which are less likely to be inhabited by kangaroo rats. Thus, impacts as a result of the Proposed Action would be less than significant.

Plants

Thread-leaved Brodiaea may occur at the Camp Pendleton Off-Road Trail and Camp Pendleton PDL sites.

Acuna cactus may occur at the Target 333 site.

Proposed training activities at sites where thread-leaved brodiaea and acuna cactus may occur include HLZs/DZs; parachute operation; camping, bivouacking, and assembly area use; cross-country dismounted (non-vehicle) movements; mounted (vehicle) movement/blackout driving; military operations in urban terrain/urban evasion; technical rope work, pyrotechnic use, and shooting/firing range.

Potential long-term, direct adverse effects from include trampling or crushing could include injury of individuals from personnel movement and training-related equipment such as parachute, helicopter, or ground operations. The proposed activities could increase the potential for the establishment of nonnative and invasive species and erosion in vegetated areas due to ground disturbance, a long-term, indirect adverse effect. However, proposed PR training activities would be restricted to already disturbed areas at the sites and only for short durations (few hours once a year). Avoidance of the blooming period (March through June for thread-leaved brodiaea and March through April for the acuna cactus) would further reduce the potential for adverse effects. Because of the limited area and duration of proposed activities, impacts as a result of the Proposed Action would be less than significant.

3.3.3.1.1.4 Sensitive Habitats

Federally Listed Species Critical Habitat

None of the proposed PR training sites on DoD property are in or within 0.5 mile of a federally listed species critical habitat.

Wetlands

All wetlands within or near the following sites will be avoided: Fort Tuthill, Metz Tank, Navajo East, Navajo West, Neill Flat, Range 3-HLZ 1, Range 3-HLZ 2, Range 3-HLZ 3, Range 3-HLZ 4, Range 3-HLZ 5, Range 3-HLZ 6, Range 3-Tower Helipad, and Target 333. Therefore, no impacts to wetlands are anticipated at these proposed PR training sites as a result of the Proposed Action.

Training activities at the Rogers Lake (Logger Camp) site includes amphibious operations. Water operations will avoid riparian vegetation and vegetated wetland habitats. Therefore, no impacts to wetlands are anticipated at these proposed PR training sites.

3.3.3.1.2 U.S. Forest Service or Other Federal Land

3.3.3.1.2.1 Vegetation

Under the Proposed Action, with the exception of light foot-traffic, PR training activities would be restricted to already disturbed areas. Vegetation has the potential to be trampled or crushed by personnel and training-related equipment movement; military vehicles and equipment could also compact soil. However, adverse effects would be minimal, brief, and infrequent (a few hours several times annually) allowing the vegetation time to recover between site uses. Riparian vegetation will be avoided at all proposed PR training sites. Therefore, no significant impacts to vegetation are anticipated.

3.3.3.1.2.2 Wildlife

Wildlife species occupying habitat at and around the proposed PR training sites would be temporarily disturbed during training activities potentially resulting in short-term displacement. Bird species protected under the MBTA and the BGEPA have the potential to occur within the ROI. Bird species protected under the MBTA and the BGEPA would be avoided to the maximum extent possible. Individuals may temporarily avoid the proposed PR training sites as a result of the Proposed Action; however, no significant impacts to wildlife populations are anticipated.

3.3.3.1.2.3 Threatened and Endangered Species

Fish

Colorado Pikeminnow may occur at the Roosevelt Lake, site.

Gila Topminnow may occur at the Roosevelt Lake site.

Razorback Sucker may occur at the Roosevelt Lake site.

Spikedace may occur at the Roosevelt Lake site.

Proposed training activities at sites where Colorado pikeminnow, Gila topminnow, razorback sucker, and spikedace may occur include HLZs/DZs; parachute operations; camping, bivouacking, and assembly area use; cross-country dismounted (non-vehicle) movements; mounted (vehicle) movement/blackout driving; survival training/natural resource consumption; technical rope work; HLZs/DZs overwater hoist operations; and amphibious operations.

Long-term, adverse effects may occur due to trampling during amphibious operations. However, fish are highly mobile species that avoid disturbances in their immediate vicinity; thus, this adverse effect is not anticipated. Parachute or ground operations near the banks of waterways and lakes could result in a temporary increase in sediment runoff, potentially decreasing water quality in the immediate area. A decrease in water quality can lead to a decrease in aquatic vegetation used for cover and foraging by these species. Due to the brief nature of the training activities (a few hours annually) and the limited area this potential indirect adverse effect would be short-term. Thus, impacts as a result of the Proposed Action would be less than significant.

Amphibians

Chiricahua Leopard Frog. Potentially suitable habitat is present within 500 feet of the Devon, Payson-Rim Side, and Portal Cabin and CCC Bunkhouse sites.

Proposed training activities at sites where Chiricahua leopard frog may occur include HLZs/DZs; parachute operations; camping, bivouacking, and assembly area use; cross-country dismounted (non-vehicle) movements; mounted (vehicle) movement/blackout driving; survival training/natural resource consumption; and technical rope work.

Short-term, and long-term direct adverse effects to the species at these sites could occur if training groups move through riparian areas potentially disturbing egg masses and adult frogs, and if frogs within the path of equipment and vehicles are crushed or pedestrian traffic tramples individuals. Parachute or ground/water operations near the banks of water features, could result in a temporary increase in sediment runoff into the water, potentially decreasing water quality in the immediate area. A decrease in water quality can lead to a decrease in habitat quality for the Chiricahua leopard frog, a short-term, indirect adverse effect. To avoid adverse effects on the Chiricahua leopard frog, personnel would limit their training activities at these sites to areas where human activity is more prevalent, avoid riparian habitat, and avoid the species' breeding season (eggs are typically laid March through June at elevations below 5,900 feet [USFWS 2019]). Thus, impacts as a result of the Proposed Action would be less than significant.

Reptiles

Narrow-headed Gartersnake. Potentially suitable habitat is present within 500 feet of the Payson-RimSide site.

Northern Mexican Gartersnake may occur at the Mormon Lake - USFS Helitack Base, Roosevelt Lake, and Spring Valley Cabin sites. Potentially suitable habitat is present within 500 feet of the Jacks Canyon, Payson-RimSide, and Portal Cabin and CCC bunkhouse sites.

Proposed training activities at sites where narrow-headed gartersnake and northern Mexican gartersnake may occur include HLZs/DZs; parachute operations; camping, bivouacking, and assembly area use; cross-country dismounted (non-vehicle) movements; mounted (vehicle) movement/blackout driving; survival training/natural resource consumption; technical rope work.

Parachute or ground/water operations near the banks of streams and rivers and in riparian areas could result in a temporary increase in sediment runoff, potentially decreasing water quality. This can lead to a decrease in riparian habitat quality and prey abundance, a long-term, indirect adverse effect. Equipment and vehicle traffic could result in injury or mortality, a long-term, direct adverse effect. To avoid adverse effects, foot-traffic, vehicle traffic and training activities would not occur in streams or riparian areas. Vehicle traffic would be restricted to non-vegetated open areas, and would not occur within streams, creeks or ponds . Thus, impacts as a result of the Proposed Action would be less than significant.

Birds

Mexican Spotted Owl may occur at the Charouleau Gap, Comanche, Hannagan Meadow – USFS Helitack Base, Helibase Circular, Portal Cabin and CCC Bunkhouse, Ranger, and Rucker HLZ sites. Potentially suitable habitat is present within 500 feet of the Black Mesa – USFS Helitack Base, Devon, Flagstaff Hotshot – USFS Helitack Base, KP Circular, KP Tank, Longview – USFS Helitack Base, Mesa, Mogollon Rim (General Crook), Mormon Lake - USFS Helitack Base – USFS Helitack Base, Negrito Airstrip, Overgaard – USFS Helitack Base, Payson-RimSide, Rainy Mesa, Saddle Mountain West, Spring Valley Cabin, and Tribeland sites.

Proposed training activities at sites where Mexican spotted owl may occur include HLZs/DZs; fixed wing landing zones; parachute operation; camping, bivouacking, and assembly area use; cross-country dismounted (non-vehicle) movements; mounted (vehicle) movement/blackout driving; survival training/natural resource consumption; military operations in urban terrain/urban evasion; technical rope work; pyrotechnic use; shooting/firing range; HLZs/DZs/overwater hoist operations; and amphibious operations.

Parachute, helicopter, plane, and/or ground/water operations could cause the Mexican spotted owl to avoid the areas and impact daily activities and movement, and breeding behavior, resulting in short-term, direct adverse effects. With the exception of light foot-traffic, training activities would be restricted to already disturbed areas and open water. To avoid adverse effects on this species, training activities at these sites would be scheduled outside of the nesting season (March through August). Thus, impacts as a result of the Proposed Action would be less than significant.

Northern Aplomado Falcon may occur at the Portal Cabin and CCC Bunkhouse, Ranger, and Rucker HLZ sites.

Proposed training activities at sites where northern aplomado falcon may occur include HLZs/DZs; parachute operations; camping, bivouacking, and assembly area use; cross-country dismounted (non-vehicle) movements; mounted (vehicle) movement/blackout driving; military operations in urban terrain/urban evasion; survival training/natural resource consumption; and technical rope work.

With the exception of light foot-traffic, training activities would be restricted to already disturbed areas. Helicopter and/or ground operations could cause the northern aplomado falcon to avoid the areas, alter daily activities and movement, and disrupt breeding behavior, resulting in short-term, direct adverse effects. To avoid adverse effects on this species, training activities at these sites would be scheduled outside of the breeding season (January through June) for this species. Thus, impacts as a result of the Proposed Action would be less than significant.

Southwestern Willow Flycatcher may occur at the Roosevelt Lake and Verde River sites.

Yellow-billed Cuckoo may occur at the Portal Cabin and CCC Bunkhouse, Roosevelt Lake, and Verde River sites. Potentially suitable habitat is present within 500 feet of the Payson-RimSide and Saguaro Lake Ranch sites.

Proposed training activities at sites where southwestern willow flycatcher and yellow-billed cuckoo may occur include HLZs/DZs; parachute operations; camping, bivouacking, and assembly area use; cross-country dismounted (non-vehicle) movements; mounted (vehicle) movement/blackout driving; survival training/natural resource consumption; technical rope work; HLZs/DZs overwater hoist operations; and amphibious operations.

With the exception of light foot-traffic, training activities would be restricted to already disturbed areas. Parachute or ground/water operations near the banks of lakes, creeks and rivers could result in a temporary increase in sediment runoff, potentially decreasing water quality that can lead to a decrease in riparian habitat quality and prey abundance. Trampling of vegetation and erosion of river or lake banks could occur as a result of the movement of equipment and personnel movement. PR training activities in the open water could temporarily cause the

southwestern willow flycatcher to avoid the area as noise levels increase during training. Helicopter noise and increased human noise/activity in the riparian areas could cause both species to temporarily avoid the area and impact foraging and roosting activities and movement, as well as breeding behaviors. To avoid these short-term, and long-term direct and indirect adverse effects, training activities at lakes, creeks and rivers would be scheduled outside of the southwestern willow flycatcher breeding season (April through September) at Roosevelt Lake and Verde River sites; with the exception of light foot-traffic, training activities would be restricted to already disturbed areas and avoid riparian areas at all the sites. Thus, impacts as a result of the Proposed Action would be less than significant.

Yuma Clapper Rail may occur at the, Roosevelt Lake and Verde River sites. Potentially suitable habitat is present within 500 feet of the Saguaro Lake Ranch site.

Proposed training activities at sites where Yuma clapper rail may occur include HLZs/DZs; parachute operations; camping, bivouacking, and assembly area use; cross-country dismounted (non-vehicle) movements; mounted (vehicle) movement/blackout driving; survival training/natural resource consumption; technical rope work; HLZs/DZs overwater hoist operations; and amphibious operations.

Parachute or ground/water operations near lakes and rivers, and trampling of vegetation and erosion of the banks could result in a temporary increase in sediment runoff, potentially decreasing water quality in the area. A decrease in water quality can lead to a decrease in riparian habitat quality for the Yuma clapper rail over time, a long-term, indirect adverse effect. Short-term, direct adverse effects could occur as a result of helicopter noise and increased human noise/activity in the riparian areas, which could cause the Yuma clapper rail to temporarily avoid the training areas and impact daily activities and movement. Training activities in the open water could also temporarily cause the Yuma clapper rail to avoid the area as noise levels increase during training. To avoid adverse effects on this species, foot-traffic and training activities would avoid riparian areas, and training activities at these sites would be scheduled outside of the breeding season (March through September) for this species; personnel would avoid areas of heavy riparian vegetation. Thus, impacts as a result of the Proposed Action would be less than significant.

Mammals

Jaguar may occur at the Devon, Portal Cabin and CCC Bunkhouse, Ranger, Redington Pass, and Rucker HLZ sites.

Proposed training activities at sites where jaguar may occur include HLZs/DZs; parachute operation; camping, bivouacking, and assembly area use; cross-country dismounted (non-vehicle) movements; mounted (vehicle) movement/blackout driving; military operations in urban terrain/urban evasion; survival training/natural resource consumption; and technical rope work.

Noise and human activity would temporarily exceed typical disturbance levels within the proposed training sites. If any jaguars were present during the Proposed Action, they might temporarily avoid the training area, or otherwise temporarily modify their behavior; however, jaguars are uncommon and infrequent in these areas. The temporary and infrequent noise by people, vehicles, and helicopters would be expected to have a short-term, negligible effect on the jaguar through habitat avoidance. The training activities would not impede long distance

movements of the jaguars and may only temporarily displace native prey species. With the exception of light foot-traffic, training activities would be restricted to already disturbed areas. Thus, impacts as a result of the Proposed Action would be less than significant.

Mexican Wolf may occur at the Catron County Fairgrounds, Glenwood Ranger Station, Hannagan Meadow – USFS Helitack Base, Helibase Circular, KP Circular, KP Tank, Mogollon Rim (General Crook), Negrito Airstrip, Negrito Center, Negrito Helibase, Negrito North, Negrito South, Overgaard – USFS Helitack Base, Payson-RimSide, Rainy Mesa, and Reserve Ranger Station sites.

Proposed training activities at sites where Mexican wolf may occur include HLZs/DZs; fixed wing landing zones; parachute operation; camping, bivouacking, and assembly area use; cross-country dismounted (non-vehicle) movements; mounted (vehicle) movement/blackout driving; survival training/natural resource consumption; and technical rope work.

Parachute, helicopter, and/or ground operations, including human activity and noise, could cause the Mexican wolf to avoid the areas and affect its daily activities and movement, resulting in short-term, direct adverse effects. With the exception of light foot-traffic, training activities would be restricted to already disturbed areas and open water. Thus, impacts as a result of the Proposed Action would be less than significant.

Plants

No special-status plant species have potential to occur at PR training sites located within USFS or other federal land.

3.3.3.1.2.4 Sensitive Habitats

Federally Listed Species Critical Habitat

Mexican Spotted Owl Critical Habitat. No adverse effects to designated critical habitat are anticipated as a result of the Proposed Action. Although critical habitat occurs at multiple sites (Charouleau Gap, Comanche, Flagstaff Hotshot – USFS Helitack Base, Hannagan Meadow – USFS Helitack Base, Helibase Circular, KP Circular, KP Tank, Longview – USFS Helitack Base, Mesa, Mogollon Rim (General Crook), Negrito Airstrip, Rainy Mesa, Ranger, Rucker HLZ), implementing the Proposed Action would not adversely affect critical habitat because activities would not require vegetation removal and would occur over a short duration (few hours annually).

Narrow-headed Gartersnake Proposed Critical Habitat. The Proposed Action would not adversely modify proposed critical habitat because PR training activities at Payson-RimSide would not occur within or near the river; personnel involved in training activities would avoid riparian areas with heavy vegetation and unstable stream banks. Additionally, these potential disturbances would be of short duration (a few hours per year).

Northern Mexican Gartersnake Proposed Critical Habitat. The Proposed Action would not adversely modify proposed critical habitat for the following reasons:

- None of the sites within proposed critical habitat (Saddle Mountain East, Saddle Mountain South, and Saddle Mountain West) contain suitable habitat for the northern Mexican gartersnake.

- Foot-traffic would not occur in streams or riparian areas and the training activities would occur within a very small area (0.3 to 2.7 acres) in mostly previously disturbed areas.

Wetlands

All wetlands within or near the following PR training sites would be avoided: Black Mesa – USFS Helitack Base, Comanche, Longview – USFS Helitack Base, Mormon Lake - USFS Helitack Base, Negrito Airstrip, Negrito Center, Negrito North, Negrito Helibase, Negrito South, Portal Cabin and CCC Bunkhouse, Saddle Mountain East, Saddle Mountain South, Saddle Mountain West, and Spring Valley Cabin. Therefore, no impacts to wetlands are anticipated at these proposed PR training sites as a result of the Proposed Action.

PR training activities at the following sites include amphibious operations: Roosevelt Lake, Saguaro Lake Ranch, and Verde River. Water operations would avoid riparian vegetation and vegetated wetland habitats. Therefore, no impacts to wetlands are anticipated at these proposed PR training sites as a result of the Proposed Action.

3.3.3.1.3 Other Land (Municipal, City, County, State or Tribal)

3.3.3.1.3.1 Vegetation

Under the Proposed Action, with the exception of light foot-traffic, PR training activities would be restricted to already disturbed areas. Vegetation has the potential to be trampled or crushed by personnel and training-related equipment; military vehicles and equipment could also compact soil. However, adverse effects would be minimal, brief, and infrequent (a few hours several times annually) allowing the vegetation time to recover between site uses. Riparian vegetation will be avoided at all proposed PR training sites. Therefore, no significant impacts to vegetation are anticipated.

3.3.3.1.3.2 Wildlife

Wildlife species occupying habitat at and around the proposed PR training sites would be temporarily disturbed during training activities potentially resulting in short-term displacement under the Proposed Action. Bird species protected under the MBTA and the BGEPA have the potential to occur within the ROI. Bird species protected under the MBTA and the BGEPA would be avoided to the maximum extent possible. Individuals may temporarily avoid the proposed PR training sites as a result of the Proposed Action; however, no significant impacts to wildlife populations are anticipated.

3.3.3.1.3.3 Threatened and Endangered Species

Fish

Bonytail Chub may occur at the Colorado River site.

Colorado Pikeminnow may occur at Salt River High and Salt River Low sites.

Gila Topminnow may occur at Lake Patagonia and Lake Pleasant sites.

Razorback Sucker may occur at the Colorado River, Salt River High, and Salt River Low sites.

Proposed training activities at sites where bonytail chub, Colorado pikeminnow, Gila topminnow, and razorback sucker may occur include HLZs/DZs; cross-country dismounted

(non-vehicle) movements; mounted (vehicle) movement/blackout driving; technical rope work; HLZs/DZs overwater hoist operations; and amphibious operations.

Long-term, adverse effects may occur due to trampling during amphibious operations. However, fish are highly mobile species that flush from disturbances in their immediate vicinity; thus, this adverse effect is not anticipated. Parachute or ground operations near the banks of waterways and lakes could result in a temporary increase in sediment runoff, potentially decreasing water quality in the immediate area. A decrease in water quality can lead to a decrease in aquatic vegetation used for cover and foraging by these species. Due to the brief nature of the training activities (a few hours annually) this potential adverse effect would be short-term, indirect. Thus, impacts as a result of the Proposed Action would be less than significant.

Snails

Three Forks Springsnail may occur at the Caldwell Meadows site.

Proposed training activities at sites where three forks springsnail may occur include HLZs/DZs; parachute operations; camping, bivouacking, and assembly area use; cross-country dismounted (non-vehicle) movements; mounted (vehicle) movement/blackout driving; survival training/natural resource consumption; and technical rope work.

As this species is strictly aquatic, and the proposed PR training activities will be restricted from the Black River at this site, no direct adverse effects (such as trampling) are anticipated. Parachute or ground operations near the banks of the Black River, could result in a temporary increase in sediment runoff, potentially decreasing water quality in the immediate area. A decrease in water quality would be a long-term, indirect adverse effect to the springsnail as clean water is a primary constituent element. To avoid this adverse effect, training activities would not occur in the vicinity of the river banks. Thus, impacts as a result of the Proposed Action would be less than significant.

Amphibians

Chiricahua Leopard Frog may occur at the Caldwell Meadows, Lake Patagonia, Salt River High, and Salt River Low sites. Potentially suitable habitat is present within 500 feet of the Rancho Seco HLZ/DZ site.

Proposed training activities at sites where Chiricahua leopard frog may occur include HLZs/DZs; parachute operations; camping, bivouacking, assembly area use; cross-country dismounted (non-vehicle) movements; mounted (vehicle) movement/blackout driving; and technical rope work; HLZs/DZs overwater hoist operations; and amphibious operations.

Short-term, and long-term direct adverse effects to the species at these sites may occur if training groups move through riparian areas potentially disturbing egg masses and adult frogs, and if frogs within the path of equipment and vehicles are crushed or pedestrian traffic tramples individuals. Parachute or ground/water operations near the banks of water features, could result in a temporary increase in sediment runoff into the water, potentially decreasing water quality in the immediate area. A decrease in water quality can lead to a decrease in habitat quality for the Chiricahua leopard frog, a short-term, indirect adverse effect. To avoid adverse effects on the Chiricahua leopard frog, personnel would limit their training activities at these sites to areas where human activity is more prevalent, avoid riparian habitat, and avoid the species' breeding

season (eggs are typically laid March through June at elevations below 5,900 feet [USFWS 2019]). Thus, impacts as a result of the Proposed Action would be less than significant.

Reptiles

Northern Mexican Gartersnake may occur at the Caldewell Meadows, Colorado River, Lake Patagonia, Lake Pleasant, Salt River High, and Salt River Low. Potentially suitable habitat is present within 500 feet of the Rancho Seco HLZ/DZ site.

Sonoyta Mud Turtle. Potentially suitable habitat is present within 500 feet of the Rancho Seco HLZ/DZ site.

Proposed training activities at sites where northern Mexican gartersnake and Sonoyta mud turtle may occur include HLZs/DZs; parachute operations; camping, bivouacking, and assembly area use; cross-country dismounted (non-vehicle) movements; mounted (vehicle) movement/blackout driving; survival training/natural resource consumption; technical rope work; amphibious operations; and pyrotechnic use.

Parachute or ground/water operations near the banks of lakes and rivers and drop zone operations near the Rancho Seco HLZ/DZ Tank could result in a temporary increase in sediment runoff, potentially decreasing water quality. This can lead to a decrease in riparian habitat quality and prey abundance, a long-term, indirect adverse effect. Equipment and vehicle traffic could result in injury or mortality, a long-term, direct adverse effect. To avoid adverse effects, foot-traffic, vehicle traffic and training activities would not occur in streams or riparian areas. Vehicle traffic would be restricted to non-vegetated open areas, and would not occur within streams, creeks or ponds. Thus, impacts as a result of the Proposed Action would be less than significant.

Birds

Mexican Spotted Owl may occur at the Lake Patagonia site. Potentially suitable nesting habitat is present within 500 feet of the Brooke, Cattle, Jenna HLZ/DZ, Salt River High and Salt River Low sites.

Proposed training activities at sites where Mexican spotted owl may occur include HLZs/DZs; cross-country dismounted (non-vehicle) movements; mounted (vehicle) movement/blackout driving; technical rope work; HLZs/DZs/overwater hoist operations; and amphibious operations.

Parachute, helicopter, plane, and/or ground/water operations could cause the Mexican spotted owl to avoid the areas and impact daily activities and movement, and breeding behavior, resulting in short-term, direct adverse effects. With the exception of light foot-traffic, training activities would be restricted to already disturbed areas and open water. To avoid adverse effects on this species, training activities at these sites would be scheduled outside of the nesting season (March through August). Thus, impacts as a result of the Proposed Action would be less than significant.

Southwestern Willow Flycatcher may occur at the Colorado River site.

Yellow-billed Cuckoo may occur at the Colorado River and Lake Patagonia sites.

Proposed training activities at sites where southwestern willow flycatcher and yellow-billed cuckoo may occur include HLZs/DZs; technical rope work; HLZs/DZs overwater hoist operations; and amphibious operations.

With the exception of light foot-traffic, training activities would be restricted to already disturbed areas. Parachute or ground/water operations within or near the banks of lakes, creeks and rivers could result in a temporary increase in sediment runoff, potentially decreasing water quality that can lead to a decrease in riparian habitat quality and prey abundance. Trampling of vegetation and erosion of river or lake banks could occur as a result of the movement of equipment and activity from the personnel involved in training. Training activities in the open water could temporarily cause the southwestern willow flycatcher to avoid the area as noise levels increase during training. Helicopter noise and increased human noise/activity in the riparian areas could cause both species to temporarily avoid the areas and impact their foraging and roosting activities and movement, as well as their breeding behaviors. To avoid these short-term, and long-term direct and indirect adverse effects, training activities at lakes, creeks and rivers would be scheduled outside of the southwestern willow flycatcher breeding season (April through September) at sites where the species may occur; at sites where yellow-billed cuckoo may occur, foot-traffic and training activities would avoid riparian areas at all times. Thus, impacts as a result of the Proposed Action would be less than significant.

Yuma Clapper Rail may occur at the Colorado River site.

Proposed training activities at sites where Yuma clapper rail may occur include HLZs/DZs overwater hoist operations; and amphibious operations.

Parachute or ground/water operations near lakes and rivers, and trampling of vegetation and erosion of the banks could result in a temporary increase in sediment runoff, potentially decreasing water quality in the area. A decrease in water quality can lead to a decrease in riparian habitat quality for the Yuma clapper rail over time, a long-term, indirect adverse effect. Short-term, direct adverse effects could occur as a result of helicopter noise and increased human noise/activity in the riparian areas, which could cause the Yuma clapper rail to temporarily avoid the areas and impact daily activities and movement. Training activities in the open water could also temporarily cause the Yuma clapper rail to avoid the area as noise levels increase during training. To avoid adverse effects on this species, foot-traffic and training activities would avoid riparian areas, and training activities at these sites would be scheduled outside of the breeding season (March through September) for this species; personnel would avoid areas of heavy riparian vegetation. Thus, impacts as a result of the Proposed Action would be less than significant.

Mammals

Jaguar. Potentially suitable habitat is present within 500 feet of the Black Mountain Reservoir site.

Proposed training activities at sites where jaguar may occur include amphibious operations.

Noise and human activity would temporarily exceed typical disturbance levels within the proposed training sites. If any jaguars were present during the Proposed Action, they might temporarily avoid the training area, or otherwise temporarily modify their behavior; however,

jaguars are uncommon and infrequent in these areas. The temporary and infrequent noise by people, vehicles, and helicopters would be expected to have a short-term, negligible adverse effect on the jaguar through habitat avoidance. The training activities would not impede long distance movements of the jaguars and may only temporarily displace native prey species. With the exception of light foot-traffic, training activities would be restricted to already disturbed areas. Thus, impacts as a result of the Proposed Action would be less than significant.

Mexican Long-nosed Bat may occur at the Playas Training and Research Center site.

Proposed training activities at sites where Mexican long-nosed bat may occur include HLZs/DZs; fixed wing landing zones; parachute operation; camping, bivouacking, and assembly area use; cross-country dismounted (non-vehicle) movements; mounted (vehicle) movement/blackout driving; military operations in urban terrain/urban evasion; technical rope work; pyrotechnic use; and shooting/firing range.

Parachute, helicopter, and/or ground operations could cause the Mexican long-nosed bat to avoid the areas and could affect its nightly foraging activities and movement, a short-term, direct adverse effect. With the exception of light foot-traffic, training activities would be restricted to already disturbed areas. Thus, impacts as a result of the Proposed Action would be less than significant.

Mexican Wolf may occur at the Caldwell Meadows, Gila County Sheriff Roosevelt Substation, Playas Training and Research Center, Salt River High, Salt River Low, and Tombstone 8 sites.

Proposed training activities at sites where Mexican wolf may occur include HLZs/DZs; fixed wing landing zones; parachute operation; camping, bivouacking, and assembly area use; cross-country dismounted (non-vehicle) movements; mounted (vehicle) movement/blackout driving; military operations in urban terrain/urban evasion; survival training/natural resource consumption; technical rope work; pyrotechnic use; shooting/firing range HLZs/DZs/overwater hoist operations, and amphibious operation.

Parachute, helicopter, and/or ground operations, including human activity and noise, could cause the Mexican wolf to avoid the areas and affect its daily activities and movement, resulting in short-term, direct adverse effects. With the exception of light foot-traffic, training activities would be restricted to already disturbed areas and open water. Thus, impacts as a result of the Proposed Action would be less than significant.

Sonoran Pronghorn may occur at the Blackhills HLZ/DZ, Lost Acre HLZ/DZ, Penitas, Pond HLZ/DZ, Prieto HLZ/DZ, Rancho Seco HLZ/DZ, Ruby Fuzzy Paladins, Sierrita HLZ/DZ, Silvermine HLZ/DZ, and Waterman HLZ/DZ sites. Potentially suitable habitat is present within 500 feet of the Black Mountain Reservoir site.

Proposed training activities at sites where Sonoran pronghorn may occur include HLZs/DZs; parachute operation; cross-country dismounted (non-vehicle) movements; mounted (vehicle) movement/blackout driving; survival training/natural resource consumption; military operations in urban terrain/urban evasion; technical rope work; and amphibious operations.

Parachute, helicopter, and/or ground operations, including human activity and noise, is likely to cause the Sonoran pronghorn to avoid the areas, affecting its daily activities and movement, resulting in short-term, direct adverse effects. Because of the avoidance expected due to the

human disturbance and noise, it is highly unlikely that pronghorn would be exposed to potential collision or injury/mortality due to vehicles/equipment and artillery fire. Further, with the exception of light foot-traffic, training activities would be restricted to already disturbed areas. Thus, impacts as a result of the Proposed Action would be less than significant.

Plants

Cochise Pincushion Cactus may occur at the Highway 80 Paladins (TW-2 Paladins) site.

Pima Pineapple Cactus may occur at the Blackhills HLZ/DZ, Caliente, Penitas, Ruby Fuzzy Paladins, and Sierrita HLZ/DZ sites. Potentially suitable habitat is present within 500 feet of the Black Mountain Reservoir site.

Nichol's Turk's Head Cactus may occur at the Lost Acre HLZ/DZ, Silvermine HLZ/DZ, and Waterman HLZ/DZ sites.

Proposed training activities at sites where Cochise pincushion cactus, Pima pineapple cactus, and Nichol's Turk's head cactus may occur include HLZs/DZs; parachute operation; cross-country dismounted (non-vehicle) movements; mounted (vehicle) movement/blackout driving; survival training/natural resource consumption; military operations in urban terrain/urban evasion; technical rope work; and amphibious operations.

Potential long-term, direct adverse effects would include trampling or crushing of individuals by personnel and training-related equipment such as parachute, helicopter, or ground operations. The proposed activities could increase the potential for the establishment of nonnative and invasive species and erosion in vegetated areas due to ground disturbance, a long-term, indirect adverse effect. However, proposed PR training activities would be restricted to already disturbed areas at the sites and only for short durations (few hours once a year). Avoidance of the blooming period (mid-March to mid-April for Cochise Pincushion Cactus; mid-April through July for Nichol's Turk's Head Cactus; mid-July through August for Pima Pineapple Cactus) would further reduce the potential for adverse effects. Because of the limited area and duration of proposed activities, impacts as a result of the Proposed Action would be less than significant.

3.3.3.1.3.4 Sensitive Habitats

Federally Listed Species Critical Habitat

Mexican Spotted Owl Critical Habitat. No adverse effects to designated critical habitat are anticipated as a result of the Proposed Action. Proposed PR training activities within designated critical habitat at Caldwell Meadows would not require vegetation removal, would occur over a short duration (hour to few hours), and would be restricted to already disturbed upland areas, which do not provide suitable habitat for this species.

Narrow-headed Gartersnake Proposed Critical Habitat. The Proposed Action would not adversely modify proposed critical habitat for the following reasons:

- The Salt River High site is outside the river channel and training activities would not occur in or near the river.
- During amphibious operations at Salt River Low, personnel movement could trample aquatic vegetation and temporarily increase stream sedimentation; however, given the short duration of the disturbances (a few hours per year), this adverse effect would be

short-term. Personnel involved in training activities would avoid entering the Salt River in riparian areas with heavy vegetation and unstable stream banks.

New Mexico Meadow Jumping Mouse (*Zapus hudsonius luteus*) Critical Habitat. No adverse effects to designated critical habitat are anticipated as a result of the Proposed Action. Proposed PR training activities within designated critical habitat at Caldwell Meadows would be restricted to already disturbed upland areas and would not occur in the creek or riparian areas. Minor foot-traffic may occur in the upland area adjacent to the creek and near critical habitat.

Razorback Sucker Critical Habitat. The Proposed Action would not adversely modify designated critical habitat. During amphibious operations personnel movement could trample aquatic vegetation and temporarily increase stream sedimentation. However, given the short duration of the disturbances (a few hours per year), this adverse effect would be short-term. Additionally, personnel involved in training activities would avoid entering the Salt River in riparian areas with heavy vegetation and unstable stream banks.

Yellow-billed Cuckoo Proposed Critical Habitat. The Proposed Action would not adversely modify proposed critical habitat for the following reason: During amphibious training activities at the site within proposed critical habitat (Lake Patagonia), personnel involved in the training activities would avoid entering the water in riparian areas with heavy vegetation and unstable shoreline to void trampling riparian and aquatic vegetation.

Wetlands

All wetlands within or near the following sites would be avoided: Caldwell Meadows, Playas Training and Research Center, Pond HLZ/DZ, Salt River High, and Sierrita HLZ/DZ. Therefore, no impacts to wetlands are anticipated at these proposed PR training sites as a result of the Proposed Action.

Training activities at the following sites include amphibious operations: Colorado River, Lake Patagonia, Lake Pleasant, and Salt River Low. Water operations will avoid riparian vegetation and vegetated wetland habitats. Therefore, no impacts to wetlands are anticipated at these proposed PR training sites as a result of the Proposed Action.

3.3.3.1.3.5 Activation of Playas Temporary MOA

Aerial activities at the Playas Temporary MOA are not anticipated to cause long-term disturbances to either the Mexican wolf or the Mexican long-nosed bat. The Mexican wolf may be temporarily disturbed by noise from aerial training events. The Mexican long-nosed bat is unlikely to be active (flying) during daylight hours when aerial training would occur. Thus, impacts as a result of the Proposed Action would be less than significant.

3.3.3.1.4 Private Property

3.3.3.1.4.1 Vegetation

Under the Proposed Action, with the exception of light foot-traffic, PR training activities would be restricted to already disturbed areas. Vegetation has the potential to be trampled or crushed by personnel and training-related equipment; military vehicles and equipment could also compact soil. However, adverse effects would be minimal, brief, and infrequent (a few hours several times annually) allowing the vegetation time to recover between site uses. Riparian

vegetation will be avoided at all proposed PR training sites. Therefore, no significant impact to vegetation is anticipated.

3.3.3.1.4.2 Wildlife

Wildlife species occupying habitat at and around the proposed PR training sites would be temporarily disturbed during training activities potentially resulting in short-term displacement under the Proposed Action. Bird species protected under the MBTA and the BGEPA have the potential to occur within the ROI. Bird species protected under the MBTA and the BGEPA would be avoided to the maximum extent possible. Individuals may temporarily avoid the proposed PR training sites as a result of the Proposed Action; however, no significant impact to wildlife populations is anticipated.

3.3.3.1.4.3 Threatened and Endangered Species

Amphibians

Chiricahua Leopard Frog. Potentially suitable habitat is present within 500 feet of the Little Outfit, and Sprucedale Guest Ranch sites.

Proposed training activities at sites where Chiricahua leopard frog may occur include HLZs/DZs; parachute operations; camping, bivouacking, and assembly area use; cross-country dismounted (non-vehicle) movements; mounted (vehicle) movement/blackout driving; and technical rope work.

Short-term, and long-term direct adverse effects to the species at these sites may occur if training groups move through riparian areas potentially disturbing egg masses and adult frogs, and if frogs within the path of equipment and vehicles are crushed or pedestrian traffic tramples individuals. Parachute or ground operations near water features could result in a temporary increase in sediment runoff into the water, potentially decreasing water quality in the immediate area. A decrease in water quality can lead to a decrease in habitat quality for the Chiricahua leopard frog, a short-term, indirect adverse effect. To avoid adverse effects on the Chiricahua leopard frog, personnel would limit their training activities at these sites to areas where human activity is more prevalent, avoid riparian habitat, and avoid the species' breeding season (eggs are typically laid March through June at elevations below 5,900 feet [USFWS 2019]). Thus, impacts as a result of the Proposed Action would be less than significant.

Sonoran Tiger Salamander. Potentially suitable habitat is present within 500 feet of the Little Outfit site.

Proposed training activities at sites where Sonoran tiger salamander may occur include HLZs/DZs; parachute operations; camping, bivouacking, and assembly area use; cross-country dismounted (non-vehicle) movements; mounted (vehicle) movement/blackout driving; and technical rope work.

Adverse effects may occur if training disturbed daily activities and movements of salamanders. Salamanders within the path of equipment and vehicles could be crushed, and pedestrian traffic could trample individuals. Parachute or ground operations near water features could result in a temporary increase in sediment runoff, potentially decreasing water quality. A decrease in water quality can lead to a decrease in riparian habitat quality for the Sonoran tiger salamander over time. To avoid these potential long-term, direct and indirect and short-term, direct, adverse

effects, foot-traffic and training activities would avoid riparian areas. Thus, impacts as a result of the Proposed Action would be less than significant.

Reptiles

Northern Mexican Gartersnake. Potentially suitable habitat is present within 500 feet of the Little Outfit and Sprucedale Guest Ranch sites.

Proposed training activities at sites where northern Mexican gartersnake may occur include HLZs/DZs; parachute operations; camping, bivouacking, and assembly area use; cross-country dismounted (non-vehicle) movements; mounted (vehicle) movement/blackout driving; and technical rope work.

Parachute or ground operations near water features could result in a temporary increase in sediment runoff, potentially decreasing water quality. This can lead to a decrease in riparian habitat quality and prey abundance, a long-term, indirect adverse effect. Equipment and vehicle traffic could result in injury or mortality, a long-term, direct adverse effect. To avoid adverse effects, foot-traffic, vehicle traffic and training activities would not occur in streams or riparian areas. Vehicle traffic would be restricted to non-vegetated open areas, and would not occur within streams, creeks or ponds. Thus, impacts as a result of the Proposed Action would be less than significant.

Birds

Mexican Spotted Owl may occur at the HLZ 7 site. Potentially suitable nesting habitat is present within 500 feet of the HLZ 5 site.

Proposed training activities at sites where Mexican spotted owl may occur include HLZs/DZs; fixed wing landing zones; parachute operation; camping, bivouacking, and assembly area use; cross-country dismounted (non-vehicle) movements; mounted (vehicle) movement/blackout driving; survival training/natural resource consumption; and technical rope work.

Parachute, helicopter, plane and ground operations could cause the Mexican spotted owl to avoid the areas and impact daily activities and movement, and breeding behavior, resulting in short-term, direct adverse effects. With the exception of light foot-traffic, training activities would be restricted to already disturbed areas and open water. To avoid adverse effects on this species, training activities at these sites would be scheduled outside of the nesting season (March through August). Thus, impacts as a result of the Proposed Action would be less than significant.

Mammals

Mexican Wolf may occur at the Sprucedale Guest Ranch site.

Proposed training activities at sites where Mexican wolf may occur include camping, bivouacking, and assembly area use. Further, the activity will be limited to use of existing cabins and no ground disturbance.

Human activity and noise could result in short-term, direct adverse effects as the Mexican wolf may avoid the area, which would affect its daily activities and movement. With the exception of light foot-traffic, training activities would be restricted to existing cabins. Thus, impacts as a result of the Proposed Action would be less than significant.

Sonoran Pronghorn. Potentially suitable habitat is present within 500 feet of the Three Point Public Shooting Range site.

Proposed training activities at sites where Sonoran pronghorn may occur include shooting/firing range.

Ground operations could cause the Sonoran pronghorn to avoid the area and affect its daily activities and movement, resulting in short-term, direct adverse effects. Because of the avoidance expected due to the human disturbance and noise, it is highly unlikely that pronghorn would be exposed to potential injury/mortality due to artillery fire. Further, with the exception of light foot-traffic, training activities would be restricted to already disturbed areas. Thus, impacts as a result of the Proposed Action would be less than significant.

Plants

Fickeisen Plains Cactus may occur at the Babbitt Ranch 1, Panda and Sinkhole sites.

Proposed training activities at sites where Fickeisen plains cactus may occur include HLZs/DZs; camping, bivouacking, and assembly area use; cross-country dismounted (non-vehicle) movements; mounted (vehicle) movement/blackout driving; survival training/natural resource consumption; and technical rope work.

Potential long-term, direct adverse effects would include trampling or crushing of individuals by personnel and training-related equipment such as helicopter or ground operations. The proposed activities could increase the potential for the establishment of nonnative and invasive species and erosion in vegetated areas due to ground disturbance, a long-term, indirect adverse effect. However, proposed PR training activities would be restricted to already disturbed areas at the sites and only for short durations (few hours once a year). Avoidance of the blooming period (late April through May) would further reduce the potential for adverse effects. Because of the limited area and duration of proposed activities, impacts as a result of the Proposed Action would be less than significant.

3.3.3.1.4.4 Sensitive Habitats

Federally Listed Species Critical Habitat

Mexican Spotted Owl Critical Habitat. No adverse effects to designated critical habitat are anticipated as a result of the Proposed Action. Although critical habitat occurs at the Sprucedale Guest Ranch PR training site, implementing the Proposed Action would not adversely affect critical habitat because activities would not require vegetation removal and would occur over a short duration (few hours annually).

Northern Mexican Gartersnake Proposed Critical Habitat. The Proposed Action would not adversely modify proposed critical habitat for the following reasons:

- None of the sites within proposed critical habitat (Little Outfit) contain suitable habitat for the northern Mexican gartersnake.
- Foot-traffic would not occur in streams or riparian areas and the training activities would occur within a very small area (0.3 to 2.7 acres) in mostly previously disturbed areas.

Fickeisen Plains Cactus Critical Habitat. The Proposed Action would not adversely modify critical habitat for the following reason: Proposed PR training activities within designated critical habitat at Sinkhole would be restricted to already disturbed areas that do not contain suitable habitat and be limited in area and duration.

Wetlands

All wetlands within or near the following sites would be avoided: Sprucedale Guest Ranch and Three Points Public Shooting Range. Therefore, no impacts to wetlands are anticipated at these proposed PR training sites as a result of the Proposed Action.

3.3.3.1.5 Operational Constraints

Avoidance and minimization measures would be implemented under the Proposed Action as follows:

Riparian and Wetlands

- Riparian vegetation will be avoided to the maximum extent possible at all PR training sites.
- Open water will only be used at PR training sites designated for water operation training activities.
- Wetlands and wetland vegetation will be avoided at all proposed PR training sites.
- Water operation training activities will only use unvegetated areas for ingress and egress to the water.
- With the exception of light foot-traffic, proposed PR training activities will be restricted to already disturbed areas.

Threatened and Endangered Snails

- To minimize disturbances to the three forks springsnail, PR training activities will be restricted from the Black River and its banks at the Caldwell Meadows site.

Threatened and Endangered Amphibian

- To minimize disturbances to the Arroyo toad, PR training activities at Camp Pendleton Off-Road Trail and Camp Pendleton PDL sites will be restricted to areas where human activity is more prevalent and avoid riparian habitat.
- PR training activities will avoid the Chiricahua leopard frog breeding season, March through June, at the following proposed PR training sites: Caldwell Meadows, Devon, Lake Patagonia, Little Outfit, Payson-RimSide, Portal Cabin and CCC Bunkhouse, Rancho Seco HLZ/DZ, Salt River High, Salt River Low, and Sprucedale Guest Ranch.
- If the breeding season cannot be avoided, pre-activity surveys will be conducted by a qualified biologist to determine presence/absence at each of the sites.
- To avoid disturbances to Sonoran tiger salamander, foot-traffic and PR training activities will avoid riparian areas at the Little Outfit site.

Threatened and Endangered Reptiles

- To avoid and minimize adverse effects to the narrow-headed gartersnake, northern Mexican gartersnake, and the Sonoyta mud turtle, the following activities will be restricted at the Caldewell Meadows, Colorado River, Jacks Canyon, Lake Patagonia, Lake Pleasant, Little Outfit, Metz Tank, Mormon Lake - USFS Helitack Base, Navajo West, Payson-Rim Side, Portal Cabin and CCC Bunkhouse, Rancho Seco HLZ/DZ, Salt River High, Salt River Low, Spring Valley Cabin, Sprucedale Guest Ranch sites:
- No foot-traffic, vehicle traffic or PR training activities will occur in streams, or riparian areas.
- Vehicle traffic will be restricted to non-vegetated open areas and will not enter any streams, creeks or pond.

Threatened and Endangered Birds

PR training activities will be restricted as follows:

- Foot-traffic and training activities will avoid riparian areas and be scheduled outside of the Least Bell's vireo breeding season (March through August) at the Camp Pendleton Off-Road Trail and Camp Pendleton PDL sites.
- Training activities will be scheduled outside of the Mexican spotted owl breeding season (March through August) at the following sites: Black Mesa – USFS Helitack Base, Brooke, Cattle, Charouleau Gap, Comanche, Devon, Flagstaff Hotshot – USFS Helitack Base, Fort Tuthill, Hannagan Meadow – USFS Helitack Base, Helibase Circular, HLZ 5, HLZ 7, Jenna HLZ/DZ, KP Circular, KP Tank, L Tank, Lake Patagonia, Longview – USFS Helitack Base, Mesa, Metz Tank, Mogollon Rim (General Crook), Mormon Lake - USFS Helitack Base, Navajo East, Negrito Airstrip, Neill Flat, Overgaard – USFS Helitack Base, Payson-RimSide, Portal Cabin and CCC Bunkhouse, Rainy Mesa, Ranger, Rogers Lake (Logger Camp), Rogers Napier, Rogers Wren, Ranger, Rucker HLZ, Saddle Mountain West, Salt River High, Salt River Low, Spring Valley Cabin, and Tribeland.
- Training activities will be scheduled outside of the northern aplomado falcon breeding season (January through June) at the Portal Cabin and CCC Bunkhouse, Ranger, and Rucker HLZ sites.
- Training activities will be scheduled outside of the southwestern willow flycatcher breeding season (April through September) at the: Colorado River, Roosevelt Lake, and Verde River sites.
- To minimize disturbances to the yellow-billed cuckoo, foot-traffic and training activities will avoid riparian areas at all times at the Colorado River, Lake Patagonia, Payson-RimSide, Portal Cabin and CCC Bunkhouse, Roosevelt Lake, Saguaro Lake Ranch and Verde River sites.
- Training activities will be scheduled outside of the Yuma clapper rail breeding season (March through September) at the: Colorado River, Roosevelt Lake, and Verde River sites.
- If the breeding season cannot be avoided as detailed above, a qualified biologist will conduct a pre-activity nesting bird survey to determine presence/absence at each of the

sites for each listed bird species. If nests are found, the USFWS shall be consulted to determine the appropriate course of action.

Threatened and Endangered Mammals

- To minimize disturbances to the jaguar, PR training activities (except for light foot-traffic) will be restricted to already disturbed areas at Black Mountain Reservoir, Devon, Portal Cabin and CCC Bunkhouse, Ranger, Redington Pass, and Rucker HLZ sites.
- To minimize disturbances to the Mexican long-nosed bat, PR training activities (except for light foot-traffic) will be restricted to already disturbed areas at the Playas Training and Research Center site.
- To minimize disturbances to the Mexican wolf, PR training activities (except for light foot-traffic) will be restricted to already disturbed areas and open water at the Caldwell Meadows, Catron County Fairgrounds, Gila County Sheriff Roosevelt Substation, Glenwood Ranger Station, Hannagan Meadow – USFS Helitack Base, Helibase Circular, KP Circular, KP Tank, Overgaard – USFS Helitack Base, Mogollon Rim (General Crook), Negrito Airstrip, Negrito Center Negrito Helibase, Negrito North, Negrito South, Payson-RimSide, Playas Training and Research Center, Rainy Mesa, Reserve Ranger Station, Salt River High, Salt River Low, and Sprucedale Guest Ranch sites.
- To minimize disturbances to the Sonoran pronghorn, PR training activities (except for light foot-traffic) will be restricted to already disturbed areas at the Black Mountain Reservoir, Blackhills HLZ/DZ, Lost Acre HLZ/DZ, NATO Hill, OP Charlie, Penitas, Pond HLZ/DZ, Prieto HLZ/DZ, Rancho Seco HLZ/DZ, Range 3-HLZ 1, Range 3-HLZ 2, Range 3-HLZ 3, Range 3-HLZ 4, Range 3-HLZ 5, Range 3-HLZ 6, Range 3-Tower Helipad, Ruby Fuzzy Paladins, Sierrita HLZ/DZ, Silvermine HLZ/DZ, South Tactical Range, Target 333, Three Point Public Shooting Range, and Waterman HLZ/DZ sites.
- To minimize disturbances to the Stephens' kangaroo rat, PR training activities (except for light foot-traffic) will be restricted to already disturbed areas at Camp Pendleton Off-Road Trail, and Camp Pendleton PDL sites.

Threatened and Endangered Plants

PR training activities will be restricted as follows:

- Training activities will be scheduled outside of the thread-leaved brodiaea blooming season, March through June, at the Camp Pendleton Off-Road Trail and Camp Pendleton PDL sites.
- Training activities will be scheduled outside of the Cochise pincushion cactus blooming season, mid-March through mid-April, at the Highway 80 Paladins (TW-2 Paladins) site.
- Training activities will be scheduled outside of the Pima pineapple cactus blooming season, mid-July through August, at the Black Mountain Reservoir, Blackhills HLZ/DZ, Caliente, Penitas, Ruby Fuzzy Paladins, and Sierrita HLZ/DZ sites.
- Training activities will be scheduled outside of the acuna cactus blooming season, late-March through April, at the Target 333 site.
- Training activities will be scheduled outside of the Nichol's Turk's head cactus blooming season, mid-April through July, at the Lost Acre HLZ/DZ, Silvermine HLZ/DZ, and Waterman HLZ/DZ sites.

- Training activities will be scheduled outside of the Fickeisen plains cactus blooming season, late-April through May, at Babbitt Ranch 1, Panda, and Sinkhole sites.
- If the blooming season cannot be avoided (as detailed above), a qualified biologist will conduct pre-activity surveys to determine presence/absence at each of the sites listed above for each listed plant species. If plants are found, the USFWS shall be consulted to determine the appropriate course of action.

3.3.3.2 No-Action Alternative

Under the No-Action Alternative, PR forces would continue existing training activities, utilizing the same equipment, personnel, airspace, and training locations. Limited resources would continue to be overutilized. Less realistic training scenarios would minimize the ability of PR forces to keep pace with changes in the global operating environment. The lack of adequate and available proposed PR training sites would continue to present challenges in meeting training requirements and sustaining readiness.

Under the No-Action Alternative, the USAF would continue to:

- Conduct overwater training operations at existing WTAs off the coast of San Diego, California (utilizing sea dye markers, lightsticks, and marine flares) and also other WTAs in Arizona (lakes, rivers, and pools);
- Conduct sortie-operations by HH-60 and HC-130 aircraft within the Sells Low MOA, Jackal Low MOA, 305 East and West LATN areas, BMGR and associated Restricted Areas (R-2301E, R-2305, and R-2304), and the Yuma TACTS Range (R-2301W);
- Conduct HH-60 weapons training operations within previously approved target areas at the BMGR involving smoke grenades, aircraft-mounted 7.62 mm, and .50 cal. machine guns;
- Conduct AR operations between HH-60 and HC-130 aircraft in the Sells Low and Jackal Low MOAs; and
- Conduct ground and parachute training for PR personnel within previously approved ranges, HLZs, DZs, LZs, and small arms training ranges.

In addition to the above training events, the USAF would conduct limited biannual Large Force rescue events using pre-approved proposed PR training sites throughout the southwestern U.S.

Each biannual Large Force training event would consist of a three-week event with multiple training missions (components of the scenario developed for the training event). The events would provide training scenarios for PR and supporting forces, to include interagency and international partners. The first week of an event involves classroom training of support personnel, followed by a two- to three-day mobilization period, 10 to 11 days of field training, one day of de-mobilization, and return to home base.

The USAF evaluated the potential for significant effects to biological resources in 2002 (Environmental Assessment for the West Coast Combat Search and Rescue [CSAR] Beddown [USAF 2002]) and in 2017 (Final Rescue Group Personnel Recovery Supplemental Environmental Assessment Davis-Monthan Air Force Base, Arizona [USAF 2017i]). The biological resources evaluations identified 16 federally threatened, endangered or candidate terrestrial wildlife and plant species with potential to occur in the area: Arizona tree frog,

Chiricahua leopard frog, Huachuca spring snail, lesser long-nosed bat, jaguar, Mexican spotted owl, northern Mexican garter snake, ocelot, Sonoran desert tortoise, southwestern willow flycatcher, Sonoran pronghorn, Sprague's pipit, yellow-billed cuckoo, Stephan's riffle beetle, Wright's marsh thistle, Pima pineapple cactus, and Nichol's Turk's head cactus. No designated critical habitat occurs within the area.

In these documents, the USAF determined that minor, temporary impacts to plants and wildlife species could occur during training. Wildlife species most directly impacted would be small mammal, reptile, and amphibian species. However, the majority of mobile animals, including birds, would generally move to areas of similar habitat when disturbances occur. In general, vegetation at the sites would incur minor disturbances during training. The USAF concluded that, with implementation of avoidance and minimization measures, proposed PR training activities would not result in significant impacts to protected species or designated critical habitats.

3.4 CULTURAL RESOURCES

3.4.1 Definition of Resource

Cultural resources consist of sites, buildings, structures, objects, and districts or other places of human activity that are considered significant to a community, culture, or ethnic group. They include archaeological resources, historic architectural resources, and traditional cultural resources. These may be historic or prehistoric in age, or a combination of both. Historic properties are cultural resources, including those prehistoric in age, that are eligible for, or listed in, the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Evaluation criteria for the NRHP are provided in 36 CFR 60 as detailed below.

The following section provides further discussion of the regulatory requirements concerning cultural resources applicable to the Proposed Action. Note that discussion of the regional prehistory and history applicable to the proposed action is provided in Appendix E of this EA.

Regulatory Requirements Applicable to the Proposed Action

NHPA

The NHPA, as amended (54 U.S.C. 306108), is the fundamental law concerning the protection of cultural resources on federal land. In compliance with the NHPA, its amendments, and its implementing regulations, federal agencies are required to responsibly manage federally owned or controlled cultural resources. Federal agency requirements pertinent to the Proposed Action are addressed in Section 106 of the NHPA and its implementing regulations. Section 106 of the NHPA requires federal agencies to take into consideration the potential effects of their undertakings on historic properties and is generally applicable when an undertaking is the type of activity that has the potential to affect such properties. Federal undertakings include federal projects, permits, grants, and loans. Section 106 regulations (36 CFR 800.16[1]) define historic properties as archaeological sites, districts, buildings, structures, or objects that are included or eligible for inclusion in the NRHP (36 CFR 60). Significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is defined as follows:

> …districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association; and (a) that are

> associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or (b) that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or (c) that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or (d) that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (36 CFR 60.4).

Typically, to be eligible for listing in the NRHP, a property must be at least 50 years old, or have reached 50 years old by the project completion date and retain a high level of integrity of those attributes that contribute to the property's qualifications for the NRHP. However, properties less than 50 years in age may be listed in the NRHP "if they are of exceptional importance or if they are integral part of districts that are eligible for listing in the NRHP or if they fall within the following categories:

> (a) A religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or (b) A building or structure removed from its original location, but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event; or (c) A birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no appropriate site or building directly associated with his productive life; or (d) A cemetery which derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or (e) A reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or (f) A property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own exceptional significance; or (g) A property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance (Sherfy and Luce 1979).

Section 106 and the implementing regulations provide a systematic mechanism for taking into account the effects on NRHP-eligible resources from actions that are federally sponsored, funded, or licensed. Section 106 regulations (36 CFR 800.8) provide cultural resources compliance for NEPA. Section 106 requires that the SHPO/ THPO, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), Native American tribes with historic ties to the area, representatives of local governments, and other interested parties be afforded an opportunity to comment on the Proposed Action. At DoD installations, this requirement is addressed through the installation's existing operating procedures for the environmental review process, per each installation's Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan (ICRMP) or Integrated Natural and Cultural Resources Management Plan (INCRMP) and Programmatic Agreement (PA) (Apple and Wahoff 2012; ASM 2017; Dietler and Akyüz 2013; Gold et al. 2019; Kirvan and Rogge 2009; Pumphrey et al. 2012; SWCA 2009; URS 2012; USAF 2018b, 2018c, 2018k, 2018l, 2018m; USAF 2017g, 2017e; U.S. Army Garrison White Sands 2015) and range regulations (USMC 2018d). Copies of the Section 106 correspondence and responses to date are provided in Appendix B of this EA. Contacts consulted with are presented in Section 7.0 of this EA.

Archaeological Resources Protection Act

Passed in 1979, the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) (16 U.S.C. 470aa-470mm) established civil and criminal penalties for theft or damage to archaeological resources from federally owned land. The ARPA also established a permitting process for archaeological work that plans for excavation or removal of archaeological materials on federal land. The ARPA contains provisions for the preservation of archaeological collections and data, and for maintaining the confidentiality of archaeological location information.

Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act

Passed in 1974, the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act (AHPA) (54 U.S.C. 312505-312508) directs federal agencies to notify the Secretary of the Interior when any federal construction project or federally licensed project, activity, or program may cause irreparable loss or destruction of significant scientific, prehistoric, historical, or archaeological data. The AHPA also provides funding criteria for historical and archaeological protection for such projects and programs.

American Indian Religious Freedom Act

The American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA) (42 U.S.C. 1996) establishes as U.S. policy the protection of the rights of American Indians to practice their traditional religions. These practices include "access to sites (sacred places), possession of sacred objects, and the freedom to worship through ceremonies and traditional rite" (42 U.S.C. 1996). The AIRFA requires federal agencies to consider the effects of their actions on the exercise of Native American religion and to review policies and procedure, in consultation with traditional religious leaders, to determine appropriate measures to protect and preserve Native American religious cultural rights and practices.

Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act

The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) of 1990 (25 U.S.C. 3000–3013, 18 U.S.C. 1170) includes three primary components: (1) procedures for the inadvertent discovery of Native American remains or sacred or funerary objects found on federal land; (2) requirements for the inventory of federal curation facilities with the subsequent repatriation of Native American remains and sacred objects to Native American descendants; and (3) provisions for the prosecution of those who knowingly sell, purchase, or transport Native American remains or sacred objects. Guidance for federal agency implementation of the NAGPRA is found in 43 CFR 10.

Executive Order 13007

Executive Order 13007 (24 May 1996) provides for the protection of Native American sacred sites.

DoD Directive 4710.1

DoD Directive 4710.1 (21 June 1984) describes policy to integrate archaeological and historic preservation requirements with the planning and management of DoD activities. The directive assigns responsibilities and outlines procedures for DoD branches and departments.

DoD Directive 4710.2

DoD Directive 4710.2 (14 September 2006) implements DoD policy, assigns responsibilities, and provides procedures for DoD interactions with federally recognized Native American tribes.

AFI 32-7065

This instruction (19 November 2014, incorporating Change 1, 6 October 2016) supplements USAF policy for managing cultural resources to support the military mission and to meet legal requirements (USAF 2016c). It implements Air Force Policy Directive (AFPD) 32-70, Environmental Quality, and DoD Instruction 4715.3 Environmental conservation Program (May 1996). The instruction establishes guidelines for managing cultural resources on property affected by USAF operations in the U.S., U.S. territories, and positions.

AFI 90-2002

AFI 90-2002 (19 November 2014) is intended to implement DoD Directive 4710.02 for DoD interactions with federally recognized tribes (USAF 2015a). This instruction clarifies USAF policies, procedures, and responsibilities when consulting with representatives of federally recognized Native American tribes on issues with the potential to impact protected tribal resources and rights.

3.4.2 Affected Environment

The USAF is conducting Section 106 consultation concurrent with the NEPA process. As part of the Section 106 process, the USAF has defined the Undertaking as the Proposed Action, and with some exceptions, the Area of Potential Effect (APE) is defined as a 330-foot radius around proposed PR training sites in Arizona, New Mexico, California, and Nevada. See Table E-1 in Appendix E of this EA for site-specific APE definitions. The APE for the Playas Temporary MOA is the airspace and all lands underlying the Playas Temporary MOA. These proposed PR training sites are provided on maps in Appendix A of this EA. As described in Section 2.1.4.3, mounted movements would occur only on existing roads and trails, except for off-road travel that may occur within 200 feet of an HLZ. For purposes of this analysis, the ROI for cultural resources is synonymous with the APE.

A summary of the cultural resource records search and survey information for all 179 proposed PR training sites is provided in Table E-2 in Appendix E of this EA. [NOTE: Proposed PR Training Sites Babbitt Ranch 2, HLZ 7, HLZ 8, Jacks Canyon, Payson-Rimside, and Sage were removed from consideration for the Davis-Monthan AFB PR Training Program as this Draft EA was being published.] Table 3.4-1 presents a summary of the proposed PR training sites' NRHP eligibility by land ownership. This information is provided in more detail in the sections below.

Table 3.4-1. Summary of National Register and Unevaluated Sites by Land Ownership

Land Ownership	No. of Sites	NRHP	Unevaluated Sites
DoD	42	17	9
USFS or Other Federal	25	11	11
Other (Municipal, City, County, State, or Tribal)	30	10	17

Table 3.4-1. Summary of National Register and Unevaluated Sites by Land Ownership			
Land Ownership	**No. of Sites**	**NRHP**	**Unevaluated Sites**
Private	14	10	2
Total	**111**	**48**	**39**
DoD – U.S. Department of Defense NRHP – National Register of Historic Places USFS – U.S. Forest Service Sources: SRI 2019, USAF 2017d			

3.4.2.1 Department of Defense Property

The 55 proposed PR training sites on DoD property are located within military installations in Arizona, California, New Mexico, and Nevada (see Table E-2 in Appendix E of this EA). These proposed PR training sites on DoD property are currently used and approved for training activities similar to the Proposed Action, which are managed consistent with each installation's cultural resource policies and procedures. The USAF conducted searches of publicly available records, the NRHP, Arizona's Cultural Resource Inventory (AZSITE), the New Mexico Cultural Resources Information System (NMCRIS), the Arizona Department of Emergency and Military Affairs Cultural Resource Team, and the Nevada Cultural Resources Information System to determine the extent of previous cultural resource inventories and to identify known cultural resources at those proposed PR training sites. The USAF also reviewed available resource management plans and other documentation for these installations (e.g., ICRMPs, INCRMPs, INRMPs, etc.) and consulted with the installations' personnel to determine whether proposed PR training sites have cultural resource concerns. In addition, records searches for BMGR adhered to the previously established standard for CV/MV-22 HLZs of an area of nine acres centered on the HLZ. A list of the documents reviewed is provided in Table E-3 in Appendix E of this EA.

Based on the document review and consultation with installations' personnel, it was found that 51 of the 55 proposed PR training sites on DoD property have been surveyed or are in disturbed, developed, or water areas where archaeological sites would not be expected (see Table E-2 in Appendix E of this EA). The proposed PR training sites that have been surveyed and have recorded cultural resources are provided in Table 3.4-2 and discussed below.

Table 3.4-2. Cultural Resources at Proposed PR Training Sites on DoD Property			
Proposed PR Training Site	**Site (CA-SDI-)**	**Description**	**NRHP Status**
Aux 6	AZ Z:1:29(ASM)	Prehistoric field camp/WWII-era airfield	Eligible (mitigated)
	AZ Z:1:30(ASM)	Prehistoric site	Eligible (mitigated)
Aux 6 Circular	AZ Z:1:29(ASM)	Prehistoric field camp/WWII-era airfield	Eligible (mitigated)
	AZ Z:1:30(ASM)	Prehistoric site	Eligible (mitigated)
Aux 6 Rectangular	AZ Z:1:29(ASM)	Prehistoric field camp/WWII-era airfield	Eligible (mitigated)
	AZ Z:1:30(ASM)	Prehistoric site	Eligible (mitigated)
Metz	AZ I:13:40 (ASM)	Roger Lake North Logging Railroad Line Segment D	Not Eligible
Rogers Lake	AZ I:13:40 (ASM)	Roger Lake North Logging Railroad Line Segment B	Eligible
Camp Pendleton	CA-SDI-18990	Shell and lithic scatter	Eligible

Table 3.4-2. Cultural Resources at Proposed PR Training Sites on DoD Property			
PDL; and Camp Pendleton Off Road Trail	CA-SDI-18991	Shell and lithic scatter	Eligible
	CA-SDI-18992	Shell and lithic scatter	Eligible
	CA-SDI-22371	Shell and lithic scatter	Not Evaluated
	CA-SDI-22372	Shell and lithic scatter	Not Evaluated
	CA-SDI-22373	Shell and lithic scatter	Not Evaluated
	CA-SDI-22374	Shell and lithic scatter	Not Evaluated
Camp Pendleton Red Beach	CA-SDI-10725	Habitation	Not Eligible
Camp Pendleton NFG	CA-SDI-10156/ 12599/H	Habitation, ranch complex	Listed
	CA-SDI-10157	Shell Scatter	Not Eligible
	CA-SDI-14005H	Railroad alignment	Eligible
Camp Pendleton HOLF	CA-SDI-13659	Artifact scatter	Not Eligible
	CA-SDI-14345	Artifact scatter	Not Eligible
	CA-SDI-14428	Artifact scatter	Not Eligible
Davis-Monthan AFB	AZ BB:13:908	Army Dump	Not Eligible
	AZ BB:13:913	Multiple trash disposal events	Not Eligible
	AZ BB:13:941	Historic period habitation trash scatter	Not Eligible
	AZ BB:13:948	Multicomponent; resource procurement and processing, transportation	Prehistoric: Eligible; Euroamerican: Not Eligible
	AZ BB:13:949	Prehistoric ash stain	Eligible
	AZ BB:13:953	John H. Scott Homestead	Not Evaluated
	AZ BB:13:962	Railroad catering and maintenance trash, roadway trash scatter, railroad and utility demolition scatter	Not Eligible
	AZ Z:13:2:40	SPRR	Not Evaluated
Florence Military Reservation	AZ U:15:313(ASM)	Artifact scatter with rock features and earthen mounds	Eligible
	AZ FF:9:17(ASM), AZ I:3:10(ASM)	US Highway 80 and 89 (now State Route 79)	Eligible
Florence Range HLZ	AZ U:5:318 (ASM)	Artifact scatter	Not Relocated
Gila Bend Air Force Auxiliary Base	(Unrecorded)	Gila Bend Auxiliary Airfield	Not eligible
Libby Army Airfield	AZ EE:7:23	Possibly 19th century rock alignment suggestive of grave outline	Destroyed
	AZ EE:7:24	Circa 1908-1930+ U.S. Army trash dump	Destroyed
	AZ EE:7:25	Undated rectangular rock alignment	Destroyed
	AZ EE:7:26	Twenty-one prehistoric rock alignments	Destroyed
March ARB	P-33-009191	March Field Historic District	Eligible
Melrose AFR	66360	Artifact scatter	Not relocated
NATO Hill (WPT 74)	AZ Z:06:052(ASM)[1]	Prehistoric site	Unknown
	AZ Z:06:052(ASM)[1]	Prehistoric site	Unknown

Table 3.4-2. Cultural Resources at Proposed PR Training Sites on DoD Property			
Nellis AFB	B13548	Historic small aircraft maintenance dock/hangar	Eligible as contributor a to a potential Red Flag Historic District
	B13549	Historic small aircraft maintenance dock/hangar	Eligible as contributor a to a potential Red Flag Historic District
	B13550	Historic small aircraft maintenance dock/hangar	Eligible as contributor a to a potential Red Flag Historic District
	B13549	Historic aircraft maintenance shop	Eligible as contributor a to a potential Red Flag Historic District
	B13558	USAF Fighter Weapons school (Waxman Hall)	Eligible
	B13551	Thunderbird maintenance hangar	Eligible
WSMR Stallion Army Airfield	LA51270	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Unevaluated

[1] near but outside the APE

AFB – Air Force Base
AFR – Air Force Range
ARB – Air Reserve Base
DoD – U.S. Department of Defense
HLZ – Helicopter Landing Zone
HOLF – helicopter outlying landing field
SPRR – Southern Pacific Railroad
Sources: Heilen and Vanderpot 2013; Keane et al. 1997, 1998; Kirvan and Rogge 2009Miljour et al. 2017; Personal communication with AETC 56 RMO/ESMC 2019; Personal communication with NGAZ-FMO-EMO 2019; Personal communication with U.S. Army Ft. Huachuca 2019; Stein 1993; SWCA 2009; URS 2012; USAF 2017d; USMC 2018a.

As shown in Table 3.4-2, cultural resources concerns were identified at 11 installations: BMGR, Camp Navajo, MCB Camp Pendleton, Davis-Monthan AFB, Florence Military Reservation, March ARB, Nellis AFB and WSMR. Of these, two unidentified prehistoric sites were identified at the NATO Hill (WPT 74) PR training site on BMGR. The two prehistoric sites are near, but outside of the proposed PR training site. A multi-component site has been recorded at the BMGR Aux 6, Aux 6 Circular, and Aux 6 Rectangular training sites that includes the Auxiliary Airfield 6 (Aux 6) and a prehistoric field camp referred to as the Mobak site (Heilen and Vanderpot 2013). Also, within these proposed training sites is a prehistoric site known as the Rainy Day site. Both archaeological sites are NRHP-eligible, and adverse effects from ongoing training activities have been resolved through prior data recovery (Hill and Bruder 2000 in Heilen and Vanderpot 2013), and the proposed PR training activities would not impact historic properties (personal communication with AETC 56 RMO/ESMC 2019).

Two proposed PR training sites at Camp Navajo each have a segment of the historical Roger Lake North Logging Railroad Line. A portion of NRHP-eligible segment B is within the Rogers

Lake site. Segment D, which is not eligible for the NRHP (Tremblay et al. 2008), is partially within the proposed Metz site.

Also, as shown in Table 3.4-2, five proposed PR training sites at MCB Camp Pendleton each have cultural resources and/or historic properties in the vicinity. Camp Pendleton PDL and Camp Pendleton Off Road Trail PR training sites are listed together in the table as their APEs overlap. These cultural resources at MCB Camp Pendleton are predominantly prehistoric; however, they also include a historic railroad alignment, and a site with both a prehistoric habitation component and a historic period ranch complex. The latter is an NRHP listed site which partially underlies an existing airfield; those cultural deposits are buried under fill soils (York and Brogan 2002) and would not be impacted by the proposed PR training activities. NRHP-eligible and unevaluated prehistoric resources are located within and adjacent to an existing MOUT in the Camp Pendleton PDL and Camp Pendleton Off Road Trail PR training sites.

Davis-Monthan AFB was previously completely surveyed (Miljour et al. 2017). The majority of the sites recorded on base are historic trash scatters that SHPO has concurred are not eligible for the NRHP; four of these are located within 330 feet of the airfield APE (Table 3.4-2). In addition, one unevaluated resource, the Southern Pacific Railroad (SPRR) is in the airfield APE, but proposed PR training activities would not impact the site, respectively. Sites for which the eligibility is unknown or has not been evaluated are considered eligible for the purpose of this analysis and Section 106 consultation; however, the Proposed Action activities are not likely to impact the SPRR and use of the runways would not impact the homestead site.

A prehistoric archaeological site was previously recorded at the Florence Range HLZ PR training site. Although a recent survey failed to relocate any surface materials, a subsurface deposit could still exist. The AZARNG determined that proposed training activities at this training site would not impact historic properties (personal communication with NGAZ-FMO-EMO 2019). It should be noted though that data call requests are currently required prior to all training (and construction or other) activities on AZARNG installations, to support the AZARNG Section 106 requirements, with which the Proposed Action would be required to comply. Resources at the Florence Military Reservation proposed PR training site are a prehistoric site and the historic Highways 80 and 89. The unevaluated prehistoric site is located near small arms ranges. Highways 80 and 89, now State Route 79, both recommended NRHP-eligible, are unlikely to be impacted by the proposed PR training activities.

The March ARB has been previously completely surveyed for cultural resources (URS 2012). No archaeological sites are present; however, a portion of the March Field Historic District (P-33-009191) is within the ARB. Contributing elements to the district include several buildings adjacent to the airstrip pavements (Mikesell and Wee 1992). The buildings are approximately 1300 feet from the airfield runways and impacts from the proposed PR training activities would be less than significant.

No archaeological sites are within the Nellis AFB APE. A 2014 survey and evaluation (JRP Historical Consulting, LLC 2014) of the historic buildings on Nellis AFB recommended four buildings (three small aircraft maintenance dock/hangars [Buildings 222, 224, and 226], and an aircraft maintenance shop [Building 228]) eligible for the NRHP as contributors to a potential Red Flag Historic District under Criterion A, although not individually eligible. Two additional

buildings, a USAF Fighter Weapons school (Waxman Hall) (Building 282) and the Thunderbird maintenance hangar (Building 292), were recommended as individually NRHP-eligible under Criterion A. Although these buildings are adjacent to the airport pavements, they are approximately 900 feet or more from the runways and the training activities would not significantly impact the buildings.

An unevaluated prehistoric lithic scatter at the WSMR Stallion Army Airfield is located between existing runways and would not be impacted by use of the airfield. Cultural resources are within the existing designated maneuver areas (WSMR Sierra Maneuver Area, WSMR Thurgood West Maneuver Area, and WSMR Otero Maneuver Area); the maneuver areas have been previously surveyed and the resources are marked by Seibert stakes (Personal communication with White Sands Army Garrison 2019). WSMR has protocols and practices in place for the protection of cultural resources, including the established siting process, designated maneuver areas, and the above mentioned marking of cultural resources.

No cultural resources concerns were identified for the remaining 17 proposed PR training sites that were evaluated.

To identify historic properties of traditional religious or cultural significance that may be affected by the undertaking, the USAF is consulting with federally recognized Native American tribes whose lands fall within the APE. Specifically, information is being solicited regarding areas or locations in which any traditional cultural uses or activities would be encroached by the proposed PR training areas on DoD lands, or any areas of recurring ceremonial use that are established as Traditional Cultural Properties. Copies of the consultation letters and all responses to date are provided in Appendix B. Tribes consulted with are included in Section 7.0 of this EA.

3.4.2.2 U.S. Forest Service or Other Federal Land

Forty-eight proposed PR training sites are located on USFS or other federal land. These are primarily on USFS in Arizona and New Mexico, with one proposed PR training site on BLM land in Arizona and one proposed PR training site on NPS land (see Table E-2 in Appendix E of this EA).

For all proposed PR training sites on USFS or other federal land, the USAF conducted searches of publicly available records, the NRHP, AZSITE, the NMCRIS, the National Forests, and federally recognized tribes to determine the extent of previous cultural resource inventories and to identify known cultural resources at those proposed PR training sites. Records search data from the Final Environmental Assessment Addressing the Angel Thunder Personnel Recovery/Rescue Training Exercise in the Southwestern United States (USAF 2017d) were used for this analysis, as well as from the sources listed above. Many of the proposed PR training sites were previously surveyed for cultural resources or assessed under the Final Cultural Resources Survey in Support of Personnel Recovery Activities, 563rd Rescue Group, Davis-Monthan Air Force Base, Tucson, Arizona (USAF 2013), the Rescue Group Personnel Recovery Supplemental Environmental Assessment, Davis-Monthan Air Force Base, Arizona (USAF 2017i), or are at sites that are paved and/or heavily disturbed, or that are currently in use for similar purposes. In addition, as part of the section 106 consultation for the Angel Thunder EA, AZ SHPO concurred that no survey is needed for 11 of the proposed PR training sites (existing helipads, helibases, and recreation areas) providing there would be no change in use by the

Proposed Action and no improvements needed (Davis 2018; see Table E-2). At proposed PR training sites with natural surfaces where no prior cultural resources investigations have been conducted, intensive pedestrian surveys were performed to identify whether resources are present within the APE (Kirvan and Rogge 2019b; SRI 2019).

Records search information was obtained by the USAF for the 48 proposed PR training sites (see Table E-2 in Appendix E of this EA). The records search data identified that cultural resources survey has been conducted for 16 proposed training sites.

Seven of the proposed PR training sites where no, or very limited, survey has been conducted, have little potential for impacts to historic properties. These are established off-road areas used by the public, locations where activities would occur in water and using existing boat launch facilities and roads, existing heliports with paved or disturbed surfaces, the Portal Cabin, and Delamar Dry Lake lakebed. Cultural resources survey was conducted in support of this EA at 17 proposed PR training sites (Kirvan and Rogge 2019b; SRI 2019).

The records search and field survey investigations identified 25 cultural resources sites at 17 proposed PR training sites; of these, five are not recorded. These results are provided in Table 3.4-3 and discussed below.

Table 3.4-3. Cultural Resources at Proposed PR Training Sites on U.S. Forest Service or Other Federal Lands

Proposed PR Training Site	Site Number	Description	NRHP Eligibility
Black Mesa - USFS Helitack Base	(Unrecorded)	Unidentified, potentially historic buildings	Unevaluated
Comanche	AR-03-04-05-00591	Historical-period (Munds Park and Howard Spring Railroad)	NRHP-listed (non-contributing element)
Devon	AR-03-05-02-00610	Historic-period pipeline (Ruby Pipeline) segment and historic-period artifacts	NRHP-listed (non-contributing element)
	SRI 117	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Eligible
	SRI 133	Prehistoric flaked stone scatter	Not eligible
Elk	AR-03-04-05-00590	Historical period railroad (Clark Valley Railroad [Arizona Mineral Belt Railroad])	NRHP-listed (non-contributing element)
Glenwood Ranger Station	(Unrecorded)	Administrative buildings/sites	Unevaluated
Hannagan Meadow - USFS Helitack Base; and, Helibase Circular	(Unrecorded)	Unidentified	Unevaluated
Jacks Canyon	AR-03-04-07-01469	Multi-component site with historic-period features	Eligible
Longview - USFS Helitack Base	NA20311	Historic-period cabins	Unevaluated
Mormon Lake	(Unrecorded)	Unidentified, potentially historic-period buildings	Unevaluated
Negrito Center	(Unrecorded)	Negrito Airfield	Unevaluated
Payson-Rim Side	AR-03-12-04-0253	Large multi-component site with features	Eligible
Portal Cabin and CCC Bunkhouse	Unknown SHPO Cochise County 114	Historic Portal Cabin	Eligible Listed

Table 3.4-3. Cultural Resources at Proposed PR Training Sites on U.S. Forest Service or Other Federal Lands			
Proposed PR Training Site	**Site Number**	**Description**	**NRHP Eligibility**
Reserve Airport	(Unrecorded)	Reserve Airport	Unevaluated
	33974	Multicomponent archaeological site with artifacts and features	Eligible
	39977	Prehistoric archaeological site with artifacts	Unevaluated
	69064	Prehistoric archaeological site with artifacts	Unevaluated
	70194	Prehistoric archaeological site with artifacts and features	Unknown
	149438	Historic-period archaeological site with artifacts and features	Eligible
Reserve Ranger Station	33624	Prehistoric archaeological site with artifacts	Not eligible
Rough Rider	AR-03-04-06-01341	Prehistoric lithic scatter, groundstone	Eligible
Saguaro Lake Ranch	AZ U:6:194 (ASM)	Stewart Martin Dam construction camp	Eligible
	AZ U:6:195 (ASM)	Rock alignment and historic artifact scatters	Unevaluated
Spring Valley Cabin	Unknown	Spring Valley Cabin	Eligible

NRHP – National Register of Historic Places
PR – Personnel Recovery
SHPO – State Historic Preservation Officer
USFS – U.S. Forest Service
Sources: Personal communication with AETC 56 RMO/ESMC 2019; Personal communication with USFS 2019a, 2019c; SRI 2019; USAF 2017d.

Of the cultural resources sites noted above, 16 recorded resources were identified under Final Environmental Assessment Addressing the Angel Thunder Personnel Recovery/Rescue Training Exercise in the Southwestern United States (USAF 2017d): the cabin at the Portal Cabin and CCC Bunkhouse PR training site, several structures at the Reserve Airport PR training site, a prehistoric site at the Reserve Ranger Station PR training site, unrecorded administrative building/sites at the Glenwood Ranger Station PR training site, a historic railroad at the Comanche PR training site; historic cabins at the Longview – USFS Helitack Base PR training site; an unidentified site within Hannagan Meadow – USFS Helitack Base and Helibase Circular PR training sites; and a Stewart Martin Dam construction camp, a rock alignment, and historic artifact scatters at the Saguaro Lake Ranch PR training site. In addition, unrecorded historic buildings may be present at the Black Mesa – USFS Helitack Base and Mormon Lake PR training sites. The Negrito Airfield at the Negrito Center PR training site is historic but has not been recorded. The cabin at the Portal Cabin and CCC Bunkhouse PR training site, which has been determined eligible for the NRHP, is available for rent to the public and would have a similar use by the proposed PR training activities.

Recent cultural resources investigations identified eight additional sites: two prehistoric lithic scatters and a segment of the historic-period Ruby Pipeline with historic-period artifacts at the Devon PR training site; a historic-period railroad segment at the Elk training site and at the Comanche training site; a large multi-component site composed of a prehistoric lithic and

ceramic scatter; a historic-period artifact scatter, and historic-period features at the Jacks Canyon training site; and a multicomponent site with prehistoric and historic-period habitation and agricultural features at the Payson-Rim Side training site; and a prehistoric lithic scatter at the Rough Rider training site (SRI 2019). The recent survey found no evidence of the NRHP-listed railroads previously recorded in the Comanche and Elk proposed training areas; currently-used roads are present along the railroad alignments. The segments of those railroads within the Comanche and Elk proposed training areas are recommended as non-contributing elements to the historic properties (SRI 2019). Also, on USFS lands is the Spring Valley Cabin, which is eligible for the NRHP. The use of the cabin for the proposed PR training activities would be similar to its ongoing use as a rental recreation cabin and would not adversely affect any characteristics that make the cabin eligible for the NRHP (personal communication with USFS 2019a). Sites for which the eligibility is unknown or has not been evaluated are considered eligible for the purposed of this analysis and Section 106 consultation.

No cultural resources concerns were identified for the remaining 31 proposed PR training sites that were evaluated.

To identify historic properties of traditional religious or cultural significance that may be affected by the undertaking, the USAF is consulting with federally recognized Native American tribes whose lands fall within the APE. Specifically, information is being solicited regarding areas or locations in which any traditional cultural uses or activities would be encroached by the proposed PR training areas on USFS or other federal land, or any areas of recurring ceremonial use that are established as Traditional Cultural Properties. Copies of the consultation letters and all responses to date are provided in Appendix B. Tribes consulted with are included in Section 7.0 of this EA.

3.4.2.3 Other Land (Municipal, City, County, State, or Tribal)

Fifty-five proposed PR training sites are located on other land (municipal, city, county state, or tribal). For all proposed PR training sites on other land, the USAF conducted searches of publicly available records, the NRHP, AZSITE, the NMCRIS, and federally recognized tribes to determine the extent of previous cultural resource inventories and to identify known cultural resources at those proposed PR training sites. Records search data from Final Environmental Assessment Addressing the Angel Thunder Personnel Recovery/Rescue Training Exercise in the Southwestern United States (USAF 2017d) were used for this analysis, as well as from the sources listed above. Many of the proposed PR training sites were previously surveyed for cultural resources or assessed under the Final Cultural Resources Survey in Support of Personnel Recovery Activities, 563rd Rescue Group, Davis-Monthan Air Force Base, Tucson, Arizona (USAF 2013), the Rescue Group Personnel Recovery Supplemental Environmental Assessment, Davis-Monthan Air Force Base, Arizona (USAF 2017i), or are at sites that are paved and/or heavily disturbed, or that are currently in use for similar purposes. At proposed PR training sites with natural surfaces where no prior cultural resources investigations have been conducted, intensive pedestrian surveys were performed to identify whether resources are present within the APE.

Records search data was obtained for 44 of the 55 proposed PR training sites on other land. For an additional two proposed PR training sites, the White Mountain Apache THPO was consulted for similar training activities under the Final Environmental Assessment Addressing the Angel Thunder Personnel Recovery/Rescue Training Exercise in the Southwestern United States

(USAF 2017d). Nine proposed training sites with no records search are locations where activities would occur in water and using existing boat launch facilities and roads, existing airports with paved and disturbed surfaces, and developed urban settings.

Nine of the proposed PR training sites on other land were identified under the Final Environmental Assessment Addressing the Angel Thunder Personnel Recovery/Rescue Training Exercise in the Southwestern United States (USAF 2017d) as requiring surveys, which were conducted in support of this EA (Kalosky 2019; Kirvan and Rogge 2019a; SRI 2019). The 10 proposed PR training sites with no prior survey include the Playas Training and Research Center, a former mining town, that has been used for decades for similar training activities. The Playas Training and Research Center and the Playas Temporary MOA are discussed below in Section 3.4.2.3.1. The remaining nine training sites with no prior survey have little potential for impacts to cultural resources and are existing pools, locations where activities would occur in water and using existing boat launch facilities and roads, existing airports with paved and disturbed surfaces, and developed urban settings.

In total, cultural resources surveys have been conducted at 39 proposed PR training sites, which have resulted in the identification of 22 recorded cultural resources sites within the APE at 10 proposed PR training sites, as shown in Table 3.4-4 below.

Table 3.4-4. Cultural Resources at Proposed PR Training Sites on Other Land

Proposed PR Training Site	Site Number	Description	NRHP Eligibility
Bisbee Douglas IAP	(Unrecorded)	Bisbee Douglas IAP	Unevaluated
Cattle	AZ I:10:106(ASM)	Multi-component artifact scatter	Not Eligible
Coolidge Airport	(Unrecorded)	Coolidge Airport	Unevaluated
Flagstaff Pulliam Airport	(Unrecorded)	Flagstaff Pulliam Airport	Unevaluated
	NA14166	Prehistoric lithic quarry and scatter	Unevaluated
Grand Canyon National Park Airport	(Unrecorded)	Grand Canyon National Park Airport	Unevaluated
Grand Canyon Valle Airport	(Unrecorded)	Grand Canyon Valle Airport	Unevaluated
H.A. Clark Memorial Field	(Unrecorded)	H.A. Clark Memorial Field	Unevaluated
Kingman Airport	AZ G:9:8 (ASM)	Kingman Army Airfield	Eligible
Marana Regional Airport	(Unrecorded)	Marana Regional Airport	Unevaluated
Phoenix Sky Harbor IAP	AZ AA:12:875 (ASM)	El Paso Natural Gas Pipeline No. 1007	Eligible
	AZ T:12:131 (ASM)	Canal Patricio System	Eligible
	P:3:6 (GP)	Unidentified	Unevaluated
Phoenix Sky Harbor IAP (continued)	AZ T:12:62 (ASM)	Dutch Canal Ruin	Eligible
	AZ T:12:47 (ASM)	Pueblo Salado	Eligible
	AZ:U:9:237 (ASM)	Hohokam canals and artifacts	Eligible
	AZ U:9:297 (ASM)	Possible pithouse	Unevaluated
	AZ T:10:84 (ASM)	Southern Pacific Railroad: Welton-Phoenix-Eloy Spur	Unevaluated
	(Unrecorded)	Phoenix Sky Harbor IAP (not recorded)	Unevaluated

Table 3.4-4. Cultural Resources at Proposed PR Training Sites on Other Land

Proposed PR Training Site	Site Number	Description	NRHP Eligibility
Prescott Airport	(Unrecorded)	Ernest L. Love Field	Unevaluated
	AZ N:3:32 (ASM)	Santa Fe, Prescott & Phoenix Railway, abandoned segment	Not Eligible
	AZ N:7:212 (ASM	Chino Valley Irrigation Ditch (no longer extant within Prescott Airport)	Eligible
	AZ N:7:353 (ASM)	Chino Valley Irrigation Ditch, abandoned lateral	Not Eligible
Ruby Fuzzy Paladins	SRI 201	Prehistoric lithic scatter with features	Eligible
Sage	AR-03-07-04-01199	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Eligible
Saguaro Lake	AZ U:6:194 (ASM)	Stewart Martin Dam Construction Camp	Eligible
	AZ U:6:195 (ASM)	Rock alignment and historic artifact scatters	Unevaluated
Springerville Airport	(Unrecorded)	Springerville Airport	Unevaluated
Tombstone 19 HLZ	IO1 to IO3	Isolated prehistoric finds	Not eligible
Winslow-Lindbergh Regional Airport	(Unrecorded)	Winslow-Lindbergh Regional Airport	Unevaluated
Yuma Airport	(Unrecorded)	Fly Field	Unevaluated

NRHP – National Register of Historic Places
PR – Personnel Recovery
Sources: Armstrong 2014; Kirvan and Rogge 2019a; SRI 2019; USAF 2017d.

Of these 22 recorded resources, 12 were identified under the Final Environmental Assessment Addressing the Angel Thunder Personnel Recovery/Rescue Training Exercise in the Southwestern United States (USAF 2017d): a construction camp and a rock alignment with historic artifacts at the Saguaro Lake PR training site; prehistoric canals and two prehistoric canal systems, a pueblo, a pithouse, a historic railroad, a historic pipeline and canal, and an unidentified site at the Phoenix Sky Harbor IAP PR training site; a prehistoric lithic quarry and scatter at the Flagstaff Pulliam Airport PR training site; and the Kingman Army Airfield at the Kingman Airport PR training site. In addition, the Chino Valley Irrigation ditch and an abandoned lateral of the irrigation ditch have been recorded at the Prescott Airfield, and the Santa Fe, Prescott & Phoenix Railway is located just east of the airport.

Recent surveys conducted in support of this EA identified a multi-component site comprised of a lithic scatter with one potsherd and a historic-period artifact scatter at the Cattle training site, a prehistoric lithic scatter at the Sage training site, and a prehistoric lithic scatter with lithic concentrations, fire-affected rock concentrations, rock clusters and an undefined rock ring at the Ruby Fuzzy Paladins PR training site, and a prehistoric lithic scatter at the at the Sage training site (SRI 2019) and three prehistoric isolated finds at Tombstone 19 HLZ (Kirvan and Rogge 2019a).

In addition, nine proposed PR training sites are located at historic airports that have not been recorded or evaluated for the NRHP: Bisbee Douglas IAP, Coolidge Airport, Flagstaff Pulliam Airport, Grand Canyon National Park Airport, H.A. Clark Memorial Field, Marana Regional Airport, Phoenix Sky Harbor IAP, Prescott Regional Airport (Ernest A. Love Field), Winslow-Lindbergh Regional Airport, and Yuma Airport (Fly Field) (Table 3.4-4). The Bisbee Douglas

IAP's Master Plan indicates historic facilities are present and additional cultural resources may be present in the surrounding area (Armstrong 2014). The Coolidge Airport Master Plan (Coffman 2011) indicated a potential for cultural resources and that survey would be required for ground-disturbing activities. The Flagstaff Airport Master Plan identified survey of much of the airport in support of an EA for runway expansion found no historical or cultural resources; however, additional surveys may be required if development projects are planned for areas not previously disturbed and with no prior survey (Coffman 2007). The H. A. Clark Airport Master Plan identified that cultural resources survey conducted in support of an EA for development of portions of the airport and for land acquisition found three historic archaeological sites; SHPO and the Forest Service concurred that none of the sites are NRHP eligible (Stantec Consulting and Coffman 2007). The Marana Airport Master Plan indicated the potential for historic buildings and structures also at this facility (Armstrong 2017). Sites for which the eligibility is unknown or has not been evaluated are considered eligible for the purposes of this analysis and Section 106 consultation.

No cultural resources concerns were identified for remaining 20 proposed PR training sites that were evaluated.

3.4.2.3.1 Activation of Playas Temporary MOA

The aerial extent of the Playas Temporary MOA is 520 square miles, which encompasses the Playas Training and Research Center. The USAF conducted searches of publicly available records, the NRHP, the NMCRIS, and federally recognized tribes to determine the extent of previous cultural resource inventories and to identify known cultural resources at the proposed Playas Temporary MOA. Records on file at the NMCRIS and NM SHPO indicated that 98 cultural resources surveys totaling 8,198 acres have been conducted within the Playas Temporary MOA APE; none are within the Playas Training and Research Center. These investigations identified 51 archaeological sites. These investigations identified 51 archaeological sites. These results are presented in Appendix E (specifically, in Tables E-4 and E-5) of this EA and summarized below.

Archaeological and Architectural Resources

Cultural resources in this region include a wide variety of prehistoric and historic sites and architectural resources. Prehistoric sites typically consist of artifact scatters, but may include a range of habitation debris, rock art, cooking features, mortuary sites, and trails, as well as the remains of prehistoric houses and agricultural features. Based on pottery and other artifact forms, many of the sites occupied within the last two millennia of the prehistoric period are ascribed to the Mimbres culture within the larger Mogollon region of the ancestral Pueblo.

The region's historic resources exhibit a similar variety, and may include homesteads, mining sites and associated structures and artifacts, refuse disposal, cemeteries, travel routes and associated debris, railroads, and historic buildings. In the vicinity of the Playas Temporary MOA, the 39 prehistoric sites identified by the records search include 26 undated artifact scatters, two sites ascribed to the Archaic period (ca. 11,500 – 2500 cal BP), and 11 that contain ceramic sherds indicating affiliation with Puebloan groups. Of the eleven historic-period sites, four are not described other than to identify them as historic-period; three are mining-related; two are structural remains; and two are railroad alignments. Finally, one site is a simple rock cairn and may be either prehistoric or historic (see Table E-5 in Appendix E of this EA).

Of the archaeological resources, seven prehistoric and three historic sites have been determined eligible for the NRHP. All were determined eligible under NRHP Criterion D (research values), while two historic railroad alignments were also determined eligible under Criterion A for their association with important historical events. One site, the Old Hachita (or Hatchet) Mine, is listed on the New Mexico State Register of Cultural Properties. Four prehistoric sites have been determined not eligible for the NRHP. Based on the archival research, no historic structures within the APE are listed on or have been determined eligible for the NRHP.

Traditional Cultural Properties

To identify historic properties of traditional religious or cultural significance that may be affected by the undertaking, the USAF is consulting with federally recognized Native American tribes whose lands fall within the APE. Specifically, information is being solicited regarding areas or locations in which any traditional cultural uses or activities would be encroached by the proposed Playas Temporary MOA, or proposed PR training sites on other land, or any areas of recurring ceremonial use that are established as Traditional Cultural Properties. Copies of the consultation letters are provided in Appendix B. Tribes consulted with are included in Section 7.0 of this EA.

3.4.2.4 Private Property

Twenty-three proposed PR training sites are on private property. For all proposed PR training sites on private property, the USAF conducted searches of publicly available records, the NRHP, AZSITE, the NMCRIS, and federally recognized tribes to determine the extent of previous cultural resource inventories and to identify known cultural resources at those proposed PR training sites. Records search data from the Final Environmental Assessment Addressing the Angel Thunder Personnel Recovery/Rescue Training Exercise in the Southwestern United States (USAF 2017d) were used for this analysis, as well as from the sources listed above. Many of the proposed PR training sites are at sites that are paved and/or heavily disturbed or are currently in use for similar purposes. At proposed PR training sites with natural surfaces where no prior cultural resources investigations have been conducted, intensive pedestrian surveys were performed to determine whether resources are present within the APE.

Records searches were conducted for all of the proposed PR training sites on private lands. Cultural resources survey has been conducted for 17 of the 23 proposed PR training sites (see Table E-2 in Appendix E of this EA). Of the four proposed PR training sites where no cultural resources survey has occurred, or there is no information available regarding a prior survey, one is the Sprucedale Guest Ranch, three are existing airfields (Eloy South, FR 320/311, and Little Outfit PR training sites), and two are proposed HLZs (HLZ 7 and HLZ 8). Use of the existing guest ranch structures for billeting and an operations center would be consistent with its ongoing use. Eloy South is in use by Skydive Arizona for same activities as proposed by the USAF. The Arizona SHPO concurred that no survey is needed for this location providing there would be no change in use and no improvements needed (Davis 2018). Proposed PR activities at FR 320/311 and Little Outfit would occur on airport pavements and disturbed areas. The HLZ 6 PR training site is an existing sports field with a disturbed surface.

Cultural resources were identified in the APE at ten proposed PR training sites, as shown below in Table 3.4-5.

Table 3.4-5. Cultural Resources at Proposed PR Training Sites on Private Property

Proposed PR Training Site	Site Number	Description	NRHP Eligibility
Babbitt Ranch 2	CAS-2019-DM-01	Prehistoric lithic scatter with isolated historic artifacts	Eligible
Eloy North	AZ AA:12:875(ASM)	El Paso Natural Gas Pipeline No. 1007	Eligible
FR 320/311	(Unrecorded)	Unidentified Historic Buildings	Unevaluated
Grand Canyon Valle Airport	(Unrecorded)	Grand Canyon Valle Airport	Unevaluated
	AZ H:8:3(ASM)	Scatter of flaked stone	Eligible
	AZ H:8:4(ASM)	Scatter of flaked stone	Eligible
	AZ H:8:5(ASM)	Scatter of flaked stone	Eligible
	AZ H:8:6(ASM)	Scatter of flaked stone	Eligible
	AZ H:8:7(ASM)	Scatter of flaked stone	Eligible
HLZ 5	AZ I:10:106(ASM)	Multi-component site	Not Eligible
HLZ 7	AR-03-04-02-03775	Prehistoric ball court	Eligible
Panda	CAS-170 to 171 (Isolates)	Historic-period isolated finds	Not eligible
Powerline	CAS-152 to 164 (Isolates)	Prehistoric and historic-period isolated finds (lithics and a GLO marker)	Not eligible
Sinkhole	AZ 1:7:5	Gray Mountain Site lithic quarry and reduction area	Eligible
Three Points Public Shooting Range	AZ Z:14:127 (ASM)	Telegraph and telephone lines	Not eligible
	AZ AA:16:377 (ASM)	State Route 86	Eligible

NRHP – National Register of Historic Places
PR – Personnel Recovery
Sources: SRI 2019; USAF 2017d.

Of these sites, four were identified under the Final Environmental Assessment Addressing the Angel Thunder Personnel Recovery/Rescue Training Exercise in the Southwestern United States (USAF 2017d): a historic gas pipeline at the Eloy North PR training site, a historic road and telegraph and telephone lines at the Three Points Public Shooting Range PR training site, and a lithic quarry area known as the Gray Mountain Site at the Sinkhole PR training site. Unrecorded historic structures were also identified near the FR 320/311 PR training site. In addition, five prehistoric flaked stone scatters recommended NRHP-eligible have been recorded near, but outside of the runways of the Grand Canyon Valle Airport, which is a historic airport that has not been previously recorded or evaluated for the NRHP. A recent survey conducted in support of this EA identified an NRHP-eligible lithic scatter with isolated historic artifacts at the Babbitt Ranch 2 training site, a multi-component site comprised of a lithic scatter with one potsherd and a historic-period artifact scatter prehistoric lithic scatter at the HLZ 5 training site, two historic-period isolated finds at the Panda training site, and 14 prehistoric lithic isolated finds and one historic-period government land office (GLO) marker at the Powerline training site. In addition, the records review identified a prehistoric ball court at the HLZ 7 training site (SRI 2019).

Sites for which the eligibility is unknown or has not been evaluated are considered eligible for the purposes of this analysis and Section 106 consultation.

No known cultural resources were identified for the remaining 13 proposed PR training sites that were evaluated.

To identify historic properties of traditional religious or cultural significance that may be affected by the undertaking, the USAF is consulting with federally recognized Native American tribes whose lands fall within the APE. Specifically, information is being solicited regarding areas or locations in which any traditional cultural uses or activities would be encroached by the proposed PR training areas on private land, or any areas of recurring ceremonial use that are established as Traditional Cultural Properties. Copies of the consultation letters and all responses to date are provided in Appendix B. Tribes consulted with are included in Section 7.0 of this EA.

3.4.3 Environmental Consequences

Impacts to cultural resources would be significant if activities related to the Proposed Action meet the criteria of adverse effect specified in federal regulations (36 CFR 800.5). Criteria for an adverse effect (36 CFR 800.5) are when an undertaking may alter, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of a historic property that qualify the property for inclusion in the NRHP in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association. Under the NHPA, resource significance is determined through application of NRHP criteria (36 CFR Part 60.4) in consultation with SHPO. For the purposes of this EA analysis, cultural resources that have not been evaluated or their evaluation status is unknown are considered NRHP-eligible.

Under NEPA, impacts on cultural resources must be addressed to determine the significance of a project's anticipated environmental effects. The potential for adverse effects on cultural resources is considered in this NEPA assessment. An adverse effect on a historic property, however, does not necessarily equate to a significant impact under NEPA. Under NEPA, a significant impact can be mitigated to less than significant through data recovery or other treatment measures. In assessing impacts on cultural resources under NEPA, 40 CFR 1508.27 defines significance in terms of context and intensity. These elements include consideration of the impacts on the community, the importance of a site, the unique characteristics, and the severity of the impact.

Minimization activities, identified in this EA as operational constraints, would occur under the Proposed Action; as a result, no mitigation measures would be required. Avoidance and minimization of significant impacts to cultural resources would be addressed through the development of a Programmatic Agreement (PA) and the implementation of operational constraints specific to each jurisdiction. The PA would be developed in consultation among the USAF, SHPOs, and other consulting parties and would identify specific procedures for identifying effects to historic properties, evaluating the extent of those effects, and potential mitigation measures. These measures would include cultural resources surveys in portions of APEs that have not previously been surveyed. Operational constraints are designed primarily to avoid impacts to cultural properties and other culturally sensitive areas and are outlined by jurisdiction below.

3.4.3.1 Types of Impacts

As indicated above, impacts on cultural resources can be either direct or indirect. Direct impacts on archaeological resources usually result from ground disturbance. Architectural resources may be directly impacted by modifications to the respective structure. Indirect impacts on significant cultural resources, including Native American Traditional Cultural Properties (TCPs), can involve alterations to a resource's setting, increased access leading to vandalism, or changes in land status without adequate protection. Specific PR training activities that may significantly impact cultural resources include flight, ground, and water operations.

Flight Operations

Flight Operations: Flight Operations conducted primarily in the airspace and using established air fields, heliports, helibases, and established landing zones, and on either paved or disturbed dirt surfaces (F1, F3, F5, F8, and F10; Section 2.1.4) would have limited impacts on cultural resources. Under the Proposed Action, these would be limited to indirect effects resulting in minor changes in visual, atmospheric (e.g. contrails), and subsonic noise intrusions and direct effects resulting from airplane crashes and vibration effects from subsonic flights. Effects to cultural resources sites from vibration and noise due to fixed wing aircraft overflights would be transient in nature and brief in duration. Analyses of vibration effects associated with subsonic aircraft (USACE 2000) have indicated that overflights above 200 feet AGL do not generate significant levels of noise-induced structural vibration. Vibration effects are more likely to occur with subsonic aircraft flights below 200 feet AGL and/or helicopter overflight flight operations. Furthermore, the subsonic flights, including LATN operations and close air support, are transient in nature and brief in duration. PR flight operations at existing airports and airfields would be consistent with ongoing use. The potential for a direct effect due to an aircraft crash to occur anywhere within the study area is extremely low given compliance with existing flight rules (civil and military), air traffic services, and airspace access requirements to ensure PR training is conducted safely and efficiently within the NAS, as discussed in Section 3.1.

Under the Proposed Action, potential impacts from flight operations activities associated with RAs (F4) and Warning Areas upon cultural resources would include similar indirect effects due to minor changes in visual, atmospheric, and subsonic noise intrusions and direct effects resulting from airplane crashes and vibration effects from subsonic flights as discussed above.

FARPs (F6) have the potential to impact cultural resources through ground disturbance, and fuel spills, and/or fire. The FARPs would be established on disturbed or paved surfaces with the appropriate safety measures, as discussed in Section 3.8, and would therefore have no potential to impact cultural resources.

Potential impacts to cultural resources could also occur from HLZs (F7), which may be established at either dedicated airfields/helipads or in undeveloped areas. Training activities at the HLZs would have a duration of thirty minutes to four hours. As discussed in Section 2.1.4.15, landings at the HLZs are typically completed within two minutes, with the helicopter spending approximately 60 percent of its time hovering 10 to 70 feet above ground surface. Similar to the flight operations discussed above, potential impacts to cultural resources from HLZ training activities could include direct effects resulting from airplane crashes and vibration effects from subsonic flights, as well as indirect effects resulting from minor changes in visual and subsonic noise intrusions. Indirect impacts to cultural resources from noise or visual

intrusions are anticipated to be negligible, as such intrusions would be very limited in duration and not significantly diminish the setting or context of any archaeological resources, historic structures or TCPs within the APE.

Direct effects from HLZ training activities would result primarily from rotor wash from larger craft such as the CV/MV-22 Osprey, the CH-53K, and the CH-47 Chinook helicopter, which could cause loss of topsoil, ground surface deflation, displacement of cultural materials, and subsequent secondary disturbance from water erosion. Disturbance to structures could also occur, depending on their condition. The CV/MV-22 HLZs would be located within the BMGR and at the Playas Training and Research Center, in locations with no historic buildings or structures. The BMGR has a requirement of a nine-acre survey area centered on the HLZs where CV/MV-22 landings could occur. For HLZ locations at established paved or disturbed settings, there would be little increase in impacts from proposed PR training activities to cultural resources. As discussed in Section 3.8, the potential for a direct effect due to an aircraft crash to occur anywhere within the study area is extremely low and the potential for direct impact of a crash on any particular resource is not considered reasonably foreseeable. Impacts to cultural resources in undeveloped settings could occur from HLZ activities; however, implementing the identified operational constraints would reduce the impacts to less than significant.

Parachute operations (F9) include drops of personnel, supplies, and/or equipment, and can occur over land or over water. Direct effects to cultural resources from air drops of personnel would be negligible. Over land equipment drops of up to 3,000 pounds have a higher potential for adverse impacts to cultural resources; however, these would occur within previously approved ranges and DZs and would be less than significant. Overwater drops of zodiac boats at lakes, ponds or rivers would occur at bodies of water within previously approved ranges and locations with ongoing recreation use, and no disturbance would occur along the shorelines except at dedicated boat launch facilities. Therefore, the potential for parachute operations to impact cultural resources would be less than significant.

Ground Operations

Primary ground disturbance from the Proposed Action would potentially occur from some specific ground operations activities (G1, G3, and G4). Use of hardened camping facilities, or existing buildings for billeting, assembly, and classroom purposes (G1) would have no impacts to cultural resources. Camping with tents could cause some surface ground disturbance, extending to depths of approximately 6 inches for tent pegs, and also for activities such as the installation of temporary nylon or plastic fencing along campsites. Large Force training events or frequent use of specific locations could result in increased erosion, which has the potential to impact cultural sources. Impacts to cultural resources could occur from bivouacking and camping activities. However, following identified operational constraints would reduce the impacts to less than significant. Specific operational constraints are identified below for proposed PR training sites

Vehicle movement (G3) would be limited primarily to existing established roads and trails. The potential to impact cultural resources would occur when the vehicle is off-road. As described in Section 2.1.4.3, off-road travel would typically be conducted within 200 feet of an HLZ and occur approximately five percent of the time. Vehicle movement activities are proposed at some installations where off-road vehicle activities are prohibited. Following identified operational

constraints would reduce the impacts to cultural resources from off-road vehicle movements to less than significant.

Survival training (G4) is a critical component of military readiness and PR training (e.g., SERE). Survival training takes place at Davis-Monthan AFB and would occur at a number of other locations on DoD; USFS and other federal land; private; and municipal, county, or state land that have a variety of plants. Survival training during Large Force and Medium Force training events consists primarily of classroom training and field familiarity of edible plants. Use of UTVs to travel on existing roads and trails to training locations would cause no impacts to cultural resources, nor would classroom activities. Flares/smoke could be used at any proposed PR training site where survival training activities are proposed, as well as in association with other ground, flight, and water operations (i.e., cross-country dismounted movement [G2], mounted vehicle movement [G3], pyrotechnic use [G7], Established MOAs [F1], RAs [F4], and HLZs/DZs/overwater hoist operations [W1]), unless prohibited by the installation-specific range protocols or conditions of a Special Use permit. Flares/smoke are used only when the fire danger is low and on bare ground or paved surfaces on approved sites, which are cleared of any vegetation within a three-foot by three-foot area prior to use of flares and smoke. Vegetation clearance could cause surface disturbance to cultural resources but would consist of small areas of disturbance. The potential for survival training to impact cultural resources would be less than significant

Cross-country dismounted movement (G2) with Small or Medium Force training events would have negligible disturbance to all but extremely fragile or sensitive cultural materials or resources (e.g., basketry, ceramics, or human burials or cremations). Large Force training events or frequent use of specific locations could result in increased erosion, which has the potential to impact cultural resources. Dismounted movements are generally not prohibited on installation ground operations training ranges but may be prohibited within specific sensitive cultural resource locations which are identified according to the installation's environmental protocols and procedures (e.g., signs, stakes, and/or electronic global positioning system coordinates). Following identified operational constraints would reduce the impacts to cultural resources from dismounted movements to less than significant.

Ground operations that would have negligible or no ground-disturbance include MOUT (G5), ground-based technical rope work (G6), pyrotechnic use (G7), and small arms firing range (G8). Pyrotechnics would use airsoft rifles, which shoot a 6mm biodegradable pellet; a variety of implements to simulate munitions and battle noise; and flares and burn barrels. Flares would be used on paved surfaces or would involve clearance of vegetation from a three-foot by three-foot area prior to the use of flares. These activities would have a negligible impact to cultural resources. Small arms use would occur in existing facilities approved for that purpose. There would be no impact to cultural resources from small arms used in existing, approved firing ranges.

Water Operations

Water operations (W1 and W2) have little potential to affect cultural resources, as these would be located in training areas offshore or in recreational use areas. Access to these locations would be from the aircraft, boats, or at approved access areas. Open circuit dive operations and use of sonar would have no impact to cultural resources.

3.4.3.2 Proposed Action

This section presents the potential effects of the Proposed Action and the No-Action Alternative on cultural resources within the APEs for each of the identified property types. Because Large Force, Medium Force, and Small Force training within the Proposed Action each have similar impacts to cultural resources, they will collectively be referred to in this section as the Proposed Action.

3.4.3.2.1 Department of Defense Property

Proposed PR training activities would occur at 55 training sites that are located on DoD property. These proposed PR training sites are permitted sites already approved for the types of activities covered under the Proposed Action. The training operations at these proposed PR training sites consist of ground, flight, and water operations that are consistent with current training activities at these proposed PR training sites. As discussed above, the specific activities with the potential for impacts to cultural resources includes camping with tent and installation of temporary fencing (G1), G3 vehicle movement – off-road, the clearance of vegetation in small areas that is associated with use of flares for G4 activities, dismounted movements (G2), HLZs (F7) and Parachute Operations/DZs (F9).

Three proposed PR training sites in California (San Clemente Island NALF, San Clemente Island Surrounding Off-Shore Areas, and Leon [Beringer DZ]) have been previously analyzed for the activities proposed at those sites in this EA under the 2008 SOCAL EIS/OEIS and 2018 HSTT EIS/OEIS, and therefore will not be further analyzed for the PR EA. The PR training activities would comply with the mitigation measures and any operational constraints identified in those documents, as well as comply with the procedures identified in the NALF San Clemente Island Instruction 1700.1A (Navy 2016). Under the 2008 OEIS/EIS, impacts to cultural resources would be less than significant for offshore training, and for on-shore activities would be less than significant after consultation and resolution of adverse effects under the NRHP prior to implementation of operations. Under the 2018 OEIS/EIS, impacts to cultural resources from training activities within the SOCAL Range Complex would be less than significant.

Also, four proposed PR training sites in New Mexico at WSMR (WSMR Stallion Army Airfield, WSMR Sierra Maneuver Area, WSMR Thurgood West Maneuver Area, and WSMR Otero Maneuver Area) have been previously analyzed for the activities proposed at those sites under the 2009 Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) for Development and Implementation of Range-Wide Mission and Major Capabilities at WSMR (White Sands Test Center Operations Office 2009); also, another PR training site at WSMR (WSMR Small Arms Range) has also been previously analyzed for the activities proposed at this site under the 2011 Final EA for the Network Integration Evaluation at WSMR (White Sands Test Center Operations Office 2011). The proposed WSMR PR training sites are also addressed in the Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement (PMOA) executed on 18 April 1985 by the U.S. Army, WSMR, SHPO, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation for the treatment of historic properties (U.S. Army Garrison White Sands 2015). The APE for this proposed undertaking on WSMR falls within the area addressed by that PMOA. The WSMR PR training activities would comply with the mitigation measures and any operational constraints identified in those documents, and with WSMR's INCRMP, PMOA, and Range Regulation 200-2 (WSMR Directorate of Public Works 2013). Under the 2009 FEIS, impacts to cultural resources for range activities were found to be less than significant through compliance with the 1985 PMOA and the measures outlined in the

INCRMP. Under the 2011 Final EA, there would be no impacts to cultural resources from PR training activities at the WSMR Small Arms Range. Given this, these WSMR PR training sites are not further analyzed in this EA.

The USAF is considering PR training sites at MCB Camp Pendleton as part of the proposed undertaking and is currently coordinating with the USMC. The six proposed PR training sites (Camp Pendleton Cartwright Water, Camp Pendleton PDL, Camp Pendleton Off-Road, Camp Pendleton Red Beach, Camp Pendleton NFG, and Camp Pendleton HOLF) are included for reference purposes only and are not part of this consultation. If a training event is proposed for the sites, USMC has indicated that they would engage in Section 106 consultation related to proposed activities on their property.

Proposed DoD training locations with identified eligible or unevaluated cultural resources are identified in Table 3.4-2, and include BMGR, MCB Camp Pendleton, Davis-Monthan AFB, Florence Military Reservation, March ARB, and Nellis AFB. Proposed PR training activities at the NATO Hill location at BMGR, Camp Pendleton PDL, Camp Pendleton Off-Road, Camp Pendleton Red Beach, Camp Pendleton NFG, Camp Pendleton HOLF, Davis-Monthan AFB, and Florence Military Reservation, March ARB, and Nellis AFB would avoid sensitive cultural areas through identified operational constraints. The Proposed Action activities on military installations in Arizona, California, New Mexico, and Nevada would have no new direct impacts on cultural resources.

The Proposed Action would result in no modifications to buildings, nor have any TCPs been identified in the area of the project APEs. Proposed PR training sites on DoD property are restricted to military personnel or other appropriate personnel for DoD purposes. Proposed PR training activities would use existing roads, trails and access locations, and would be subject to established operational constraints designed to avoid or minimize impacts to cultural resources (see below).

Operational constraints identified for PR training activities on DoD property include:

- Consultation with appropriate range, cultural resources, and other installation personnel when scheduling training activities. The consultation would identify specific constraints, which may include, but are not limited to:
  - Culturally sensitive locations that must be avoided by bivouacking, camping, assembly, over land equipment air drops, and dismounted movement activities.
  - Ranges or specific culturally sensitive locations where off-road movement is prohibited.
- Data call requests to AZARNG are currently required prior to each training event at Camp Navajo and Florence Military Reservation; completed data requests identify specific operational constraints for training sites.
- All proposed training events on Camp Navajo would require project specific NEPA and Section 106 review/documentation prepared by the AZARNG before the start of the event. The review/documentation may include, but is not limited to, an Army National Guard (ARNG) Environmental Checklist and Record of Environmental Consideration (Personal communication with Arizona Army National Guard Environmental Office 2019).

- Activities would follow established range regulations and environmental procedures for each installation (e.g., USMC's Environmental Operation Map Environmental Security MCI West – MCB Camp Pendleton [USMC 2018a], USMC's Range and Training Area Standard Operating Procedures MCI West – MCB Camp Pendleton [USMC 2018d], NALF San Clemente Island Instruction 1700.1A [Navy 2016], and WSMR Range Regulation 200-2 [WSMR Directorate of Public Works 2013]). These would identify, but are not limited to:
  - Culturally sensitive locations that must be avoided.
  - Ranges where off-road vehicle movement is prohibited.
- Range regulations and range operations maps are periodically updated: the most recent versions of these and similar documents, as appropriate, would be obtained prior to initiation of training activities.

The possibility exists for cultural resources or cultural deposits to be discovered during training or other activities. If archaeological materials or potential human remains are discovered on the ground or below the soil surface:

- Disturbing or removing any archaeological material or potential human remains would be avoided.
- No photography of cultural material or potential human remains would occur.
- The installation environmental personnel would be notified and provided with the coordinates of the potential discovery.
- The policies and procedures for archaeological discovery identified in each installation's ICRMP would be followed.

Implementation of the operational constraints and measures specified in the PA would reduce potential impacts to cultural resources on DoD property to below a level of significance. Therefore, the Proposed Action would result in no significant impacts.

3.4.3.2.2 U.S. Forest Service or Other Federal Land

Proposed PR training activities would occur at 48 proposed PR training sites that are located on USFS or other federal property. Thirteen proposed PR training sites in Arizona USFS or other federal land were previously addressed under separate undertakings (see Table E-2 of Appendix E of this EA). Of these, two proposed PR training sites were addressed under the USAF's 2017 Rescue Group Personnel Recovery Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (USAF 2017i), which SHPO concurred (USAF 2017i Appendix A). The remaining 11 proposed PR training sites were addressed as part of the Continuing Consultation for Remaining Angel Thunder Exercise Locations Needing Additional Review, and SHPO concurred, providing there will be no change in use or improvements needed (Davis 2018).

Proposed DoD training locations on USFS or other federal property with identified eligible or unevaluated cultural resources are identified in Table 3.4-2. These include Delamar Dry Lake, which is an established landing zone that has been in use for similar activities by the USAF for approximately 30 years. Under the Proposed Action, potential impacts upon cultural resources from the Delamar Dry Lake MOA (F1) and Fixed-wing (F8) activities would include indirect effects due to minor changes in visual, atmospheric, and subsonic noise intrusions and direct

effects resulting from airplane crashes and vibration effects from subsonic flights. Although only a small portion of the APE has been previously surveyed, the records search results indicate that cultural resources within the APE would consist primarily of artifact scatters. No significant impacts to archaeological resources are expected to result from the Proposed Action. Activities proposed at the Delamar Dry Lake training site must fall under the definition of "casual use" (USAF 1988); any proposed activities that fall outside of that definition are outside the scope of this EA. Casual use would include Medium and Small Force training; however, the number of aircraft involved with Large Force training may exceed the definition of casual use.

Other proposed PR training sites with historic properties or unevaluated resources are Comanche, Devon, Elk, Glenwood Ranger Station, Payson-Rim Side, Rough Ride, Reserve Ranger Station, and Jacks Canyon. Impacts to historic properties or unevaluated resources would be reduced to less than significant though the implementation of identified operational constraints. The proposed training activities at the Portal Cabin and Civilian Concentration Corps (CCC) Bunkhouse and Spring Valley Cabin would be similar to its use as rental recreation facilities and would not adversely affect any characteristics that make the cabin eligible for the NRHP. Training activities at the Proposed Reserve Airport would occur on airport pavements and would not impact cultural resources.

The Proposed Action would result in no modifications to buildings, nor have any TCPs been identified in the area of the Proposed Action APEs. Proposed PR training activities would use existing roads, trails, and access locations. Therefore, use of existing access on USFS and other federal land associated with proposed PR training activities would not have an increased impact on cultural resources. The Proposed Action would result in no indirect impacts.

Operational constraints identified for PR training activities on USFS or other federal lands include:

- Both USFS and NPS require permits for Special Use activities. The PR training activities would be considered Special Uses and require permits from USFS and NPS.
- Advance coordination with the USFS for training activities at the Glenwood Ranger Station and the Reserve Ranger Station training sites, as these are residences for USFS staff. The coordination would include establishment of specific coordinates for proposed bivouacking or camping locations, as these may be adjusted to avoid culturally sensitive areas.
- Training activities would avoid physical disturbance to any areas within 50 feet of a historic property or unevaluated resource. If avoidance would not be feasible, the USAF would not use that training location, until/unless mitigation and Section 106 consultation have been completed and any adverse effect(s) resolved.
- Activities proposed at Delamar Dry Lake training site must fall under the definition of "casual use" (USAF 1988); any proposed activities that fall outside of that definition are outside the scope of this EA. Casual use would include Medium and Small Force training; however, the number of aircraft involved with Large Force training may exceed the definition of casual use.

The possibility exists for cultural resources or cultural deposits to be discovered during training or other activities. If archaeological materials or potential human remains are discovered on the ground or below the soil surface:

- Disturbing or removing any archaeological material or potential human remains would be avoided.
- No photography of cultural material or potential human remains would occur.
- The USFS, BLM, or NPS District office archaeologist, as appropriate, would be notified and provided with the coordinates of the potential discovery.
- No PR training activities would occur within a radius of 50 feet around the find until the USAF is notified by the USFS, BLM, or NPS District office archaeologist, as appropriate, that the activities may resume.

Implementation of the operational constraints and measures specified in the PA would reduce potential impacts to cultural resources on USFS or other federal land to below a level of significance. Therefore, the Proposed Action would result in no significant impacts.

3.4.3.2.3 Other Land (Municipal, City, County, State, or Tribal)

Proposed PR training activities would occur at 55 proposed PR training sites that are located on other lands. Among these is the Playas Training and Research Center, which is analyzed below under the Playas Temporary MOA.

Fifteen proposed PR training sites at other land in Arizona are not part of this consultation (see Table E-2 of Appendix E of this EA). The proposed PR training activities at these sites were previously addressed under a separate undertaking, the Rescue Group Personnel Recovery Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (USAF 2017i), which SHPO concurred (USAF 2017i Appendix A).

In addition, nine training sites are located at historic airports that have not been recorded or evaluated for the NRHP: Bisbee Douglas IAP, Coolidge Airport, Flagstaff Pulliam Airport, Grand Canyon National Park Airport, H.A. Clark Memorial Field, Marana Regional Airport, Phoenix Sky Harbor IAP, Prescott Regional Airport (Ernest A. Love Field), Winslow-Lindbergh Regional Airport, and Yuma Airport (Fly Field). Activities at these locations would occur on paved/developed surfaces and existing buildings and would not have the potential to impact cultural resources.

Operational constraints identified for PR training activities on other lands include:

- The PR training activities would be considered special uses and require right-of-entry and/or Special Use permits from municipal, city, county, and state controlling agencies, and comply with the respective jurisdictions' land use plans, policies, and regulations.
- Training activities would avoid physical disturbance to any areas within 50 feet of a historic property or unevaluated resource. If avoidance would not be feasible, the USAF would not use that training location, until/unless mitigation and Section 106 consultation have been completed and any adverse effect(s) resolved.

The Proposed Action would result in no modifications to buildings, nor have any TCPs been identified in the area of the Proposed Action APEs. Proposed PR training activities would use

existing roads, trails, and access locations. Therefore, use of existing access on other land associated with proposed PR training activities would not have an increased impact on cultural resources.

The possibility exists for cultural resources or cultural deposits to be discovered during training activities on other land. If archaeological materials or potential human remains are discovered on the ground or below the soil surface:

- Disturbing or removing any archaeological material or potential human remains would be avoided.
- No photography of cultural material or potential human remains would occur.
- The municipal, county, or tribal archaeologist or historic preservation office, as appropriate, would be notified and provided with the coordinates of the potential discovery.
- The municipal, county, or tribal authority (e.g., police department, Sheriff's office, or tribal office) would be notified if human remains or potential remains are found.
- The municipal, county, or tribal archaeologist or historic preservation office, as appropriate, would formulate a plan for the assessment and evaluation of the find. If found to be NRHP-eligible, a plan for avoidance or for data recovery would be prepared.
- No PR training activities would occur within a radius of 50 feet around the find until the USAF is notified by the municipal, county, or tribal archaeologist or historic preservation office, as appropriate, that the activities may resume.
- State and local regulations regarding the discovery of human remains would apply.

Implementation of the operational constraints and measures specified in the PA would reduce potential impacts to cultural resources on other land to below a level of significance. Therefore, the Proposed Action would result in no significant impacts.

3.4.3.2.3.1 Activation of Playas Temporary MOA

The FAA considers the establishment of a Temporary MOA an undertaking under Section 106. Potential impacts from the establishment of a MOA are the introduction of visual, audible, or atmospheric elements that are out of character with the property or that could alter any of the characteristics of the surrounding environment that contribute to resource significance (FAA Order 1050.1F). Also analyzed in this section is the Playas Training and Research Center proposed PR training site (from which the Playas Temporary MOA would be activated), located within the APE for the Playas Temporary MOA as defined above in Section 3.4.2. Proposed PR training activities in the Playas Temporary MOA would consist of flight operations; ground operation training activities would also occur at designated areas (Zones F, H and associated housing zones; New Mexico Tech and U.S. Department of Homeland Security 2006) at the Playas Training and Research Center.

Potential Impacts

Under the Proposed Action, effects upon cultural resources would include indirect effects due to minor changes in visual and subsonic noise intrusions and direct effects resulting from airplane crashes and vibration effects from subsonic flights. The potential for a direct effect due to an aircraft crash to occur anywhere within the study area is extremely low, and the potential for

direct impact of a crash on any particular resource is not considered reasonably foreseeable. Potential effects to different categories of cultural resources are discussed below.

Archaeological Resources

Effects from vibration and noise due to overflights would be transient in nature and brief in duration. Records search data indicate that the great majority of archaeological resources within the APE of the Playas Temporary MOA consist of artifact scatters, which would not be physically impacted by noise vibrations. Moreover, because the significance of the identified NRHP-eligible archaeological resources within the APE lies in their research values (NRHP Criterion D) rather than their setting or context, any impacts to such resources from noise, visual, or atmospheric (e.g., contrails) intrusions are anticipated to be negligible.

Within the Playas Training and Research Center, flight operations refueling activities (F6) and fixed-wing LZ (F8) would occur on graded or paved surfaces and use of the facility airstrip or helipad would have no impacts to cultural resources. Potential impacts to cultural resources from overland personnel parachute drops (F9) would be less than significant. Equipment drops, which would be up to 3,000 pounds, would have the potential for impacts to cultural resources within the Playas Training and Research Center. As discussed in Section 3.4.3.1, rotor wash from CV/MV-22 helicopter during hovering and landings (F7) has the potential to impact archaeological sites in undeveloped areas; PR training activities on and over paved or developed areas would result in no impacts to cultural resources.

Ground operations activities proposed for the Playas Training and Research Center with the potential to impact cultural resources include camping and bivouacking (G1) (disturbance due to installation/removal of tent stakes and temporary fencing) and off-road vehicle use in undeveloped areas (G3).

Ground operations proposed for the Playas Training and Research Center that have less than significant impacts to cultural resources include technical rope work (G6), the insertion/extraction of personnel via helicopter; and pyrotechnics (small arms) (G7). Use of the existing firing range (G8) would not impact cultural resources, nor would MOUT activities (G5) as none of the buildings and structures date from prior to 1972, and it is unlikely that these would meet the criteria for eligibility to the NRHP.

Prior Section 106 consultation has been conducted for similar DoD training activities at Playas Training and Research Center (FAA 2019b; USMC 2017, 2018c; USAF 2018k). The proposed PR training activities would be a continuation of ongoing DoD training at the facility. The proposed PR training activities would occur in previously disturbed, paved, or MOUT areas in designated training zones (Zones F, H, and associated housing zone[s]; New Mexico Tech and U.S. Department of Homeland Security 2006). In the event that PR training activities are proposed in areas with no prior disturbance, implementation of the measures specified in the PA, including cultural resources survey and treatment, would reduce potential impacts to cultural resources to below a level of significance. Therefore, based on the lack of ground disturbance and the negligible vibration, visual, and atmospheric effects associated with the use of the proposed Playas Temporary MOA, and the operational constraints discussed above, no significant impacts to archaeological resources are expected to result from the Proposed Action.

Architectural Resources

Analyses of vibration effects associated with subsonic fixed-wing aircraft (USACE 2000) have indicated that overflights above 200 feet AGL do not generate significant levels of noise-induced structural vibration. Vibration effects are more likely to occur with subsonic aircraft flights below 200 feet AGL and/or helicopter overflight operations. Furthermore, the flights are transient in nature and brief in duration, and direct vibrational impacts to architectural resources are expected to be negligible. Moreover, because the proposed use of the Playas Temporary MOA would represent only a temporary increase in the frequency of existing overflight operations, it would not significantly diminish the setting or context of any historic structures within the APE. No historic structures are within the Playas Training and Research Center, where ground operation activities would occur. Therefore, no significant impacts to historic structures is expected to result from the Proposed Action.

Traditional Cultural Properties

Consultation with tribes, as described in Section 3.4.3.2 is currently ongoing.

3.4.3.2.4 Private Property

Proposed PR training activities would occur at 23 proposed PR training sites that are located on private property. One proposed PR training site (Eloy South) on private property is not part of this consultation (see Table E-2 of Appendix E of this EA). This training site was addressed as part of the Continuing Consultation for Remaining Angel Thunder Exercise Locations Needing Additional Review, and SHPO concurred that no survey would be needed, providing there would be no change in use or improvements needed (Davis 2018).

Under the Proposed Action, effects upon cultural resources would include indirect effects due to minor changes in visual and subsonic noise intrusions and direct effects resulting from airplane crashes and vibration effects from subsonic flights. Proposed PR training activities at existing air fields would be consistent with ongoing use and would occur on paved or disturbed surfaces; there would be little potential for direct impacts to cultural resources. The potential for a direct effect due to an aircraft crash to occur at the proposed PR training sites area is extremely low, and the potential for direct impact of a crash on any particular resource is not considered reasonably foreseeable. Indirect impacts from vibrations could occur to fragile buildings and structures.

One PR training site, Grand Canyon Valle Airport, is at an airport which has not been evaluated for the NRHP. Ground operations training activities would occur on paved surfaces and would have little potential to impact potential historic buildings or structures and would avoid the NRHP-eligible prehistoric sites.

Proposed PR training activities at Babbitt Ranch 2, Eloy North, HLZ 6, HLZ 7, Little Outfit, Sinkhole, and Grand Canyon Valle Airport would occur on paved or airfield disturbance area and would have little potential to impact cultural resources. Use of the Three Points Public Shooting Range would not impact historic State Route 86.

Operational constraints identified for PR training activities on private property include:

- Compliance with terms and agreements prepared between the USAF and property land owners, including prior coordination as required.

- Training activities would avoid physical disturbance to any areas within 50 feet of a historic property or unevaluated resource. If avoidance would not be feasible, the USAF would not use that training location, until/unless mitigation and Section 106 consultation have been completed and any adverse effect(s) resolved.

The proposed PR training activities would use existing roads, trails, and access locations, and would have little potential for indirect impacts to cultural resources due to changes in access. Consultation with tribes regarding TCPs, as described in Section 3.4.3.2, is currently ongoing.

The possibility exists for cultural resources or cultural deposits to be discovered during training activities on private property. If archaeological materials or potential human remains are discovered on the ground or below the soil surface:

- Disturbing or removing any archaeological material or potential human remains would be avoided.
- No photography of cultural material or potential human remains would occur.
- The municipal or county archaeologist or historic preservation office, as appropriate, would be notified and provided with the co-ordinates of the potential discovery.
- The municipal or county authority (e.g., police department or Sheriff's office) would be notified if human remains or potential remains are found.
- The municipal or county archaeologist or historic preservation office, as appropriate, would formulate a plan for the assessment and evaluation of the find. If found to be NRHP-eligible, a plan for avoidance or for data recovery would be prepared.
- No PR training activities would occur within a radius of 50 feet around the find until the USAF is notified by the municipal or county archaeologist or historic preservation office, as appropriate, that the activities may resume.
- State and local regulations regarding the discovery of human remains would apply.

Implementation of the operational constraints and measures specified in the PA would reduce potential impacts to cultural resources on private property to below a level of significance. Therefore, the Proposed Action would result in no significant impacts.

3.4.3.3 No-Action Alternative

Under the No-Action Alternative, existing PR training activities, equipment, personnel, airspace, and training locations currently used by the individual rescue units would continue. Under the No-Action Alternative, baseline cultural resource conditions would remain unchanged. Therefore, the No-Action Alternative would not result in a significant impact related to cultural resources.

3.5 LAND USE AND AESTHETICS

3.5.1 Definition of Resource

The term land use refers to real property classifications that denote either natural conditions or the types of human activities occurring on a defined parcel of land. In many cases, land use descriptions are codified in local comprehensive plans and zoning laws. Land use planning ensures orderly growth and compatibility between nearby property parcels or land areas. Recreational resources are frequently considered as part of land use. Recreational resources

include: federal, state, regional, and local parks; trails; scenic areas; beaches; indoor and outdoor community recreation centers; and playgrounds. The term aesthetics refers to federal, state, regional, or locally designated visual resources (also referred to as atmospheric elements, scenic areas, and/or scenic resources [note that terminology varies by jurisdiction]) in comprehensive plans, zoning laws, and/or by statute (e.g. Wild and Scenic Rivers Act [16 U.S.C. 1271–1287], etc.).

3.5.2 Affected Environment

The ROI for land use and aesthetics includes recreation areas/uses located within 0.5 mile of the proposed PR training sites located on USFS or other federal land, other land (e.g., municipal, city, county, state, or tribal), and private property that could be disrupted as a result of PR training activities.

3.5.2.1 Department of Defense Property

Similar PR training activities already occur on DoD properties within designated areas that would be utilized for the Proposed Action (see Appendix A for list of DoD properties).

3.5.2.2 U.S. Forest Service or Other Federal Land

Of the 48 proposed PR training sites on USFS or other federal land, all except one (Kinder HLZ/DZ PR training site located on BLM land) are located within 0.5 mile of recreation areas/uses. Most of these proposed PR training sites are on USFS lands with the exception of the Lees Ferry PR training site (located on National Park Service [NPS] land within the Glen Canyon National Recreation Area) and Delamar Dry Lake PR training site (located on BLM land) (Google Earth Pro 2019; NPS 2015, 2019b; BLM 2008). Specifically, six proposed PR training sites are located in the Apache-Sitgreaves National Forest, eight are located in the Coconino National Forest, 12 are located in the Coronado National Forest, 10 are located in the Gila National Forest, four are located in the Kaibab National Forest, and five are located in the Tonto National Forest (Google Earth Pro 2019; USFS 2014, 2017b, 2017c, 2017d, 2018b, 2018c, 2019t, 2019w). However, it should be noted that although Catron County Fairgrounds and Reserve Airport are on USFS land, these facilities are under Special Use permit to Catron County for their maintenance and administration and would require coordination with Catron County regarding use of these facilities (personal communication with USFS 2019b). The recreation land use and visual quality for these 47 proposed PR training sites are discussed below by jurisdiction.

USFS

USFS manages Special Use activities on national forest land, which include military training activities. A Special Use permit would be required for PR training activities at the USFS PR training sites which would be issued based on a determination by USFS of general suitability depending on the land classification and proposed activity. However, USFS' identification of an area as suitable for various uses is guidance for project and activity decision-making and is not a resource commitment or final decision approving projects and activities. Final decisions by USFS on resource commitments are made at the project level (USFS 2014, 2017b, 2017c, 2017d, 2018b, 2018c, 2019t, 2019w).

USFS specifically manages land use for each national forest via a Land and Resource Management Plan (also referred to as a "Forest Plan"). The Forest Plan serves as a guide for the

management of the respective forest land for approximately the next 15 years, including classification and management of recreation and scenic resources (referred to as the Recreation Opportunities Spectrum [ROS] and Scenic Integrity Objectives [SIO], respectively), and defining suitability of uses in such areas (USFS 2014, 2017b, 2017c, 2017d, 2018b, 2018c, 2019t, 2019w). Under the ROS, recreation opportunities are arranged across a spectrum of the following main classes: Primitive, Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized, Semi-Primitive Motorized, Roaded Natural, Rural, and Urban. Also, under SIO, scenic resources are classified into the following levels (SIOs): very high, high, moderate, low, and very low. These ROS and SIO classifications are defined below.

- Primitive ROS: Characterized by essentially unmodified natural environment. Interaction between users is very low and evidence of other users is minimal. Essentially free from evidence of human-induced restrictions and controls. Motorized use within the area is generally not permitted. Very high probability of experiencing solitude, closeness to nature, tranquility, self-reliance, and risk.
- Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized ROS: Characterized by a predominantly natural or natural appearing environment. Interaction between users is low, but there is often evidence of other users. The area is managed in such a way that minimum onsite controls and restrictions may be present but are subtle. Motorized use is generally not permitted. High probability of experiencing solitude, closeness to nature, tranquility, self-reliance, and risk.
- Semi-Primitive Motorized ROS: Characterized by a predominantly natural or natural appearing environment. Concentration of users is low, but there is often evidence of other users. The area is managed in such a way that minimum onsite controls and restrictions may be present but are subtle. Motorized use is generally permitted. Moderate probability of experiencing solitude, closeness to nature, tranquility, self-reliance, and risk.
- Roaded Natural ROS: Characterized by a predominantly natural appearing environment with moderate evidence of the sights and sounds of other humans. Such evidence usually harmonizes with the natural environment. Interaction between users may be low to moderate but with evidence of other users prevalent. Resource modification and utilization practices are evident but harmonize with the natural environment. Conventional motorized use is provided for in construction standards and design of facilities. Opportunity to affiliate with other users in developed sites but with some chance for privacy.
- Rural ROS: Characterized by substantially modified natural environment. Resource modification and utilization practices are to enhance specific recreation activities and to maintain vegetative cover and soil. Sights and sounds of humans are readily evident, and the interaction between users is often moderate to high. A considerable number of facilities are designed for use by a large number of people. Facilities are often provided for special activities. Moderate densities are provided far away from developed sites. Facilities for intensified motorized use and parking are available. Opportunity to observe and affiliate with other users is important, as is convenience of facilities.
- Urban ROS: Characterized by a substantially urbanized environment, although the background may have natural appearing elements. Resource modification and utilization

practices are to enhance specific recreation activities. Vegetative cover is often exotic and manicured. Sights and sounds of humans onsite are predominant. Large numbers of users can be expected, both onsite and in nearby areas. Facilities for highly intensified motor use and parking are available with forms of mass transit often available to carry people throughout the site. Opportunity to observe and affiliate with other users is very important, as is convenience of facilities.

- Very High SIO (unaltered): A scenic integrity level that generally provides for ecological change only.
- High SIO (appears unaltered): Human activities are not visually evident. In high scenic integrity areas, activities may only repeat attributes of form, line, color, and texture found in the existing landscape character.
- Moderate SIO (slightly altered): Landscapes where the valued landscape character "appears slightly altered." Noticeable deviations must remain visually subordinate to the landscape character being viewed.
- Low SIO (moderately altered): Human activities must remain visually subordinate to the attributes of the existing landscape character. Activities may repeat form, line, color, or texture common to these landscape characters, but changes in quality of size, number, intensity, direction, pattern, and so on, must remain visually subordinate to these landscape characters.
- Very Low SIO (heavily altered): Human activities of vegetative and landform alterations may dominate the original, natural landscape character but should appear as natural occurrences when viewed at background distances.

In addition, land use zones were developed specifically by the Coronado National Forest to encompass multiple strategies and resources all in one cohesive and comprehensive system, including ROS and suitability of uses in these zones (USFS 2018b). There are five land use zones in Coronado National Forest Land. These land use classifications are defined below.

- Wild Backcountry: This land use zone is managed to maintain natural features and landscapes with minimum infrastructure necessary to support a range of nonmotorized uses. Motorized access is available via primitive, infrequently maintained roads. It includes inventoried roadless areas, areas adjacent to wilderness, and other relatively pristine, sparsely roaded areas. This zone offers recreational opportunities in the Primitive to Semi-Primitive ROS. This means settings can be primitive, with wilderness-like areas that are natural and provide many opportunities for nonmotorized recreation that include challenge and solitude. It also includes roadless areas that provide many dispersed nonmotorized recreation opportunities such as hiking, camping, and birdwatching, but are closer to roads and have more visitors than the most primitive settings. Additionally, this land use zone offers similar areas that are accessed by primitive roads or motorized trails and are used for a wide variety of activities, both recreational and other, including enjoyment of scenery, escape from the crowded areas, hunting, off-highway vehicle use, dispersed camping, hiking, horseback riding, mountain biking, mining, and cutting firewood. Generally, the only facilities in these areas are primitive roads and trails.

- Roaded Backcountry: This land use zone is managed for a balance of dispersed motorized, nonmotorized, and quiet recreation uses. The natural character and recreation settings are retained and development is limited. This zone offers a range of ROS. Remote areas are roadless, have no facilities other than trails, and are available only for nonmotorized recreation where encounters with other visitors are infrequent. This setting offers many opportunities for privacy and challenges to visitors' self-reliance and outdoor skills. The most accessible areas are near roads and contain settings that, while predominantly naturally appearing, show some evidence of resource modification and utilization. Road densities tend to be higher and roads are better than primitive. In these settings, the number of interactions between users may be moderate to high and evidence of other users can be prevalent. Self-reliance on outdoor skills is only of moderate importance with little opportunity for challenge and risk.
- Developed Recreation: This land use zone includes the majority of public access corridors into the Coronado National Forest. The roads in this zone are mostly paved and are popular sightseeing routes. In some cases, the main roads are designated as scenic byways. Visitors often spend the day in these areas, and destinations include campgrounds, picnic areas, vista points, visitor centers, and lakes. Organization camps and recreational residences are found in some areas. There are many popular trailheads in these areas, and hiking trails generally provide access to Roaded Backcountry and Wild Backcountry zones and Wilderness Areas. Utilitarian facilities such as communication sites and astrophysical facilities found in this area have limited or no public access and sometimes are considerably different in terms of setting from the surrounding landscape and public facilities.
- Motorized Recreation: This land use zone is assigned to areas that have a high level of motorized use. Two different types of motorized use areas are included in this zone: highway corridors that cross Coronado National Forest land (where vehicles are traveling at high speeds and most travelers are simply passing through the national forest) and off-highway vehicle corridors (where facilities for off-highway vehicle use are provided). This zone provides a wide variety of recreational experiences—including driving for pleasure—while reducing effects of motorized use and minimizing conflicts with other users.
- Designated Wilderness Area: The ecological systems within wilderness areas across the Coronado National Forest vary naturally over time and space. Wilderness areas provide a wide variety of opportunities for exploration, solitude, natural risk, challenge, and primitive and unconfined recreation. Wild landscapes harbor the Coronado's richest concentration of quiet places, with the sights and sounds of humankind substantially unnoticeable. Developments (such as fences, structures, and water containment features) are rare; those that exist offer visitors a glimpse of past cultures and traditional land uses. There are eight Designated Wilderness Areas in Coronado National Forest: Chiricahua, Galiuro, Miller Peak, Mount Wrightson, Pajarita, Pusch Ridge, Rincon Mountain, and Santa Teresa.

Table 3.5-1 shows the ROS/land use and SIO classifications for the proposed PR training sites.

Table 3.5-1. Recreation and Scenic Land Classifications of Proposed PR Training Sites on USFS Land		
Proposed PR Training Site	**Recreation Opportunities Spectrum (ROS)/ Land Use Classification[1,2]**	**Scenic Integrity Objective (SIO) Classification**
APACHE-SITGREAVES NATIONAL FOREST		
Black Mesa - USFS Helitack Base	Roaded Natural	Moderate
Hannagan Meadow – USFS Helitack Base	Roaded Natural	High
Helibase Circular	Roaded Natural	High
KP Circular	Roaded Natural	High
KP Tank	Roaded Natural	High
Overgaard – USFS Helitack Base	Rural	Moderate
COCONINO NATIONAL FOREST		
Comanche	Roaded Natural	Moderate
Elk	Semi-Primitive Motorized	Moderate
Flagstaff Hotshot – USFS Helitack Base	Semi-Primitive Motorized	High
Jacks Canyon	Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized	High
Longview – USFS Helitack Base	Semi-Primitive Motorized	High
Mogollon Rim (General Crook)	Semi-Primitive Motorized	High
Mormon Lake – USFS Helitack Base	Rural	High
Rough Rider	Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized	High
CORONADO NATIONAL FOREST		
Charouleau Gap	Roaded Backcountry	High
Devon	Roaded Backcountry	High
Mesa	Galiuro Wilderness	Very High
Mount Lemmon (Windy Point)	Developed Recreation	High
Portal Cabin and CCC Bunkhouse	Developed Recreation	High
Portal HLZ	Wild Backcountry	High
Ranger	Developed Recreation	High
Redington Pass	Roaded Backcountry	High
Rucker HLZ	Developed Recreation	High
Saddle Mountain East	Roaded Backcountry	High
Saddle Mountain South	Roaded Backcountry	High
Saddle Mountain West	Roaded Backcountry	High
GILA NATIONAL FOREST[3]		
Catron County Fairgrounds[4]	Roaded Natural	--
Glenwood Ranger Station	Roaded Natural	--
Negrito Airstrip	Semi-Primitive Motorized	--
Negrito Center	Semi-Primitive Motorized	--
Negrito Helibase	Semi-Primitive Motorized	--
Negrito North	Semi-Primitive Motorized	--
Negrito South	Semi-Primitive Motorized	--
Rainy Mesa	Roaded Natural	--
Reserve Airport[4]	Roaded Natural	--
Reserve Ranger Station	Roaded Natural	--
KAIBAB NATIONAL FOREST		
Mohawk	Semi-Primitive Motorized	High
Pittman Valley	Roaded Natural	Moderate
Spring Valley Cabin	Roaded Natural	High
Tribeland	Roaded Natural	High

Table 3.5-1. Recreation and Scenic Land Classifications of Proposed PR Training Sites on USFS Land

Proposed PR Training Site	Recreation Opportunities Spectrum (ROS)/ Land Use Classification[1,2]	Scenic Integrity Objective (SIO) Classification
TONTO NATIONAL FOREST[3]		
Grapevine HLZ/DZ	Semi-Primitive Motorized	--
Payson-RimSide	Semi-Primitive Motorized	--
Roosevelt Lake	Roaded Natural	--
Saguaro Lake Ranch	Roaded Natural	--
Verde River	Roaded Natural	--

Notes:
1 In the Apache-Sitgreaves, Coconino, Gila, Kaibab, and Tonto National Forests, the ROSs Roaded Natural, Semi-Primitive Motorized, and Rural are suitable for mechanized/motorized use; however, the ROSs Primitive and Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized are generally not suitable for motorized/mechanized use.
2 In the Coronado National Forest, motorized access and dispersed motorized camping are suitable uses in all land use zones but are not suitable in Designated Wilderness Area. Also, military training activities are suitable uses in the Roaded Backcountry land use zone, but are not suitable uses in the Developed Recreation, Wild Backcountry, and Designated Wilderness Area. Military training includes tracking classes, frequency testing, unmanned aerial vehicle use and testing, and downed pilot search and rescue.
3 The Gila and Tonto National Forests do not have SIO classifications as they have older Forest Plans from the 1980s which pre-date the USFS' Scenery Management System developed in 1995 with these SIO classifications (USFS 2017b, 2017c); however, updates are underway for these Forest Plans and assessments have been recently completed with ROS classification data available, which is provided in this table.
4 Although Catron County Fairgrounds and Reserve Airport are on USFS land, these facilities are under Special Use permit to Catron County for their maintenance and administration and would require coordination with Catron County regarding use of these facilities.
"--" – No data available.
DZ – Drop Zone
HLZ – Helicopter Landing Zone
PR – Personnel Recovery
ROS – Recreation Opportunities Spectrum
SIO – Scenic Integrity Objective
USFS – U.S. Forest Service
Sources: USFS 2014, 2017b, 2017c, 2017d, 2018b, 2018c, 2019t, 2019w; personal communication with USFS 2019b.

As shown in Table 3.5-1, most of the proposed PR training sites located in the Apache-Sitgreaves, Coconino, Gila, Kaibab, and Tonto National Forests are classified as Roaded Natural or Semi-Primitive Motorized, with the following exceptions: Two are classified as Rural (Overgaard – USFS Helitack Base PR training site in Apache-Sitgreaves National Forest, and Mormon Lake – USFS Helitack Base PR training site in Coconino National Forest); and, two are classified as Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized (Jacks Canyon and Rough Rider PR training sites in Coconino National Forest) (Google Earth Pro 2019; USFS 2014, 2017b, 2017c, 2017d, 2018b, 2019t, 2019w).

Also, as shown in Table 3.5-1, two of the national forests (Gila and Tonto National Forests) do not have SIO classifications as they have older Forest Plans from the 1980s which pre-date the USFS' Scenery Management System developed in 1995 with these SIO classifications (USFS 2017b, 2017c); however, updates are underway for these Forest Plans and assessments have been recently completed with ROS classification data available, which is provided in the table above. For the proposed PR training sites in Apache-Sitgreaves, Coconino, and Kaibab National Forests, as shown in Table 3.5-1, most of these proposed PR training sites have high-level SIO

with the following exceptions: Four have moderate-level SIO (Black Mesa - USFS Helitack Base, Overgaard – USFS Helitack Base, Comanche, and Elk PR training sites); also, Jacks Canyon is classified as very high SIO (Google Earth Pro 2019; USFS 2017d, 2018c).

According to the Forest Plans for Apache-Sitgreaves, Coconino, Gila, Kaibab, and Tonto National Forests, the Roaded Natural, Semi-Primitive Motorized, and Rural classes are suitable for mechanized/motorized use (USFS 2014, 2017b, 2017c, 2017d, 2018c, 2019t, 2019w). However, the Primitive and Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized classes are generally not suitable for motorized/mechanized use. However, as discussed above, the determination of an area as suitable for a particular use does not mean that the use would not occur in specific areas. The identification of an area as suitable for various uses is guidance for project and activity decision-making and is not a resource commitment or final decision approving projects and activities. Final decisions on resource commitments are made at the project level.

Regarding the proposed PR training sites in the Coronado National Forest, as shown in Table 3.5-1, most of the 12 proposed PR training sites are within the Roaded Backcountry land use zone, with the exception of Mesa PR training site (located in Galiuro Wilderness), and Mount Lemmon [Windy Point] and Portal Cabin and CCC Bunkhouse PR training sites (located in Developed Recreation zone) (Google Earth Pro 2019; USFS 2018b). Also, most of the 12 proposed PR training sites have high-level SIO, with the exception of the Mesa PR training site, which has a very high-level SIO.

The Coronado National Forest Plan, similar to the Forest Plans for Apache-Sitgreaves, Coconino, Gila, Kaibab, and Tonto National Forests, indicates that motorized access and dispersed motorized camping are suitable uses in all land use zones but are not suitable in Designated Wilderness Area. In addition, the Coronado National Forest indicates that off-highway vehicle-focused recreation is only suitable in Motorized Recreation land use zone (USFS 2018b).

Also, unlike the other National Forests, the Coronado National Forest Plan includes a specific discussion regarding suitability of military training activities in select land use zones/areas. It defines military training activities as the following: “tracking classes, frequency testing, unmanned aerial vehicle use and testing, and downed pilot search and rescue” (USFS 2018b). According to the Coronado National Forest Plan, military training activities are suitable uses in the Roaded Backcountry land use zone, but are not suitable uses in the Developed Recreation, Wild Backcountry, and Designated Wilderness Area (USFS 2018b). However, as discussed above, the determination of an area as suitable for a particular use does not mean that the use will not occur in specific areas. The identification of an area as suitable for various uses is guidance for project and activity decision-making and is not a resource commitment or final decision approving projects and activities. Final decisions on resource commitments are made at the project level.

NPS

As discussed above, the Lees Ferry PR training site is located at the NPS’ Glen Canyon National Recreation Area which is a high-quality scenic area (Google Earth Pro 2019; NPS 2015). Glen Canyon National Recreation Area NPS does not have a land use plan for the Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, but does manage Special Use activities, which include military training activities. A Special Use permit would be required for PR training activities at the Lees

Ferry PR training site. In addition, as noted in the NPS' Special Use permit application, the use of aircraft in connection with this permit may require a Certificate of Waiver, issued by the FAA, granting a waiver of FAR 91.119, Minimum Safe Altitude (NPS 2017).

BLM

Section 102 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act directs the BLM to prepare land use plans (referred to as Resource Management Plans [RMPs]) that serve as the basis for all activities that occur on BLM-administered lands. An RMP has been prepared for the BLM Ely District, in which the Delamar Dry Lake PR training site is located within (BLM 2008). Based on a review of the maps in the BLM Ely District RMP, the Delamar Dry Lake PR training site is not located within a Special Recreation Management Area or within a Scenic Area. However, it still managed as a recreation area (with "REC-5" designation) where the majority of the area is available for dispersed, backcountry, and undeveloped recreational uses. In addition, according to the BLM Ely District RMP, the Delamar Dry Lake PR training site is within the Desert MOA and notes that the DoD utilizes much of the airspace above and has numerous surface activities in the planning area. It further notes that the military has used and is expected to continue using public lands in the planning area through the next 20 years. Typical military uses include: overflights; fixed and rotary wing landing areas; FARP; electronic communication (fixed and mobile) and threat operations; DZ operations (airdrops from 500 feet AGL to 10,000 feet AGL of equipment or personnel); no-drop visual-only convoy targets; and emergency access and response (BLM 2008). This RMP further notes that land use in this planning area is restricted to uses compatible with the MOAs to ensure the ability to conduct training essential to the combat readiness of the military would be preserved (BLM 2008). Thus, military activities similar to the proposed PR training activities (i.e., F1 and F8) have and continue to occur at the Delamar Dry Lake PR training site. However, BLM has indicated that any military training activity on public land is required to be limited to types that would be considered "casual use" under 43 CFR 2800, which is by definition "activities ordinarily resulting in no or negligible disturbance of the public lands, resources, or improvements" (personal communication with BLM 2019).

3.5.2.3 Other Land (Municipal, City, County, State, or Tribal)

Of the 55 proposed PR training sites on other land (e.g., municipal, city, county, state, or tribal), a total of 13 proposed PR training sites are located within 0.5 mile of recreation areas/uses. The land classification and nearby recreation uses/areas of these proposed PR training sites are summarized in Table 3.5-2 and discussed further below by jurisdiction.

Table 3.5-2. Land Classification of Proposed PR Training Sites on Other Land within 0.5 Mile of Recreation Uses/Areas			
Proposed PR Training Site	**Land Jurisdiction**	**Land Classification**	**Recreation Uses/Areas within 0.5 Mile of Proposed PR Training Site**
ARIZONA			
Caldwell Meadows[1]	Arizona Game and Fish Department	Recreation	Surrounded by the Apache-Sitgreaves National Forest (located near Black River Mainstream Trail #61).
City of Flagstaff[2]	Arizona Board of Regents (NAU)	Special District/ Public Facility	Located near the Riordan Mansion State Historic Park and Central Quad Recreation Area on NAU campus.
City of Winslow	City of Winslow	Multi-Family Residential	Located near the Winslow City Park and Winslow Parks.
Jeep HLZ/DZ[3]	State of Arizona (State Trust land)	Grazing Lease	Located near BLM's Redfield Canyon Wilderness Area (East).
Lake Patagonia	Arizona State Parks	Recreation Park	Located at Patagonia Lake State Park.
Lake Pleasant[4]	City of Peoria	Park/Open Space	Located at Lake Pleasant Regional Park.
Lost Acre HLZ/DZ[3]	State of Arizona (State Trust land)	Grazing Lease	Located in the planning area of the IFNM (surrounded by IFNM's OHV Designated Recreation Management Area).
Sahuarita Lake	Town of Sahuarita	Medium Density Residential/ Rural Homestead	Located at Sahuarita Lake Park.
Silvermine HLZ/DZ[3]	State of Arizona (State Trust land)	Grazing Lease	Located in the planning area of the IFNM (surrounded by IFNM's OHV Designated Recreation Management Area).
University of Arizona Dive Pool[5]	Arizona Board of Regents (University of Arizona)	Precinct 1	Located at University of Arizona Dive Pool
University of Arizona Medical Center[5]	Arizona Board of Regents (University of Arizona)	Precinct 2	Located near an open space/park (unnamed).

Table 3.5-2. Land Classification of Proposed PR Training Sites on Other Land within 0.5 Mile of Recreation Uses/Areas			
Proposed PR Training Site	**Land Jurisdiction**	**Land Classification**	**Recreation Uses/Areas within 0.5 Mile of Proposed PR Training Site**
Waterman HLZ/DZ[3]	State of Arizona (State Trust land)	Grazing Lease	Located in the planning area of the IFNM (surrounded by IFNM's OHV Designated Recreation Management Area).
NEVADA			
Colorado River	Nevada Division of State Parks (NDSP)	Public Recreation Area	Located in the Big Bend of the Colorado State Recreation Area.

Notes:

1 The Arizona Game and Fish Department, the controlling agency of the Caldwell Meadows PR training site, does not have a land use plan associated with the Caldwell Meadows PR training site. However, in the Apache County's Character Areas Map, it shows this proposed PR training site having a "Recreation" designation. Also, this proposed PR training site is surrounded by Apache-Sitegreaves National Forest; the forest land surrounding this proposed PR training site has a Semi-Primitive Motorized ROS classification and a medium-level SIO (USFS 2017d).

2 The City of Flagstaff PR training site is located on NAU, which is governed by the Arizona Board of Regents (NAU 2010). No land use classification is specified in the 2010 NAU Master Plan. However, the City of Flagstaff's Regional Plan notes that NAU is within a "Special District" (with reference to the NAU Master Plan) and indicates that NAU is intended to become more urban. The City of Flagstaff also notes a "Public Facility" zoning designation.

3 While the Jeep HLZ/DZ, Lost Acre HLZ/DZ, Silvermine HLZ/DZ, and Waterman HLZ/DZ PR training sites currently have grazing leases, they are not located on prime farmland (USDA NRCS 2019).

4 While the Lake Pleasant Regional Park is owned by Maricopa County, the City of Peoria was granted land use authority of the park and surrounding land when they were annexed in 1999. The City of Peoria's General Plan land use designation for the park is "Park/Open Space." The Park/Open Space designation is reserved for open space, passive recreational activities and support facilities. The Park and Open Space designation also provides venues for seasonal activities and short-term events such as arts and crafts sales, farmers' markets, out-door performances and similar uses in an urban park-like setting.

5 According to the University of Arizona's 2009 Comprehensive Campus Plan, the University of Arizona Dive Pool PR training site is located in the central campus within the area designated as "Precinct 1." This core of the campus is well established and only required a few modifications to the 2003 Plan. In addition, the University of Arizona Medical Center PR training site is located in the Arizona Health Sciences Center in north campus within the area designated as "Precinct 2." This area is a high-growth area where several significant projects have been completed since 2003. This is one of the most complex areas of the campus with the greatest demand and capacity for continued future growth.

6 According to the Winslow Municipal Code, the Multi-Family Residence District is intended to promote and preserve residential development consisting of single-family, two-family and multifamily dwelling units in areas appropriate for high density residential development as indicated by the General Plan. However, certain essential and complementary uses are permitted under conditions and standards which assure their compatibility with the character of the district.

7 According to the Town of Sahuarita's General Plan Land Use Map, the Lake Sahuarita PR training site has a "Medium Density Residential" land use designation and "Rural Homestead" zoning designation, which are characterized by single-family suburban residential development with a range of subdivided lots. According to the Sahuarita Town Code, the Rural Homestead zone is intended to encourage rural development in areas lacking facilities for urban development and to provide for commercial and industrial development only where appropriate and necessary to serve the needs of the rural area. This zone allows for governmental uses.

ASLD – Arizona State Land Department
BLM – U.S. Bureau of Land Management
DZ – Drop Zone
HLZ – Helicopter Landing Zone

Table 3.5-2. Land Classification of Proposed PR Training Sites on Other Land within 0.5 Mile of Recreation Uses/Areas			
Proposed PR Training Site	**Land Jurisdiction**	**Land Classification**	**Recreation Uses/Areas within 0.5 Mile of Proposed PR Training Site**
IFNM – Ironwood Forest National Monument NAU – Northern Arizona University NRCS – Natural Resources Conservation Service NDSP – Nevada Division of State Parks OHV – Off-Highway Vehicle PR – Personnel Recovery USDA – U.S. Department of Agriculture Sources: Apache County 2003; ASLD 2019d; Arizona State Parks 2018; BLM 2011, 2019a, 2019b; City of Peoria 2010, 2019; City of Flagstaff 2018; City of Winslow 2002, 2008, 2019b; Google Earth Pro 2019; Maricopa County Parks and Recreation Department 2019b; NDSP 2016; Town of Sahuarita 2015, 2019a, 2019c; University of Arizona 2009; USDA NRCS 2019; USFS 2017d.			

Arizona Game and Fish Department

As shown in Table 3.5-2, the Caldwell Meadows PR training site is surrounded by Apache-Sitgreaves National Forest (which includes the Black River Mainstream Trail #61). The forest land surrounding this proposed PR training site is classified as Semi-Primitive Motorized ROS with a moderate-level SIO (USFS 2017d). The Arizona Game and Fish Department, the controlling agency for this proposed PR training site, does not have a land use plan associated with this proposed PR training site. However, the Apache County's Character Areas Map shows this proposed PR training site having a "Recreation" designation (Apache County 2003).

Arizona Board of Regents (Northern Arizona University [NAU] and University of Arizona)

As shown in Table 3.5-2, the City of Flagstaff PR training site is located on NAU, which is governed by the Arizona Board of Regents (NAU 2010). It is located within 0.5 mile of the Riordan Mansion State Historic Park and Central Quad Recreation Area on NAU campus (Google Earth Pro 2019). No land use classification is specified in the 2010 NAU Master Plan for this proposed PR training site. However, the City of Flagstaff's Regional Plan notes that NAU is within a "Special District" (with reference to the NAU Master Plan) and indicates that NAU is intended to become more urban (City of Flagstaff 2018). The City of Flagstaff also notes a "Public Facility" zoning designation for NAU. This proposed PR training site is not within a scenic area.

Also, as shown in Table 3.5-2, the University of Arizona Dive Pool PR training site is located at the University of Arizona Dive Pool recreation facility, and the University of Arizona Medical Center is located within 0.5 mile of an unnamed open space/park (Google Earth Pro 2019). The University of Arizona's 2009 Comprehensive Campus Plan serves as physical development and land management plan for the university (University of Arizona 2009). According to the University of Arizona's 2009 Comprehensive Campus Plan, the University of Arizona Dive Pool PR training site is located in the central campus within the area designated as "Precinct 1," which is a well-established urban area. In addition, the University of Arizona Medical Center PR training site is located in the Arizona Health Sciences Center in north campus within the area

designated as "Precinct 2" (University of Arizona 2009). The medical center has a heliport at the top of the building (AirNav 2019). This area is a high-growth area where several significant projects have been completed since 2003. This is one of the most complex areas of the campus with the greatest demand and capacity for continued future growth. The dive pool and medical center are not within a scenic area.

Arizona State Parks

As shown in Table 3.5-2, the Lake Patagonia PR training site is located at the Arizona State Parks' Patagonia Lake State Park. Arizona State Parks' Six-2030 Agency Master Plan is their long-term document that sets overall agency direction for the next twelve years, consistent with statewide plans and priorities (Arizona State Parks 2018). According to the Six-2030 Agency Master Plan, Patagonia Lake is classified as a "Recreation Park." It explains that the primary purpose of recreation parks is the provision of active and passive recreational opportunities for the visiting public along with allowing access and development for recreational uses. It also notes that recreation parks possess outstanding scenic and natural qualities to ensure a recreation opportunity of high quality in a natural setting. Also, according to the Arizona State Parks' Patagonia Lake State Park website, both motorized and non-motorized boating are allowed at Patagonia Lake. However, Personal Water Craft, jet-skis, waterbikes, above-water exhausts boats, and V-8 jet boats are all prohibited (Arizona State Parks 2019d).

State of Arizona (State Trust land)

As shown in Table 3.5-2, the Jeep HLZ/DZ, Lost Acre HLZ/DZ, Silvermine HLZ/DZ, and Waterman HLZ/DZ PR training sites are on Arizona State Trust land located within the Ironwood Forest National Monument (IFNM) planning area (surrounded by IFNM's OHV Designated Recreation Management Area) (BLM 2011, 2019a). These proposed PR training sites currently have grazing leases, though it should be not that they are not on prime farmland (USDA NRCS 2019). The IFNM's RMP notes that due to the highly intermingled land ownership, recreational use occurs on monument lands in conjunction with use on Arizona State Trust land, which are open to hunting, and other recreational use by the public under a permit required by the Arizona Land Department (ASLD) (BLM 2011). Also, according to this RMP, the proposed PR training sites are surrounded by land designated with a BLM Visual Resource Inventory (VRI) Classes II and III, indicating high scenic quality where the level of change to the characteristic landscape is required to be low to moderate.

City of Peoria

As shown in Table 3.5-2, Lake Pleasant PR training site is located at the Lake Pleasant Regional Park. While the Lake Pleasant Regional Park is owned by Maricopa County, the City of Peoria was granted land use authority of the park and surrounding land when they were annexed in 1999 (City of Peoria 2010). The City of Peoria's General Plan land use designation for the park is "Park/Open Space," which is reserved for open space, passive recreational activities and support facilities as well as provides venues for seasonal activities and short-term events. Policy 3.8.1 in the City of Peoria's General Plan notes to "[e]xplore potential partnerships with federal, state, and county agencies to capitalize on the economic and recreational opportunities presented by Lake Pleasant Regional Park" (City of Peoria 2010). Also, Policy 3.C.1 notes to "[c]ontinue building a partnership with Maricopa County and the use of the Lake Pleasant Regional Park recreational facilities to conduct diversified programs than can help augment the City's Parks

and Recreation System and benefit the County through increased Park user fees" (City of Peoria 2010). The Lake Pleasant Regional Park has a high scenic quality.

City of Winslow

As shown in Table 3.5-2, the City of Winslow PR training site is located within 0.5 mile of the Winslow City Park and Winslow Parks (Google Earth Pro 2019). The City of Winslow's General Plan shows the proposed PR training site with a "Multi-Family Residential" land use/zoning designation (City of Winslow 2002, 2008). The Multi-Family Residential classification allows the most intense residential uses, including condominiums, apartments and townhouses on single or multiple floors. The compact development assumes on-property open space and/or common residential facilities (e.g., fitness centers, meeting rooms). This category occurs in close proximity to Downtown and commercial nodes. The range of density is 12 or more dwelling units per acre. It is not located within a scenic area. According to the City of Winslow Municipal Code for Multi-Family Residence District, certain essential and complementary uses are permitted under conditions and standards which assure their compatibility with the character of the district (City of Winslow 2019a).

Town of Sahuarita

As shown in Table 3.5-2, the Lake Sahuarita PR training site is located at Sahuarita Lake Park within the Rancho Sahuarita master planned community in the Town of Sahuarita. According to the Town of Sahuarita's General Plan Land Use Map, the Lake Sahuarita PR training site has a "Medium Density Residential" land use designation and "Rural Homestead" zoning designation, which are characterized by single-family suburban residential development with a range of subdivided lots. According to the Sahuarita Town Code, the Rural Homestead zone is intended to encourage rural development in areas lacking facilities for urban development and to provide for commercial and industrial development only where appropriate and necessary to serve the needs of the rural area (Town of Sahuarita 2019c). This zone allows for governmental uses. Sahuarita Lake Park features a 10 surface-acre lake, grassy areas and approximately 1-mile path surrounding it. While the park is not within a scenic area, it provides a visual respite for residents and visitors, augmenting the more distant scenic views to the mountains beyond (Town of Sahuarita 2015).

Nevada Division of State Parks (NDSP)

As shown in Table 3.5-2, the Colorado River PR training site is located in the NDSP's Big Bend of the Colorado State Recreation Area, which is situated on the shores of the Colorado River. Given this, the Colorado River is the main attraction of the park. NDSP does not have a land use plan associated with the Big Bend of the Colorado State Recreation Area; however, NDSP's Nevada Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (2016-2021), a planning document designed to assist in the improvement and expansion of outdoor recreation opportunities, notes that this park is a public recreation area that offers picnicking, fishing, boating, camping, Jet Skiing, hiking, and swimming (NDSP 2016). Also, on the NDSP website for the Big Bend of the Colorado State Recreation Area, it indicates the park area is rich with rock formations and scenic viewpoints (NDSP 2019a). In addition, this website indicates that for Special/Commercial Use of the park, a Special/Commercial Use permit is required where the permit applicant must meet basic liability and public safety standards and may need necessary liability insurance (NDSP 2019a).

3.5.2.3.1 Activation of the Playas Temporary MOA

The Playas Training and Research Center is a facility that provides opportunities for physical security training and not recreation. In addition, there are no recreation areas/uses within 0.5 mile of the Playas Temporary MOA (Google Earth Pro 2019). It is also not located within a scenic area.

3.5.2.4 Private Property

Of the 23 proposed PR training sites on private property, five proposed PR training sites are located within 0.5 mile of recreation areas/uses. These are the following: one in the City of Eloy (Eloy North PR training site); one in the City of Tucson (Ott Family YMCA of Tucson Pool PR training site); one in the City of Scottsdale (Scottsdale Osborn PR training site); one in Coconino County (Squirrel PR training site); and, one in Pima County (Three Points Public Shooting Range PR training site). Even though these proposed PR training sites are located on private property, they are subject to the land use regulations of the jurisdiction they are located within. The land classification and nearby recreation uses/areas of these proposed PR training sites are summarized in Table 3.5-3 and discussed further below by jurisdiction.

Table 3.5-3. Land Classification of Proposed PR Training Sites on Private Property within 0.5 Mile of Recreation Uses/Areas

Proposed PR Training Site	Land Jurisdiction	Land Classification[1,2,3,4,5]	Recreation Uses/Areas within 0.5 Mile of Proposed PR Training Site
ARIZONA			
Eloy North	City of Eloy	Light Industrial (I-1)/ Aviation Overlay District	Located at Skydive Arizona
Ott Family YMCA of Tucson Pool	City of Tucson	Residence Zone (R-2 & RX-1)	Located at the Ott Family YMCA of Tucson Pool.
Scottsdale Osborn	City of Scottsdale	Downtown Medical/Special Campus Downtown Overlay (D/M-2 SC DO)	Located near the Scottsdale Stadium and Osborn Park.
Squirrel	Coconino County	General-10AC Minimum	Located near the Arizona Trail.
Three Points Public Shooting Range	Pima County	Planning Area (East) 4, Altar Valley, LIR/RH Zone	Located at the Three Points Shooting Range.

Notes:

1 According to the City of Eloy Zoning Ordinance, the following are permitted uses in the Aviation Overlay District: temporary campgrounds for special events in conjunction with the airport; fixed base operators; and, heliports, glider operations, skydiving operations and grounds school training.

2 According to the City of Tucson Zoning Code, RX-1 provides for suburban, low density, single-family, residential development, agriculture and other compatible neighborhood uses; and R-2 provides for medium density, single-family and multifamily, residential development, together with schools, parks, and other public services necessary for an urban residential environment. Select other uses, such as day care and urban agriculture, are permitted that provide reasonable compatibility with adjoining residential uses.

3 According to the City of Scottsdale Zoning Code, helipad is a permitted use within the Downtown Medical Subdistrict.

4 According to the Coconino County Zoning Code, the "General" zoning designation requires a Conditional Use Permit for airports, landing field, heliports and related activities, and recreational facilities. This zone is a general rural land-use category intended for application to those unincorporated areas of the County not specifically designated in any other zone classification. Only those Uses are permitted which are complementary and compatible with a rural environment.

5 According to the Pima Prospers Comprehensive Plan Initiative, Three Points Public Shooting Range has land use category of "Low Intensity Rural (LIR)," which has an objective to designate areas for residential uses at densities consistent with rural and resource-based characteristics. Also, according to Pima County's Zoning Map (PimaMaps), this proposed PR

Table 3.5-3. Land Classification of Proposed PR Training Sites on Private Property within 0.5 Mile of Recreation Uses/Areas			
Proposed PR Training Site	**Land Jurisdiction**	**Land Classification[1,2,3,4,5]**	**Recreation Uses/Areas within 0.5 Mile of Proposed PR Training Site**
training site has a "RH" zoning designation, which permits governmental uses per the County's Zoning Code.			
LIR – Low Intensity Rural PR – Personnel Recovery RH – Rural Homestead Sources: City of Eloy 2018a, 2018b, 2018c, 2018d; City of Scottsdale 2019a, 2019b; City of Tucson 2019a, 2019b; Coconino County 2017, 2019b; Google Earth Pro 2019; Pima County 2015, 2019a, 2019b.			

City of Eloy

As shown in Table 3.5-3, the Eloy North PR training site is located at Skydrive Arizona in the City of Eloy. This proposed PR training site has a "Light Industrial" land use designation and "Aviation Overlay District" zoning designation (City of Eloy 2018a, 2018b, 2018c, 2018d). According to the City of Eloy Zoning Ordinance, the following are permitted uses in the Aviation Overlay District: temporary campgrounds for special events in conjunction with the airport; fixed base operators; and, heliports, glider operations, skydiving operations and grounds school training (City of Eloy 2018c). Also, it should be noted that Skydive Arizona allows for military training on their property, which would be coordinated through their Military Department (Skydive Arizona 2019). They also allow camping on their property. This proposed PR training site is not located within a scenic area.

City of Scottsdale

As shown in Table 3.5-3, the Scottsdale Osborn PR training site is located within 0.5 mile of the Scottsdale Stadium and Osborn Park (Google Earth Pro 2019). It is located at the Scottsdale Osborn Honorhealth Hospital in an urban area of the City of Scottsdale. The hospital has a heliport at the top of the building (SkyVector 2019). This proposed PR training site has a "Downtown Medical/Special Campus Downtown Overlay (D/M-2 SC DO)" zoning designation (City of Scottsdale 2019a). According to the City of Scottsdale Zoning Code, a helipad is a permitted use within the Downtown Medical Subdistrict (City of Scottsdale 2019b). This proposed PR training site is not located within a scenic area.

City of Tucson

As shown in Table 3.5-3, the Ott Family YMCA of Tucson PR training site is located in the City of Tucson at the Ott Family YMCA of Tucson recreation facility. Use of the YMCA pool is based on membership to the YMCA and requires payment of membership fees (YMCA of Southern Arizona 2019). This proposed PR training site has a "Residence Zone (R-2 & RX-1)" zoning designation (City of Tucson 2019a). According to the City of Tucson Unified Development Code, RX-1 provides for suburban, low density, single-family, residential development, agriculture and other compatible neighborhood uses; and, R-2 provides for medium density, single-family and multifamily, residential development, together with schools, parks, and other public services necessary for an urban residential environment. Select other uses, such as day care and urban agriculture, are permitted that provide reasonable compatibility

with adjoining residential uses (City of Tucson 2019b). This proposed PR training site is not located within a scenic area.

Coconino County

As shown in Table 3.5-3, the Squirrel PR training site is located in unincorporated Coconino County within 0.5 mile of the Arizona Trail (Google Earth Pro 2019). This proposed PR training site has a "General-10AC Minimum" zoning designation (Coconino County 2019b). According to the Coconino County Zoning Ordinance, the "General" zoning designation requires a Conditional Use Permit for airports, landing field, heliports and related activities, and recreational facilities (Coconino County 2017). This zone is a general rural land-use category intended for application to those unincorporated areas of Coconino County not specifically designated in any other zone classification. Only those uses are permitted which are complementary and compatible with a rural environment (Coconino County 2017). This proposed PR training site is not located within a scenic area.

Pima County

As shown in Table 3.5-3, the Three Points Shooting Range PR training site is located at the Three Points Shooting Range in unincorporated Pima County. This proposed PR training site is within Pima County's "Planning Area (East) 4, Altar Valley" with a "Low Intensity Rural (LIR)" land use designation and has a "Rural Homestead Zone (RH)" zoning designation (Pima County 2015, 2019a, 2019b). According to the Pima Prospers Comprehensive Plan Initiative, the LIR land use designation has an objective to designate areas for residential uses at densities consistent with rural and resource-based characteristics (Pima County 2015). Also, according to Pima County's Zoning Code, "Rural Homestead (RH)" zoning designation permits governmental uses (Pima County 2019a). This PR training is not located within a scenic area.

3.5.3 Environmental Consequences

Impacts related to land use would be considered significant if the Proposed Action resulted in inconsistency or noncompliance with existing federal, state, regional, or local land use plans or policies, and incompatibility with adjacent land uses. Impacts related to aesthetics would be considered significant if the Proposed Action resulted in impairment to federal, state, regional, or locally designated visual resources. The focus of this analysis is recreation areas/uses located within 0.5 mile of the proposed PR training sites located on USFS or other federal land, other land (municipal, city, county, state, or tribal), and private property that could be disrupted as a result of proposed PR training activities. No significant impacts to areas used for recreational purposes on DoD properties are anticipated to occur as proposed PR training activities already occur on these properties within designated areas; furthermore, the proponent would coordinate with each military installation and comply with the respective installation's land use controls, policies, programs, rules, and regulations for conducting PR training activities on their property. Given this, it is therefore not further discussed below.

3.5.3.1 Proposed Action

3.5.3.1.1 Department of Defense Property

The proponent would coordinate with each military installation and comply with the respective installation's land use controls, policies, programs, rules, and regulations for conducting PR

training activities on their property. Thus, the Proposed Action would not change the land use or visual landscape and would not significantly impact areas used for recreational purposes.

3.5.3.1.2 U.S. Forest Service or Other Federal Land

As discussed previously in Section 3.5.2.2, a total of 47 proposed PR training sites would occur on USFS land or other federal land within 0.5 mile of recreation areas/uses (i.e., 45 on USFS land, one on NPS land, and one on BLM). The land use and aesthetics impacts resulting from implementation of the Proposed Action are discussed below by jurisdiction.

USFS

The 45 proposed PR training sites that would occur on USFS land within 0.5 mile of recreation areas/uses would consist of ground, flight, and water operation activities, which would include mechanized/motorized uses such as personnel vehicles, all-terrain vehicles, motorcycles/ bicycles, aircraft, and watercraft. As discussed previously in Section 3.5.2.2, three of the proposed PR training sites on USFS land (Jacks Canyon, Rough Rider, and Mesa PR training sites) are in areas not generally suitable for mechanized/nonmotorized use (Google Earth Pro 2019; USFS 2018b, 2018c). In addition, the Coronado National Forest Plan indicates that military training activities are not suitable uses in the Mesa, Mount Lemmon [Windy Point] and Portal Cabin and CCC Bunkhouse PR training sites (USFS 2018b). However, as discussed in Section 3.5.2.2, final decisions on resource commitments are made at the project level. Given that existing PR training activities have occurred in similar areas under operation of Special Use permits from USFS, it is anticipated that the proposed PR training activities would be similarly permitted under operation of Special Use permits. Under the Proposed Action, the proponent would obtain the necessary Special Use permits from USFS. Also, the proponent would coordinate with Catron County regarding use of the Catron County Fairgrounds and Reserve Airport PR training sites. No training activity would occur unless the appropriate current permit/access approvals are obtained. All proposed PR training activities would occur in compliance with the USFS' Special Use permit terms and conditions, as well as any terms and conditions with Catron County. Therefore, the Proposed Action would not result in inconsistency or noncompliance with USFS Forest Plans and policies.

In addition, the proposed PR training activities on USFS land would not restrict the ability of individuals to use or access recreational areas. It would also not result in any physical disturbance of recreational areas. Regarding water operations, amphibious activities would avoid those waterways used extensively for recreational purposes and sensitive habitats and would mostly utilize larger bodies of water given the size requirements for the amphibious watercraft. Should recreational users and military trainees be present on the same body of water, proposed PR training activities would not impede canoers, kayakers, or tubers/skiers.

Also, while the most of the proposed PR training sites on USFS land are located within scenic areas classified with high scenic quality, the Proposed Action does not include vegetation or grading, demolition, or building construction or renovation activities; thus, the Proposed Action would not alter the visual landscape within the proposed PR training sites. Therefore, the Proposed Action would not result in impairment to scenic resources.

NPS

Regarding the one proposed PR training site on NPS within 0.5 mile of recreation areas/uses (Lees Ferry PR training site located at the NPS' Glen Canyon National Recreation Area), the proposed activities that would occur at this location would consist of ground and flight operations, which would include mechanized/motorized uses such as personnel vehicles, all-terrain vehicles, motorcycles/ bicycles, and aircraft. Under the Proposed Action, the proponent would obtain the required Special Use permit from NPS for PR training activities at the Lees Ferry PR training site. In addition, given the proposed activities at this location involve the use of aircraft, the proponent would also obtain the Certificate of Waiver in conjunction with this permit as required by NPS. Therefore, the Proposed Action would not result in inconsistency or noncompliance with NPS policies, nor would it result in incompatibility with adjacent land uses.

Also, similar to USFS land discussion above, the proposed PR training activities on NPS land would not restrict the ability of individuals to use or access recreational areas. It would also not result in any physical disturbance of recreational areas. In addition, similar to the USFS land discussion above, while the Lees Ferry PR training site is located within a high-quality scenic area on NPS land, the Proposed Action does not include vegetation or grading, demolition, or building construction or renovation activities; thus, the Proposed Action would not alter the visual landscape within this proposed PR training site.

BLM

As discussed above, military activities similar to the proposed PR training activities (i.e., F1 and F8) have and continue to occur at the Delamar Dry Lake PR training site. However, BLM has indicated that any military training activity on public land is required to be limited to types that would be considered "casual use" under 43 CFR 2800, which is by definition "activities ordinarily resulting in no or negligible disturbance of the public lands, resources, or improvements" (personal communication with BLM 2019). As discussed through this EA, implementation of the Proposed Action would not result in any significant impacts to public lands, resources, or improvements. Also, as an operational constraint, only Medium and Small Force training would occur on BLM land. Thus, the proposed activities would result in negligible disturbance of BLM land. Given this, the proposed activities on BLM would be consistent with "casual use" under 43 CF Part 2800. Therefore, the Proposed Action would not result in inconsistency or noncompliance with BLM Ely District RMP or requirements, nor would it result in incompatibility with adjacent land uses.

Also, similar to USFS land discussion above, the proposed PR training activities on NPS land would not restrict the ability of individuals to use or access recreational areas. It would also not result in any physical disturbance of recreational areas. In addition, as described above, the Delamar Dry Lake is not within a scenic area and thus would have no significant impact to aesthetics.

Impact Summary

In summary, the Proposed Action would result in a less than significant impact related to land use and aesthetics on proposed PR training sites on USFS or other federal land.

3.5.3.1.3 Other Land (Municipal, City, County, State, or Tribal)

As discussed previously in Section 3.5.2.3, a total of 13 proposed PR training sites would occur on other land within 0.5 mile of recreation areas/uses. The land use and aesthetics impacts resulting from implementation of the Proposed Action are discussed below by jurisdiction.

Arizona Game and Fish Department

The Caldwell Meadows PR training site, which is located on Arizona Game and Fish Department land, consists of both ground and flight operations, which would include mechanized/motorized uses such as personnel vehicles, all-terrain vehicles, motorcycles/ bicycles, and aircraft. Also, while it is classified as "Recreation" by the Apache County, the County does not have land authority over this site. Although there is no land use plan in place for this proposed PR training site, the proponent would coordinate with Arizona Game and Fish Department to obtain the necessary right-of-entry and Special Use permits and/or other approvals required for proposed activities at this site. The proponent would also coordinate with USFS for access approval given their land surrounds this proposed PR training site. No training activity would occur unless the appropriate permits and/or approvals are obtained. Therefore, the Proposed Action would not result in inconsistency or noncompliance with Arizona Game and Fish Department policies and would be compatible with adjacent land uses.

Also, similar to USFS land discussion above, the proposed PR training activities on Arizona Game and Fish land would not restrict the ability of individuals to use or access recreational areas. It would also not result in any physical disturbance of recreational areas.

In addition, while this proposed PR training site is surrounded by a scenic area, similar to USFS land discussion above, the Proposed Action does not include vegetation or grading, demolition, or building construction or renovation activities; thus, the Proposed Action would not alter the visual landscape around this proposed PR training site.

Arizona Board of Regents (NAU and University of Arizona)

The City of Flagstaff PR training site, located on NAU, consists of ground (MOUT only) and flight (Established MOA and LATN only) operations which would include mechanized/motorized uses such as personnel vehicles, all-terrain vehicles, motorcycles/ bicycles, and aircraft. The proponent would coordinate with NAU to obtain the necessary right-of-entry and Special Use permits and/or other approvals required for proposed activities at this site, which has no land use classification. Also, regarding the MOUT activities, as described in Section 2.1.4.5, the proposed activities would be conducted in accordance with the normal everyday use of the existing businesses/facilities and with prior coordination with local officials and law enforcement. Local law enforcement may also participate in the training activities. These activities consist of the personnel moving on foot and blending in with the existing environments. No pyrotechnic use would occur. No training activity would occur unless the appropriate permits and/or approvals are obtained. Therefore, the Proposed Action would not result in inconsistency or noncompliance with 2010 NAU Master Plan, nor would it result in incompatibility with adjacent land uses.

Also, the University of Arizona Dive Pool PR training site consists of water operations (amphibious operations only), which would include open circuit dive operations of personnel/equipment and use of sonar to locate subsurface items. Given this proposed PR

training site is located within an indoor pool, no watercraft would be used. In addition, the University of Arizona Medical Center PR training site consists of flight (HLZ only) operations, which would involve insertion/extraction of personnel conducted via helicopter landing, fast rope, rappel, rope ladder, or hoist. No permitted uses or land use restrictions are noted in the University of Arizona's 2009 Comprehensive Campus Plan for these sites. However, the proponent would coordinate with the University of Arizona to obtain the necessary right-of-entry and Special Use permits and/or other approvals required for proposed activities at this site, as well as pay for any use-fees. Regarding the HLZ activities, the proponent would also coordinate with local officials and law enforcement to obtain the necessary approvals required for the proposed activities. No training activity would occur unless the appropriate permits and/or approvals are obtained. Therefore, the Proposed Action would not result in inconsistency or noncompliance with University of Arizona's 2009 Comprehensive Campus Plan, nor would it result in incompatibility with adjacent land uses.

Also, similar to USFS land discussion above, the proposed PR training activities on NAU and University of Arizona land would not restrict the ability of individuals to use or access nearby recreational areas. It would also not result in any physical disturbance of nearby recreational areas. In addition, as described above, these proposed PR training sites are not within a scenic area and thus would have no significant impact to aesthetics.

Arizona State Parks

The Lake Patagonia PR training site, located at the Arizona State Parks' Patagonia Lake State Park, consists of ground (technical rope work only), flight, and water operations, which would include the use of light vans, trucks, aircraft, and watercraft. According to the Six-2030 Agency Master Plan, Patagonia Lake is classified as a "Recreation Park": however, the master plan does not specify permitted uses or land use restrictions. The proponent would coordinate with the Arizona State Parks to obtain the necessary Special Use permits and/or other approvals required for proposed activities at this site, as well as pay for any use-fees. The proponent would also comply with Patagonia Lake State Parks' rules and regulations, including use and type of watercraft (for example, no jet-skis would be used for the proposed activities). No training activity would occur unless the appropriate permits and/or approvals are obtained. Therefore, the Proposed Action would not result in inconsistency or noncompliance with Arizona State Parks' Six-2030 Agency Master Plan or rules and regulations, nor would it result in incompatibility with adjacent land uses.

Also, similar to USFS land discussion above, the proposed PR training activities on Arizona State Parks land would not restrict the ability of individuals to use or access the Patagonia Lake State Park. It would also not result in any physical disturbance of the Patagonia Lake State Park. Regarding water operations, amphibious activities would avoid those waterways used extensively for recreational purposes and sensitive habitats and would mostly utilize larger bodies of water given the size requirements for the amphibious watercraft. Should recreational users and military trainees be present on the same body of water, proposed PR training activities would not impede canoers, kayakers, or tubers/skiers.

In addition, while this proposed PR training site is within a high-quality scenic area, similar to USFS land discussion above, the Proposed Action does not include vegetation or grading,

demolition, or building construction or renovation activities; thus, the Proposed Action would not alter the visual landscape around this proposed PR training site.

State of Arizona (State Trust land)

The Jeep HLZ/DZ, Lost Acre HLZ/DZ, Silvermine HLZ/DZ, and Waterman HLZ/DZ PR training sites, located on Arizona State Trust land, consist of ground and flight operations, which would include mechanized/motorized uses such as personnel vehicles, all-terrain vehicles, motorcycles/ bicycles, and aircraft. There is no ASLD land use plan for these proposed PR training sites, which currently have grazing leases. The proponent would coordinate with ASLD and the lease holders to obtain the necessary right-of-entry and Special Use permits and/or other approvals required for proposed activities at this site, as well as pay for any use-fees. Also, the proponent would coordinate with BLM to obtain access approval given the IFNM surrounds the proposed PR training sites. No training activity would occur unless the appropriate permits and/or approvals are obtained. Therefore, the Proposed Action would not result in inconsistency or noncompliance with ASLD regulations, nor would it result in incompatibility with adjacent land uses.

Also, similar to USFS land discussion above, the proposed PR training activities on ASLD land would not restrict the ability of individuals to use or access the nearby IFNM. It would also not result in any physical disturbance of the nearby IFNM.

In addition, while this proposed PR training sites are surrounded by high quality scenic areas (VRI Classes II and III), similar to USFS land discussion above, the Proposed Action does not include vegetation or grading, demolition, or building construction or renovation activities; thus, the Proposed Action would not alter the visual landscape around this proposed PR training site.

City of Peoria

The Lake Pleasant PR training site, located at the Lake Pleasant Regional Park (owned by Maricopa County and on City of Peoria land), consists of water operations (amphibious operations only), which would include the use of watercraft. The Proposed Action would involve pursuing a partnership with the City of Peoria and Maricopa County to use this park for proposed PR training activities, consistent with the Policy 3.8.1 (described in Section 3.5.2.3). Also, the use of this park would be for short-term training events. In addition, the proponent would coordinate with City of Peoria and Maricopa County (owner) to obtain the necessary Special Use permits and/or other approvals required for proposed activities at this site, as well as pay for any use-fees. No training activity would occur unless the appropriate permits and/or approvals are obtained. Therefore, the Proposed Action would not result in inconsistency or noncompliance with City of Peoria's General Plan or Zoning Code, or Maricopa County requirements, nor would it result in incompatibility with adjacent land uses.

Also, similar to USFS land discussion above, the proposed PR training activities on City of Peoria land would not restrict the ability of individuals to use or access the Lake Pleasant Regional Park. It would also not result in any physical disturbance of the Lake Pleasant Regional Park. Regarding water operations, amphibious activities would avoid those waterways used extensively for recreational purposes and sensitive habitats and would mostly utilize larger bodies of water given the size requirements for the amphibious watercraft. Should recreational

users and military trainees be present on the same body of water, proposed PR training activities would not impede canoers, kayakers, or tubers/skiers.

In addition, while this proposed PR training site is within a high-quality scenic area, similar to USFS land discussion above, the Proposed Action does not include vegetation or grading, demolition, or building construction or renovation activities; thus, the Proposed Action would not alter the visual landscape around this proposed PR training site.

City of Winslow

The City of Winslow PR training site, located on City of Winslow land, consists of ground (MOUT only) and flight (Established MOA and LATN only) operations which would include mechanized/motorized uses such as personnel vehicles, all-terrain vehicles, motorcycles/ bicycles, and aircraft. These proposed activities would occur within 0.5 mile of the Winslow City Park and Winslow Parks. The City of Winslow's General Plan shows the proposed PR training site with a "Multi-Family Residential" land use/zoning designation (see Section 3.5.2.3 for more details). The proponent would coordinate with City of Winslow to obtain the necessary right-of-entry and Special Use permits and/or other approvals required for proposed activities at this site. Also, regarding the MOUT activities, as described in Section 2.1.4.5, the proposed activities would be conducted in accordance with the normal everyday use of the existing businesses/facilities and with prior coordination with local officials and law enforcement. Local law enforcement may also participate in the training activities. These activities consist of the personnel moving on foot and blending in with the existing environments. No pyrotechnic use would occur. No training activity would occur unless the appropriate permits and/or approvals are obtained. Therefore, the Proposed Action would not result in inconsistency or noncompliance with City of Winslow's General Plan or Municipal Code, nor would it result in incompatibility with adjacent land uses.

Also, similar to USFS land discussion above, the proposed PR training activities on City of Winslow land would not restrict the ability of individuals to use or access nearby recreational areas. It would also not result in any physical disturbance of nearby recreational areas. In addition, as described above, this proposed PR training site is not within a scenic area and thus would have no significant impact to aesthetics.

Town of Sahuarita

The Lake Sahuarita PR training site, located at Sahuarita Lake Park, consists of water operations (amphibious operations only), which would include the use of watercraft. According to the Town of Sahuarita's General Plan Land Use Map, the Lake Sahuarita PR training site has a "Rural Homestead" zoning designation. This zone allows for governmental uses and thus proposed activities could be permitted. Regardless, the proponent would coordinate with the Town of Sahuarita and to obtain the necessary Special Use permits and/or other approvals required for proposed activities at this site, as well as pay for any use-fees. No training activity would occur unless the appropriate permits and/or approvals are obtained. Therefore, the Proposed Action would not result in inconsistency or noncompliance with the Town of Sahuarita's General Plan or Town Code, nor would it result in incompatibility with adjacent land uses.

Also, similar to USFS land discussion above, the proposed PR training activities on Lake Sahuarita Park would not restrict the ability of individuals to use or access the Lake Sahuarita Park. It would also not result in any physical disturbance of the Lake Sahuarita Park. Regarding water operations, amphibious activities would avoid those waterways used extensively for recreational purposes and sensitive habitats and would mostly utilize larger bodies of water given the size requirements for the amphibious watercraft. Should recreational users and military trainees be present on the same body of water, proposed PR training activities would not impede canoers, kayakers, or tubers/skiers.

In addition, while this proposed PR training site is within an area offering distant scenic views to the mountains beyond, similar to USFS land discussion above, the Proposed Action does not include vegetation or grading, demolition, or building construction or renovation activities; thus, the Proposed Action would not alter the visual landscape around this proposed PR training site.

NDSP

The Colorado River PR training site, located at NDSP's Big Bend of Colorado State Recreation Area, consists of only water operations, which would include the use of watercraft. As discussed previously, NDSP does not have a land use plan associated with the Big Bend of the Colorado State Recreation Area. On the NDSP website for the Big Bend of the Colorado State Recreation Area, it indicates that for Special/Commercial Use of the park, a Special/Commercial Use permit is required (NDSP 2019a). The proponent would coordinate with NDSP to obtain the necessary Special Use/Commercial permit (including meeting basic liability and public safety standards and providing liability insurance), as well as obtain any other approvals required for proposed activities at this site. No training activity would occur unless the appropriate permit and/or approvals are obtained. Therefore, the Proposed Action would not result in inconsistency or noncompliance with NDSP requirements, nor would it result in incompatibility with adjacent land uses.

Also, similar to USFS land discussion above, the proposed PR training activities on Big Bend of Colorado State Recreation Area would not restrict the ability of individuals to use or access the Big Bend of Colorado State Recreation Area. It would also not result in any physical disturbance of the Big Bend of Colorado State Recreation Area. Regarding water operations, amphibious activities would avoid those waterways used extensively for recreational purposes and sensitive habitats and would mostly utilize larger bodies of water given the size requirements for the amphibious watercraft. Should recreational users and military trainees be present on the same body of water, proposed PR training activities would not impede canoers, kayakers, or tubers/skiers.

In addition, while this proposed PR training site is within a high-quality scenic area, similar to USFS land discussion above, the Proposed Action does not include vegetation or grading, demolition, or building construction or renovation activities; thus, the Proposed Action would not alter the visual landscape around this proposed PR training site.

Impact Summary

Therefore, the Proposed Action would result in a less than significant impact related to land use and aesthetics on proposed PR training sites on other land.

3.5.3.1.3.1 Activation of Playas Temporary MOA

As discussed above in Section 3.5.2.3, the Playas Training and Research Center is a facility that provides opportunities for physical security training and not recreation. In addition, there are no recreation areas/uses within 0.5 mile of the Playas Temporary MOA. Given this, the activation of the Playas Temporary MOA would result in no significant impact related to land use and aesthetics.

3.5.3.1.4 Private Property

As discussed previously in Section 3.5.2.4, a total of five proposed PR training sites would occur on private property within 0.5 mile of recreation areas/uses. These are the following: one in the City of Eloy (Eloy North PR training site); one in the City of Tucson (Ott Family YMCA of Tucson Pool PR training site); one in the City of Scottsdale (Scottsdale Osborn PR training site); one in Coconino County (Squirrel PR training site); and, one in Pima County (Three Points Public Shooting Range PR training site). As discussed previously, even though these proposed PR training sites are located on private property, they are subject to the land use regulations of the jurisdiction they are located within. The land use and aesthetics impacts resulting from implementation of the Proposed Action are discussed below by jurisdiction.

City of Eloy

The Eloy North PR training site, located at Skydive Arizona, would consist of ground and flight operations, which would include mechanized/motorized uses such as personnel vehicles, all-terrain vehicles, motorcycles/ bicycles, and aircraft. This proposed PR training site has an "Aviation Overlay District" zoning designation, which allows for several air-related permitted uses (City of Eloy 2018c). Also, it should be noted that Skydive Arizona allows for military training on their property, which would be coordinated through their Military Department (Skydive Arizona 2019). Given this, the proposed activities would be consistent with existing activities and would be an allowable land use. However, the proponent would coordinate with City of Eloy to obtain any necessary permits or approvals. In addition, the proponent would coordinate with Skydive Arizona's Military Department to obtain any required agreement for proposed activities on their property and would comply with its terms and conditions. No training activity would occur unless the appropriate terms, agreements, and approvals are obtained. Therefore, the Proposed Action would not result in inconsistency or noncompliance with City of Eloy's General Plan or Zoning Ordinance, nor would it result in incompatibility with adjacent land uses.

Also, similar to USFS land discussion above, the proposed PR training activities on City of Eloy land would not restrict the ability of individuals to use or access Arizona Skydive. It would also not result in any physical disturbance of Arizona Skydive property. In addition, as described above, this proposed PR training site is not within a scenic area and thus would have no impact to aesthetics.

City of Scottsdale

The Scottsdale Osborn PR training site, located at the Scottsdale Osborn Honorhealth Hospital, consists of flight (HLZ only) operations, which would involve insertion/extraction of personnel conducted via helicopter landing, fast rope, rappel, rope ladder, or hoist. This proposed PR training site has a "Downtown Medical/Special Campus Downtown Overlay (D/M-2 SC DO)"

zoning designation (City of Scottsdale 2019a), under which a helipad is a permitted use (City of Scottsdale 2019b). Thus, the proposed HLZ would be consistent with the existing land use and would be an allowable use. Regardless, the proponent would coordinate with the City of Scottsdale to obtain any necessary permits and/or other approvals required for proposed activities at this site. The proponent would also coordinate with Scottsdale Osborn Honorhealth Hospital to obtain necessary agreement and terms to use the site for the proposed activities. The proponent would comply with the agreement's terms and conditions. Regarding the HLZ activities, the proponent would also coordinate with local officials and law enforcement to obtain the necessary approvals required for the proposed activities. No training activity would occur unless the appropriate permits, agreement, and approvals are obtained. Therefore, the Proposed Action would not result in inconsistency or noncompliance with City of Scottsdale's General Plan or Zoning Code, nor would it result in incompatibility with adjacent land uses.

Also, similar to USFS land discussion above, the proposed PR training activities on City of Scottsdale land would not restrict the ability of individuals to use or access nearby recreational areas. It would also not result in any physical disturbance of nearby recreational areas. In addition, as described above, this proposed PR training site is not within a scenic area and thus would have no significant impact to aesthetics.

City of Tucson

The Ott Family YMCA of Tucson Pool PR training site consists of water operations (amphibious operations only), which would include open circuit dive operations of personnel/equipment and use of sonar to locate subsurface items. Given this PR training site is located within an indoor pool, no watercraft would be used. This proposed PR training site has a "Residence Zone (R-2 & RX-1)" zoning designation (City of Tucson 2019a). While not clear if the proposed activities would fall under "other uses" allowed in this zone, the proposed activities would be consistent with existing use (water recreational activities) at the site. Regardless, the proponent would coordinate with the City of Tucson to obtain any necessary permits or approvals for the proposed activities at this site. Also, the proponent would coordinate with the Ott Family YMCA of Tucson Pool to obtain any necessary agreement and would be pay membership fee for use of their facility. The proponent would comply with this agreement's terms and conditions. No training activity would occur unless the appropriate permits, agreement, and approvals are obtained. Therefore, the Proposed Action would not result in inconsistency or noncompliance with City of Tucson's General Plan or Development Code, nor would it result in incompatibility with adjacent land uses.

Also, similar to USFS land discussion above, the proposed PR training activities at the Ott Family YMCA of Tucson Pool would not restrict the ability of individuals to use or access the Ott Family YMCA of Tucson Pool. It would also not result in any physical disturbance of the Ott Family YMCA of Tucson Pool property. In addition, as described above, this proposed PR training site is not within a scenic area and thus would have no significant impact to aesthetics.

Coconino County

The Squirrel PR training site, located in unincorporated Coconino County within 0.5 mile of the Arizona Trail, consists of ground and flight operations, which would include mechanized/motorized uses such as personnel vehicles, all-terrain vehicles, motorcycles/ bicycles, and aircraft. This proposed PR training site has a "General-10AC Minimum" zoning

designation (Coconino County 2019b), which requires a Conditional Use Permit for airports, landing field, heliports and related activities, and recreational facilities (Coconino County 2017). As mentioned above, the proposed flight activities (which would involve landing field, heliports and related activities) are conditionally permitted and thus would be compatible with this rural environment. The proponent would coordinate with Coconino County to obtain the necessary Conditional Use Permit and any other approvals required for proposed activities at this site. In addition, the proponent would coordinate with the property owner to obtain the necessary agreement to use their property for the proposed activities. The proponent would comply with the terms and conditions of this agreement. No training activity would occur unless the appropriate permit, agreement, and approvals are obtained. Therefore, the Proposed Action would not result in inconsistency or noncompliance with Coconino County's Zoning Code, nor would it result in incompatibility with adjacent land uses.

Also, similar to USFS land discussion above, the proposed PR training activities on Coconino County land would not restrict the ability of individuals to use or access nearby Arizona Trail. It would also not result in any physical disturbance of nearby Arizona Trail. In addition, as described above, this proposed PR training site is not within a scenic area and thus would have no significant impact to aesthetics.

Pima County

The Three Points Shooting Range PR training site, located at the Three Points Shooting Range in unincorporated Pima County, consists of ground operations (small arms firing range only), which would include use of a small arms firing ranges to enhance weapons training skills. The caliber of the weapons used for the proposed training would not exceed the design, capacity, or certification of the facilities. Small arms training would occur during normal operating hours of the facilities. This proposed PR training site is within Pima County's "Rural Homestead Zone (RH)" zoning designation, which according to Pima County's Zoning Code, permits governmental uses (Pima County 2019a). Given the existing land use is a small arms firing range and the zoning allows for government uses, the proposed activities would be consistent with the existing land use and would be a permitted use. The proponent would coordinate with the Three Points Shooting Range to obtain any necessary agreements and/or pay use-fees to use the facility for the proposed activities. The proponent would comply with terms and conditions in the agreement. No training activity would occur unless the necessary agreement is obtained. Therefore, the Proposed Action would not result in inconsistency or noncompliance with Pima County's Comprehensive Plan Initiative or Zoning Code, nor would it result in incompatibility with adjacent land uses.

Also, similar to USFS land discussion above, the proposed PR training activities on Pima County land would not restrict the ability of individuals to use or access the Three Points Shooting Range. It would also not result in any physical disturbance of the Three Points Shooting Range. In addition, as described above, this proposed PR training site is not within a scenic area and thus would have no significant impact to aesthetics.

Impact Summary

Therefore, the Proposed Action would result in a less than significant impact related to land use and aesthetics on proposed PR training sites on private property.

3.5.3.2 No-Action Alternative

Under the No-Action Alternative, PR forces would continue existing PR training activities approved under prior NEPA documents and comply with required minimization and operational constraints identified in these documents. The existing PR training activities would also continue operating under existing Special Use permits and terms and agreements on non-DoD property. As a result, the No-Action Alternative would remain consistent and in compliance with federal, state, regional, or local land use plans and policies, and would continue to be compatible with adjacent land uses. In addition, given that no vegetation or grading, demolition, or building construction or renovation activities would occur under the No-Action that could alter the visual landscape, the No-Action Alternative would continue to not impact scenic quality or visual resources. Therefore, the No-Action Alternative would not result in a significant impact related to land use and aesthetics.

3.6 HAZARDOUS MATERIALS AND HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT

3.6.1 Definition of Resource

Hazardous materials are defined by 49 CFR 171.8 as "hazardous substances, hazardous wastes, marine pollutants, elevated temperature materials, materials designated as hazardous in the Hazardous Materials Table (49 CFR 172.101), and materials that meet the defining criteria for hazard classes and divisions in [49 CFR 173]." Transportation of hazardous materials is regulated by the U.S. Department of Transportation regulations within 49 CFR 105–180. Under CERCLA (also referred to as "Superfund") and the Solid Waste Disposal Act, as amended by RCRA, "hazardous materials" refers to any item or agent (biological, chemical, or physical) that has the potential to cause harm to humans, animals, or the environment, either by itself or through interaction with other factors. A complete list of federally recognized hazardous substances as well as their reportable quantities is provided in 40 CFR 302.4.

Hazardous wastes are defined by RCRA at 42 U.S.C. 6903(5), as amended by the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments, as "a solid waste, or combination of solid wastes, which because of its quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical, or infectious characteristics may (A) cause, or significantly contribute to an increase in mortality or an increase in serious irreversible, or incapacitating reversible, illness; or (B) pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly treated, stored, transported, or disposed of, or otherwise managed." Certain types of hazardous wastes are subject to special management provisions intended to ease the management burden and facilitate the recycling of such materials. These are called universal wastes and their associated regulatory requirements are specified in 40 CFR 273. Four types of waste are currently covered under the universal waste regulations: hazardous waste batteries, hazardous waste pesticides that are either recalled or collected in waste pesticide collection programs, hazardous waste thermostats, and hazardous waste lamps.

For the USAF, AFPD 32-70, Environmental Quality, and the AFI 32-7000 series incorporate the requirements of all federal regulations, and other AFIs and DoD Directives for the management of hazardous materials, hazardous wastes, and special hazards. These requirements include the implementation of Hazardous Materials Management Plans, Hazardous Waste Management Plans (HWMPs), SPCCPs, Pollution Prevention Plans, and Environmental Restoration Program (a program designed to identify and clean up past contamination from hazardous substances, pollutants, and contaminants, which is organized into three categories – Installation Restoration

Program [IRP], Military Munitions Response Program, and Building Demolition/Debris Removal). Also, for some activities requiring real property actions, Environmental Baseline Surveys may be required per AFI 32-7066, Environmental Baseline Surveys in Real Property Transactions (USAF 2015c).

3.6.2 Affected Environment

The primary ROI for the hazardous materials and hazardous waste management analysis includes hazardous material sites (i.e., CERCLA [Superfund and brownfield], IRP, etc.) and hazardous waste generator (RCRA) sites located within 0.5 mile of the proposed PR training sites.

3.6.2.1 Department of Defense Property

Of the 55 proposed PR training sites on DoD properties, a total of four are located within 0.5 mile of hazardous material sites with open cases, as shown in Table 3.6-1 below. However, as shown in Table 3.6-1, none of these PR training sites are located on these hazardous material sites.

Table 3.6-1. PR Training Sites on DoD Property Located within 0.5-mile of Hazardous Material Sites with Open Cases

Training Site	Hazardous Material Site	Site Type	Distance (Miles)
Davis-Monthan AFB	ST-36	IRP	0.18
	PFAS Study Area	IRP	0.42
March ARB	March Field (80000870)	FUDS	0.10
	Site 33 Panero Aircraft Fueling System (T0606500146)	IRP	0.13
	OU2B – Site 8 Flightline Shop Zone (DOD100321100)	IRP	0.28
	OU2-B – Site 36 Bldg 458 Leach Pit (DOD100321200)	IRP	0.32
NAS North Island NZY	Bldg 1460 Site (T0607301487)	Military UST	0.38
	OU-21 Hazardous Wastes and Materials USTs (Tank No. 1474-1) – SWMU 97 (DOD100374800)	Military UST	0.41
	OU-21 Hazardous Wastes and Materials USTs (Tank No. 1474-2) – SWMU 98 (DOD100374900)	Military UST	0.43
	OU-21 Hazardous Wastes and Materials USTs (Tank No. 1474-3) – SWMU 99 (DOD100375000)	Military UST	0.46
	OU-21 Hazardous Wastes and Materials USTs (Tank No. 1472) – SWMU 96 (DOD100337800)	Military UST	0.45

Table 3.6-1. PR Training Sites on DoD Property Located within 0.5-mile of Hazardous Material Sites with Open Cases			
Training Site	**Hazardous Material Site**	**Site Type**	**Distance (Miles)**
NAS North Island NZY (cont'd)	OU-21 Hazardous Wastes and Materials USTs (Tank No. 1456-2) – SWMU 93 (DOD100337500)	Military UST	0.50
	OU-21 Hazardous Wastes and Materials USTs (Tank No. 1456-4) – SWMU 94 (DOD100337600)	Military UST	0.50
	OU-21 Hazardous Wastes and Materials USTs (Tank No. 1456-5) – SWMU 95 (DOD100337700)	Military UST	0.50
	OU-18 Current Hazardous Waste Generators and Source Areas – SWMU 74 (DOD100327800)	Military Cleanup Site	0.50
	Naval Air Station (80000797)	FUDS	0.47
	Hot Site #1 (T06019708151)	Military UST	0.40
	Imperial Beach Outlying Landing Field (80001253)	SWRCB Corrective Action	0.44
	Site 7 (UST Bldg 1290)	IRP	0.40
	UST Bldg 39 (NADEP) (T0607301050)	Military UST	0.48
Nellis AFB	H-000078	Non-LUST Corrective Action (solvents released into groundwater)	0.40
San Clemente Island NALF	San Diego NALF (AUXLNDFL) - Site 17 (Power Plant Building) (T0603727324)	IRP	0.40
	San Diego NALF (AUXLNDFL) (71000017)	DTSC Cleanup Site	0.30
	Site 12 (T10000006171)	IRP	0.40
	Site 13 (T10000006170)	IRP	0.40
	San Clemente Isl AFS (80000089)	DTSC Cleanup Site	0.35
	San Clemente Isl VHF 8K2 (80000446)	DTSC Cleanup Site	0.45

DTSC – California Department of Toxic Substance Control
FUDS – Formerly Used Defense Sites
LUST – Leaking Underground Storage Tank
NALF – Naval Auxiliary Land Facility
OU – Operable Unit
PFAS – Per and Polyfluorinated Alkyl Substances
Sources: ADEQ 2018b, 2018c, 2019a, 2019b, 2019c, 2019d; Google Earth Pro 2019; Naval Base Coronado 2013; Nevada Division of Environmental Protection 2019b; New Mexico Environment Department 2019a; State of California Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) 2019; USAF 2014b; USEPA 2019a.

In addition, one PR training site is located within 0.5 mile of an active hazardous waste generator (RCRA) site, as shown in Table 3.6-2 below. However, as shown in Table 3.6-2, this PR training site is not located on the RCRA site.

Table 3.6-2. PR Training Sites on DoD Property Located within 0.5-mile of Hazardous Waste Generator Sites (RCRA)

Training Site	Hazardous Waste Generator (RCRA) Site	RCRA Site Type	Distance (Miles)
Navajo Railroad	National Guard Camp Navajo	LQG	0.21

Notes:
LQG – Large Quantity Generator (i.e., generates 1,000 kilograms or more per month of hazardous waste or more than 1 kilogram per month of acutely hazardous waste)
RCRA = Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
Sources: ADEQ 2019a; Google Earth Pro 2019; USEPA 2019a.

3.6.2.2 U.S. Forest Service or Other Federal Land

There are no hazardous material sites with open cases or active hazardous waste generator (RCRA) sites located within 0.5 mile of the proposed PR training sites on USFS or other federal land (ADEQ 2019a; Google Earth Pro 2019; New Mexico Environment Department 2019a; USEPA 2019a).

3.6.2.3 Other Land (Municipal, City, County, State, or Tribal)

Of the 55 proposed PR training sites on other land (e.g., municipal, city, county, state, or tribal), only two are located within 0.5 mile of hazardous material sites with open cases, as shown in Table 3.6-3 below.

Table 3.6-3. PR Training Sites on Other Land Located within 0.5-mile of Hazardous Material Sites with Open Cases

Training Site	Hazardous Material Site	Site Type	Distance (Miles)
Phoenix Sky Harbor IAP	Motorola 52nd Street	Superfund NPL	0.39
St. Johns Industrial Air Park	St. Johns Cemetery	Brownfield	0.37

NPL – National Priorities List
Sources: ADEQ 2019a; Google Earth Pro 2019; New Mexico Environment Department 2019a; Nevada Division of Environmental Protection 2019b; USEPA 2019a.

In addition, a total of four PR training sites on other land are within 0.5 mile of active hazardous waste generator (RCRA) sites, as shown in Table 3.6-4 below. However, as shown in Table 3.6-4, none of the PR training sites are located on these RCRA sites.

Table 3.6-4. PR Training Sites on Other Land Located within 0.5-mile of Hazardous Waste Generators (RCRA)			
Training Site	**Hazardous Waste Generator (RCRA) Site**	**RCRA Site Type**	**Distance (Miles)**
Phoenix Sky Harbor IAP	Aviation Management System	LQG	0.50
Prescott Airport	Sturm Ruger & Co	LQG	0.25
University of Arizona Dive Pool	Aura National Optical Astronomy	LQG	0.34
University of Arizona Medical Center	University of Arizona	LQG	0.12
	University Medical Center	LQG	0.20
	Aura National Optical Astronomy	LQG	0.39
Notes: LQG – Large Quantity Generator (i.e., generates 1,000 kilograms or more per month of hazardous waste or more than 1 kilogram per month of acutely hazardous waste) RCRA – Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Sources: ADEQ 2019a; Google Earth Pro 2019; New Mexico Environment Department 2019a; Nevada Division of Environmental Protection 2019b; USEPA 2019a.			

3.6.2.3.1 Activation of Playas Temporary MOA

There are no hazardous material sites with open cases or active hazardous waste generator (RCRA) sites within 0.5 mile of the Playas Training and Research Center PR training site or Playas Temporary MOA (New Mexico Environment Department 2019a). Note there was a confirmed release associated with a UST approximately 0.2 mile from the Playas Training and Research Center; however, the release has been cleaned up and a No Further Action has been issued (New Mexico Environment Department 2019a).

3.6.2.4 Private Property

Of the 23 proposed PR training sites on private property, only one is located within 0.5 mile of a hazardous material site with an open case, as shown in Table 3.6-5 below. However, as shown in Table 3.6-5, this PR training site is not located on the hazardous material site.

Table 3.6-5. PR Training Sites on Private Property Located within 0.5-mile of Hazardous Material Sites with Open Cases			
Training Site	**Hazardous Material Site**	**Site Type**	**Distance (Miles)**
Ott Family YMCA of Tucson Pool	Broadway-Pantano	WQARF	0.26
Notes: WQARF – Water Quality Assurance Revolving Fund (a State of Arizona program created under the Environmental Quality Act of 1986 that supports ADEQ in identifying, prioritizing, assessing, and resolving the threat of contaminated soil and groundwater sites in the state). ADEQ – Arizona Department of Environmental Quality Sources: ADEQ 2019a, 2019f, 2019g.			

In addition, there are no active hazardous waste generator (RCRA) sites located within 0.5 mile of the proposed PR training sites on private property (ADEQ 2019a; Google Earth Pro 2019; USEPA 2019a).

3.6.3 Environmental Consequences

Impacts related to hazardous materials or waste would be considered significant if the Proposed Action resulted in personnel exposure to hazardous materials or waste, or if the action generated quantities of these materials or waste beyond the capability of current management procedures. In addition, impacts related to hazardous waste management would be considered significant if the Proposed Action resulted in noncompliance with applicable federal, state, or local regulations.

3.6.3.1 Proposed Action

The Proposed Action's potential impacts to hazardous materials and hazardous waste management are described below by jurisdiction.

Note that during implementation of the Proposed Action, no hazardous materials or waste would be stored or used at the proposed PR training sites. Furthermore, the Proposed Action would not result in an increase in hazardous materials or waste in quantities beyond the capability of current management procedures. However, the Proposed Action could cause minor quantities of fuel or oils to be released to the environment during a vehicle or aircraft breakdown or refueling. Any spills or leaks though would be handled in compliance with Davis-Monthan AFB's SPCCP, Pollution Prevention Plan, and HWMP, the respective military installation's land use controls, regulations, policies, programs, and procedures, as well as all federal, state, and local regulations. In addition, refueling of event aircraft and vehicles would occur at established refueling locations (e.g., gasoline stations and airports), which would have adequate spill containment materials for accidental release during fueling.

3.6.3.1.1 Department of Defense Property

While there four proposed PR training sites on DoD property within 0.5 mile of hazardous material sites with open cases and one within 0.5 mile of an active hazardous waste generator (RCRA) site, the proposed PR training activities would not occur on any of these sites. Furthermore, the contaminants at these sites are site-specific (i.e., within a contained area of soil or groundwater, or stored within sealed containers); thus, despite their proximity to the proposed PR training sites, personnel would not be exposed to hazardous materials from these sites.

Regarding the San Clemente Island PR training sites, it should be noted that the proposed activities at these sites (i.e., G2, G3, F4, F6, F7, F8, F9, W1, and W2) were previously cleared under NEPA in the Navy's 2008 SOCAL Range Complex EIS/OEIS and the 2013 and 2018 HSTT EIS/OEISs, including an analysis of hazardous materials and hazardous waste management (Navy 2008, 2013, 2018b). These environmental documents concluded impacts would be less than significant and identified operational constraints (e.g., compliance with the Navy's general instructions along with their training activity planning and review processes). The Proposed Action would also comply with the same operational constraints.

Therefore, the Proposed Action would result in a less than significant impact related to hazardous materials or hazardous waste management on proposed PR training sites on DoD property.

3.6.3.1.2 U.S. Forest Service or Other Federal Land

There are no hazardous material sites with open cases or active hazardous waste generator (RCRA) sites located within 0.5 mile of the proposed PR training sites on USFS or other federal land (ADEQ 2019a; New Mexico Environment Department 2019b; Google Earth Pro 2019; USEPA 2019a). Thus, the Proposed Action would not expose personnel to hazardous materials or waste from such sites.

Therefore, the Proposed Action would result in a less than significant impact related to hazardous materials or hazardous waste management on proposed PR training sites on USFS or other federal land.

3.6.3.1.3 Other Land (Municipal, City, County, State, or Tribal)

While there two proposed PR training sites on other land within 0.5 mile of hazardous material sites with open cases and four within 0.5 mile of active hazardous waste generator (RCRA) sites, the proposed PR training activities would not occur on any of these sites. Furthermore, the contaminants at these sites are site-specific (i.e., within a contained area of soil or groundwater, or stored within sealed containers); thus, despite their proximity to the proposed PR training sites, personnel would not be exposed to hazardous materials from these sites.

Therefore, the Proposed Action would result in a less than significant impact related to hazardous materials or hazardous waste management on proposed PR training sites on other land.

3.6.3.1.3.1 Activation of Playas Temporary MOA

There are no hazardous material sites with open cases or active hazardous waste generator (RCRA) sites located within 0.5 mile of the Playas Training and Research Center PR training site or Playas Temporary MOA (New Mexico Environment Department 2019b). Thus, the Proposed Action would not expose personnel to hazardous materials or waste from such sites.

Therefore, the Proposed Action would result in a less than significant impact related to hazardous materials or hazardous waste management associated with the activation of the Playas Temporary MOA.

3.6.3.1.4 Private Property

While there is one PR training site on private property within 0.5 mile of a hazardous material site with an open case, the proposed PR training activities would not occur at this site. Furthermore, the contaminants at this site are site-specific (i.e., within a contained area of groundwater); thus, despite its proximity to the proposed PR training site, personnel would not be exposed to hazardous materials from this site. In addition, there are no active hazardous waste generator (RCRA) sites located within 0.5 mile of the proposed PR training sites on private property (ADEQ 2019a; Google Earth Pro 2019; USEPA 2019a). Thus, the Proposed Action would not expose personnel to hazardous materials from such sites.

Therefore, the Proposed Action would result in a less than significant impact related to hazardous materials or hazardous waste management on proposed PR training sites on private property.

3.6.3.2 No-Action Alternative

Under the No-Action Alternative, PR forces would continue existing PR training activities approved under prior NEPA documents and comply with required minimization and operational constraints identified in these documents. The existing PR training activities would also continue to comply with Davis-Monthan AFB's SPCCP, Pollution Prevention, HWMP, as well as all federal, state, and local regulations. Given this, the No-Action Alternative would not result in a significant impact related to hazardous materials or hazardous waste management.

3.7 NOISE

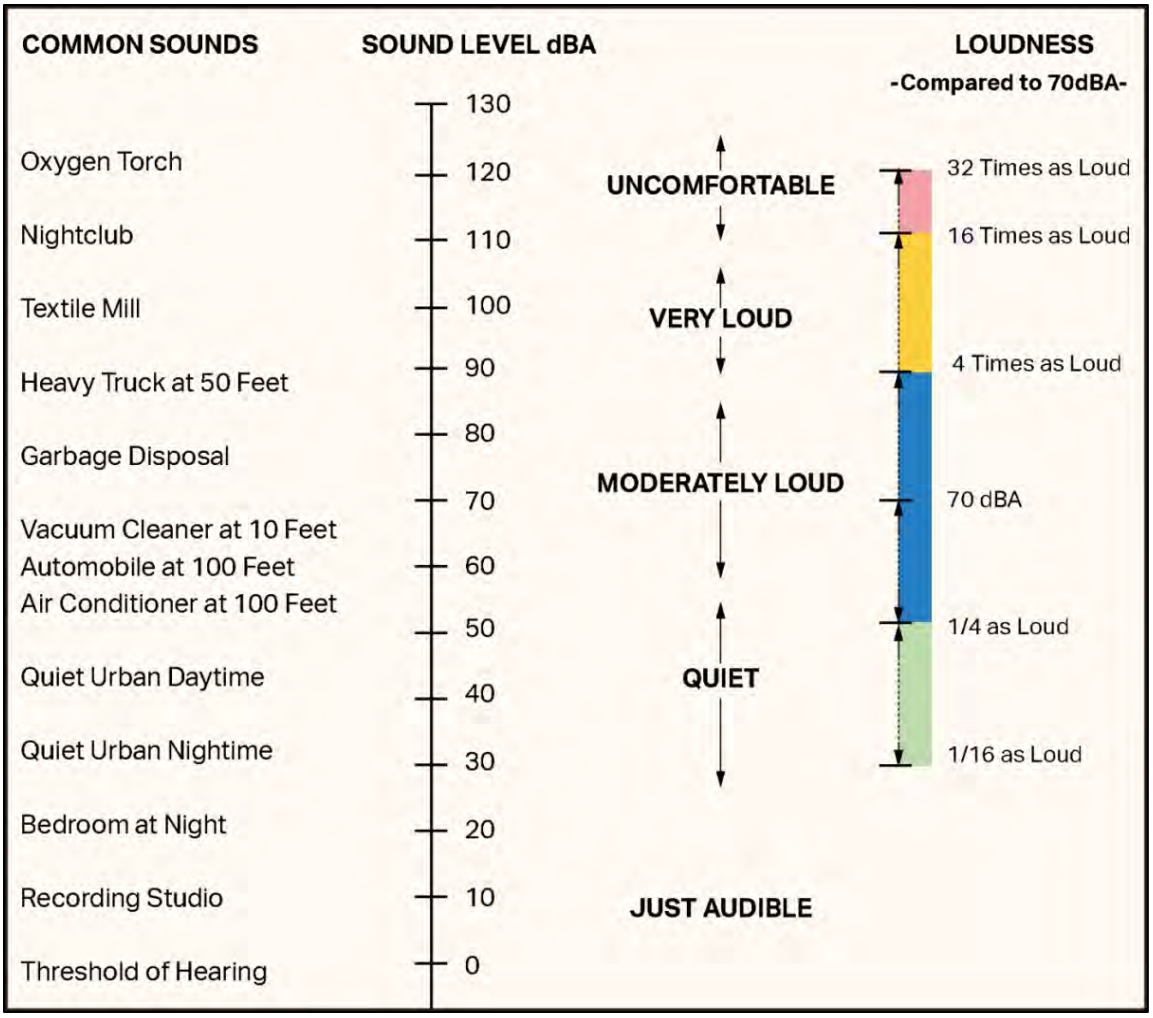
3.7.1 Definition of Resource

Sound is vibrations in the air, which can be generated by a multitude of sources to include roadway traffic, a barking dog, a radio—or aircraft operations. The vibrations are known as compression waves. Just like a pebble dropped into a pond creates ripples, the compression waves—formed of air molecules pressed together—radiate out, decreasing with distance. If these vibrations reach your eardrum, at a certain rate and intensity, we perceive it as sound. When the sound is unwanted, we refer to it as noise. Generally, sound becomes noise to a listener when it interferes with normal activities. Sound has three components: intensity, frequency, and duration.

- Intensity or loudness is related to sound pressure change. As the vibrations oscillate back and forth, they create a change in pressure on the eardrum. The greater the sound pressure change, the louder it seems.
- Frequency determines how the pitch of the sound is perceived. Low-frequency sounds are characterized as rumbles or roars, while high-frequency sounds are typified by sirens or screeches. Sound frequency is measured in terms of cycles per second or hertz (Hz). While the range of human hearing goes from 20 to 20,000 Hz, we hear best in the range of 1,000 to 4,000 Hz. For environmental noise, we use A-weighting, which focuses on this range, to best represent human hearing. While A-weighted decibels may be written as "dBA", if it is the only weighting being discussed, the "A" is generally dropped.
- Duration is the length of time the sound can be detected.

The loudest sounds that can be comfortably heard by the human ear have intensities a trillion times higher than those of sounds barely heard. Because such large numbers become awkward to use, we measure noise in decibels (dB), which uses a logarithmic scale that doubles the noise energy every 3 dB.

Figure 3.7-1 is a chart of A-weighted sound levels from common sources. A sound level of 0 dB is approximately the threshold of human hearing and is barely audible under extremely quiet listening conditions. Normal speech has a sound level of approximately 60 dB. Sound levels above 120 dB begin to be felt inside the human ear as discomfort, while sound levels between 130 and 140 dB are felt as pain.



Sources: FICAN 1997; Harris 1979

Figure 3.7-1. Sound Levels of Typical Sources and Environments

Noise Metrics. The sound environment around an air installation or an aircraft training site like an HLZ used for the PR training is typically described using a measure of cumulative exposure that results from all aircraft operational events. The metric used to account for this is A-weighted day and night noise level (DNL) and is the standard noise metric used by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), FAA, USEPA, and DoD. Since the length and number of events—the total noise energy—and the time of day play key roles in our perception of noise, to reflect these concerns, USAF uses DNL metric to describe the cumulative noise exposure that results from all aircraft operations.

DNL, when used as a metric for aircraft noise, represents the accumulation of noise energy from all individual aircraft noise events in a 24-hour period. Because aircraft operations at military airfields or HLZs/LZs fluctuate from day to day, the DNL value is typically based on an entire year of operations and thus represents the annual average day of aircraft events. Additionally, for all operations between 10:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m., a 10 dB-penalty is added to each event to account for the intrusiveness of nighttime operations.

DNL is not a level of noise heard at any given time, but represents long-term noise exposure. Scientific studies of community response to numerous types of environmental noise have found strong correlation between the level of annoyance and the level of average noise exposure measured in DNL.

To address the potential impacts of aircraft operations on land use, the USAF has defined certain noise zones and provided associated recommendations regarding compatible land uses in Air Installation Compatible Use Zone program instructions as described in AFI 32-7070, Air Force Noise Program (USAF 2016a), and AFI 32-7063, Air Installations Compatible Use Zones Program (USAF 2015b). Within the Playas Temporary MOA where an FAA approval is required, the EA also follows the FAA-defined noise analysis procedures and criteria.

Methodology. The main sources of sound at air installations and proposed HLZs/DZs/LZs are generally related to aircraft flight operations, closed pattern sorties, static run-up operations, and maintenance run-up operations around each site as applicable. A noise analysis was conducted to develop noise contours at (1) Davis-Monthan AFB, the airfield that commands the PR training under the Proposed Action, (2) typical HLZ where low altitude in-flight and patterns from aircraft (particularly helicopters) are present, and (3) Playas Temporary MOA used for the Large Force PR training.

Airfield, HLZ or LZ

The noise analysis uses NOISEMAP (USAF 1992), a widely accepted computer-based modeling program that projects noise impacts around an airfield, HLZ, or LZ to develop noise contours based on information regarding PR operations and the following typical factors:

- Type of operation (e.g., arrival, departure, pattern)
- Number of operations per day
- Time of operation
- Flight track and vertical profile
- Aircraft power settings, speeds, and altitudes

For those helicopters for which NOISEMAP does not have source data such as the MV-22, the Advanced Acoustical Model was used. The noise levels predicted over the same contour grid by two models for respective aircraft were acoustically combined to produce the overall noise contours with the NMPlot software.

The noise assessment for this EA focuses on the ground level noise around each proposed HLZ site within four states and data sources for establishing such noise conditions include interviews with pilots, planners, and schedulers. To assemble flight operation input data to predict contours on an annual average day requires a range of data from many sources. These sources provide representative annual average scenarios, distribution of overall sorties over four states, and descriptions of the types and frequency of noise-generating operations occurring at and around proposed HLZs. The data from these sources are compiled and integrated into the noise prediction model. The modeled aircraft operations are defined by the number of takeoffs, landings, patterns, and low altitude overfly during specific flight missions (sorties) of all aircraft at one typical HLZ.

Because each refueling or landing practice for C-130s within an LZ for PR training typically occurs along specific routes or LZs that are close to airfields and far from HLZs with very limited operations in several per week (less than one practice per annual average day), noise levels around these LZs are anticipated to be minimal. Therefore, the ground level noise prediction was performed around a typical HLZ where various low altitude flying aircraft would practice, including:

- Helicopters such as HH-60s during landing and takeoff, pattern practice, and hovering.
- Fixed-wing fighter jets such as A-10s during low altitude flyovers for escorting and combating.
- C-130 low altitude air dropping practice.

Under various proposed scenarios, the low altitude aircraft training type and duration per sortie around one HLZ would essentially remain the same. During the two-hour event duration under Large Force training, flight training would involve two HLZs that could be separated in 3 miles and each helicopter sortie would conduct approximately 10 pattern flights around each HLZ with a total of 20 patterns at two HLZs combined. Under Medium or Small Force training, during the four-hour training event at an HLZ, each helicopter sortie would conduct an average of 20 patterns. Therefore, for a specific sortie event at an HLZ, the pattern flight noise generated from helicopter sorties would double under Medium and Small Force training as compared to Large Force raining. For a fixed-wing aircraft such as the A-10, due to the limitation in flying hours in each event, the total number of low altitude overflights around an HLZ would generally be the same under Large, Medium, and Small Force training in either a two-hour or four-hour event. This is also the same for C-130 air dropping practice around an HLZ. For other fixed-wing aircraft participating in Large Force training, because of de-conflicting airspace for various aircraft types, only limited aircraft such as A-10s, F-16s, etc. could practice overfly around an HLZ for low altitude escorting or combating training. Other fixed-wing aircraft would be restricted to fly in airspace at much higher altitude resulting in minimal ground level noise impact at an HLZ.

Depending on the prevailing wind condition, the flight tracks around each HLZ could vary among different events. Therefore, it is conservatively assumed in noise contour prediction that, on an annual average day, the flight track would be oriented in one direction resulting in the maximum directional noise contours. However, such contours could occur in every direction pending on the wind condition; therefore, a circle with the maximum directional contour around an HLZ was conservatively used to determine the worst-case contour footprint around an HLZ in this EA.

Playas Temporary MOA

Military aircraft operating in MOAs generate a noise environment that is somewhat different from that associated with airfield, HLZ or LZ operations with noise events in MOAs being highly sporadic and often seasonal. Individual low altitude and high-airspeed flyover could have a rather sudden onset, exhibiting a rate of increase in sound level (onset rate). To reflect such on set effects, the conventional DNL metric is adjusted to account for the "surprise" effect of the sudden onset of aircraft noise events on humans. This measurement is called the Onset-Rate Adjusted Day-Night Average Sound Level or L_{dnmr}.

When the aircraft flight tracks are not well defined and are distributed over a wide area, such as in MOAs, the USAF uses the Military Operating Area and Range Noise Model (MR_NMAP) program (Lucas et al. 1997). MR_NMAP is a distributed flight track and area model that allows for entry of airspace information, the distribution of operations, flight profiles (average power settings, altitude distributions, and speeds), and numbers of sorties. The core program of MR_NMAP incorporates the number of operations by time, specified distributions, volume of the airspace being modeled, and profiles of the aircraft primarily to calculate average L_{dnmr} for entire airspaces.

For modeling noise levels in MOAs, the USAF uses L_{dmnr} where the operations during the busiest month are averaged over 30 days to get average busy month noise levels. The FAA uses DNL, which is the total annual operations averaged over 365 days. Because L_{dnmr} uses the busiest month's operations, there is a denser concentration of operations in its equation than the DNL over an average annual day. This results in L_{dnmr} calculating a more conservative, or louder, noise level than the average annual day DNL. Both USAF and FAA metrics were considered by using FAA-approved MR_NMAP model for the Large Force training noise impact within the Playas Temporary MOA. Detail modeling methodology and result discussion can be found in Appendix D.

Noise Guidelines and Criteria. Federal agencies have adopted various guidelines for assessing noise impacts. These regulations and guidelines are useful to review because they provide both a characterization of the quality of the existing noise environment and a measure of project-induced impacts when applicable.

In June 1980, the Federal Interagency Committee on Urban Noise (FICUN) published guidelines relating DNL to compatible land uses (FICUN 1980). This committee was composed of representatives of DoD, the U.S. Department of Transportation, HUD, USEPA, and the Veterans Administration. Since the issuance of these guidelines, federal agencies have generally incorporated the discussion of compatibility into their comprehensive planning in analysis of noise effects.

The land use compatibility guidelines that USAF uses are consistent with FICUN guidelines. In general, residential land uses are not compatible with an outdoor DNL above 65 dBA and this threshold was used in this EA as a criterion for potential significant noise impacts to sensitive land uses around an HLZ.

FAA Order 1050.1F provides agency-wide guidance for implementing NEPA requirements consistent with CEQ regulations (FAA 2015). Per FAA Order 1050.1F, the FAA's noise significance threshold is DNL 1.5 dB or more for a noise sensitive area that is exposed to noise at or above the DNL 65 dB noise exposure level, or that will be exposed at or above the DNL 65 dB level due to a DNL 1.5 dB or greater increase, when compared to the No-Action Alternative for the same timeframe. Also, per FAA Order 1050.1F, the definition of a noise sensitive area is the following: "An area where noise interferes with normal activities associated with its use. Normally, noise sensitive areas include residential, educational, health, and religious structures and sites, and parks, recreational areas, areas with wilderness characteristics, wildlife and waterfowl refuges, and cultural and historical sites" (FAA 2015).

3.7.2 Affected Environment

The ROI for noise includes airfields, LZs, HLZs, and DZs around proposed PR training sites within four states. The existing noise conditions and contributed noise sources in these areas are described below.

3.7.2.1 Department of Defense Property

Airfield Noise Condition. Since Davis-Monthan AFB is the command center for the PR training in the region, it is the airfield that could be impacted by the Proposed Action. A total of 57,599 annual sorties currently occur at Davis-Monthan AFB. Among these total sorties, approximately 3,894 sorties are contributed to the PR training missions as summarized in Table 3.7-1. The NOISEMAP-predicted baseline DNL noise contours at Davis-Monthan AFB are depicted in Figure 3.7-2. The 65 dBA DNL or greater contours are mostly confined to the airfield. Only small portions the 65 dBA DNL contour extend over the base northeast and southwest areas. However, these contour tips overlap with light industrial and commercial land uses. Therefore, the existing aircraft operations result in no incompatible land uses around Davis-Monthan AFB. For other airfields, it is anticipated the contribution to baseline noise contours from the PR training would be minimal given negligible flight events associated with the training.

Table 3.7-1. Existing Condition PR Aircraft Sorties

Aircraft	Annual Sorties
A-10	1,854
F-16 and other Fixed-Wing Fighter	156
HC-130	736
HH-60	1,148
TOTAL	**3,894**

Source: Personal communication with AFCEC and Leidos 2018.

HLZs/LZs/DZs Noise Condition. Other than large airfields, the LZs are either small in size, remote, or both. For the PR training, the LZs are typically located in close proximity to airfields but away from the HLZs. Given limited landing and takeoff practice and away from sensitive land uses, aircraft operations at LZs are normally not sufficient enough to generate 65 dBA DNL contours that would extend into sensitive land uses. Noise condition around DZs is dominated by overflights when present from both fixed-wing aircraft and rotary wing helicopters, including those C-130s and HH-60s used for PR training. As compared to landing, takeoff and pattern flights at an airfield or LZ, overflights at relatively high altitudes at DZs would unlikely be of concern to ground level noise.

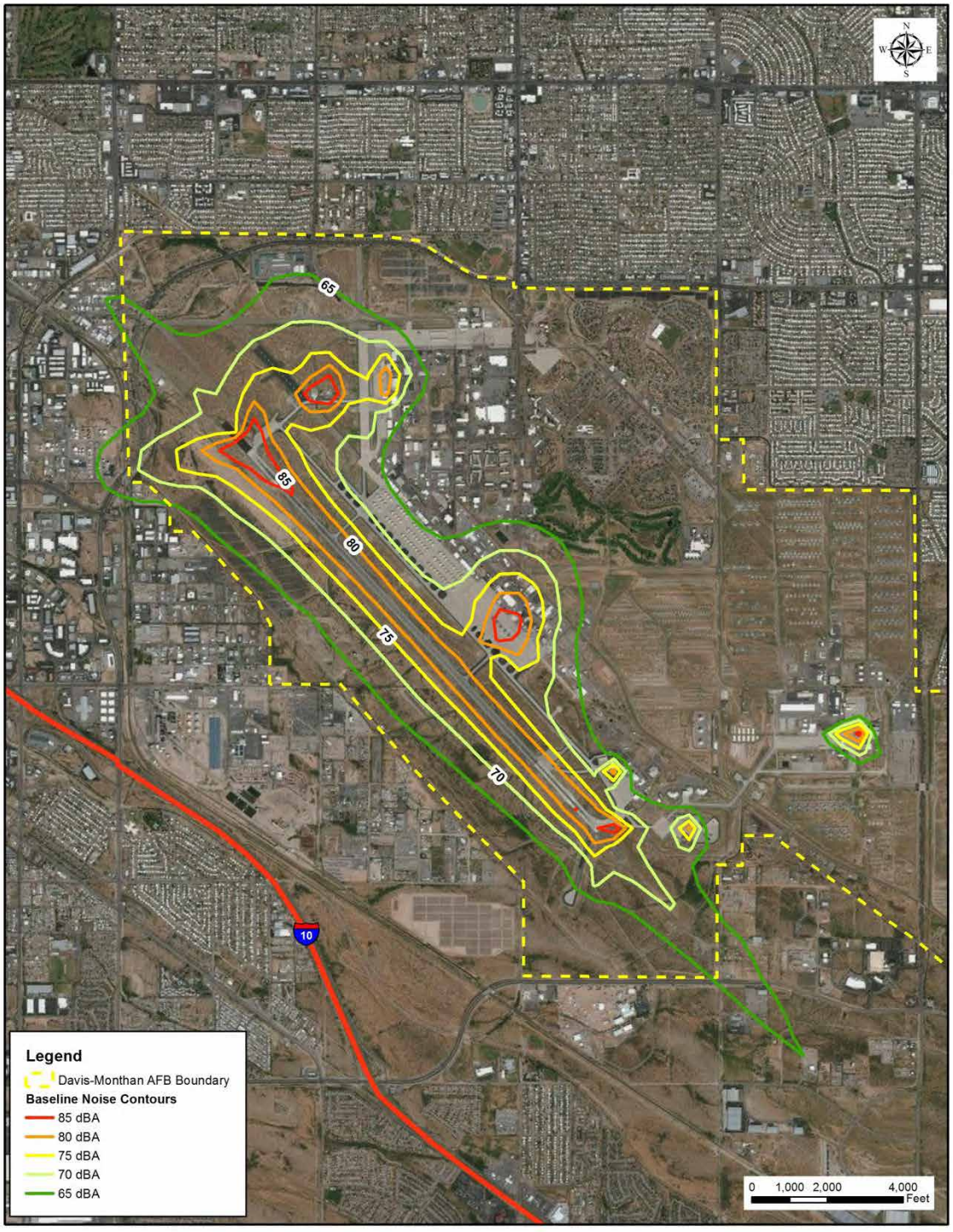


Figure 3.7-2. Baseline Davis-Monthan AFB Baseline DNL Contours

In the immediate area surrounding HLZs, the noise is dominated by helicopter takeoff and landing activities. Low altitude overflight from fixed-wing fighters such as A-10s during the PR training could also contribute to the noise around HLZs. Currently, approximately 70 percent of

PR training around HLZs takes place within the BMGR ranges with no sensitive land uses in close proximity. Conservatively predicted unit level DNL noise contours around an HLZ are discussed in the Section 3.7.3.

3.7.2.2 U.S. Forest Service or Other Federal Land

Proposed PR training sites controlled by USFS or other federal agencies are primarily HLZs and DZs. The existing noise condition at these sites is similar to that of HLZs and DZs on DoD property described above. However, they would normally support fewer PR training activities and would experience a smaller scale of aircraft operations on an annual average day resulting in lower noise levels in general as compared to HLZs and DZs on DoD property.

3.7.2.3 Other Land (Municipal, City, County, State, or Tribal)

Proposed PR training sites controlled by local, regional, and state agencies are primarily HLZs and DZs. The existing noise condition at these proposed PR training sites is similar to that of HLZs and DZs on DoD property described above. However, they would normally support fewer PR training activities and would experience a smaller scale of aircraft operations on an annual average day resulting in lower noise levels in general as compared to HLZs and DZs on DoD property.

3.7.2.3.1 Activation of Playas Temporary MOA

The existing PR training related aircraft sorties within the Playas Temporary MOA are summarized in Table 3.7-2. Taking into account noise generated from baseline airspace sorties and the environmental background noise level in a rural/wilderness environment (ANSI 2013), the baseline noise condition for the Playas Temporary MOA was predicted using MR_NMAP to be approximately 46 dBA DNL. Noise levels in L_{dnmr} were found to be essentially the same as the DNL.

Table 3.7-2. Existing Annual Aircraft Sorties in Playas Temporary MOA

Aircraft	Sorties
A-10	96
HC-130	36
HH-60*	50
F-16*	144
TOTAL	**326**

* Include various model types.
Source: Personal communication with AFCEC and Leidos 2018.

3.7.2.4 Private Property

Proposed PR training sites on private property are all within Arizona. The existing noise condition at these proposed PR training sites is similar to that of HLZs and DZs on DoD property as described above.

3.7.3 Environmental Consequences

With implementation of the Proposed Action, the existing unit level for proposed PR training activities would essentially become Medium and Small Force training at existing training sites

and proposed new sites as described in Section 2.0 of this EA. Under Large Force training, the biannual Large Force training events around HLZs would be conducted within the Temporary Playas Temporary MOA and/or BMGR and other established MOAs if available.

At a typical LZ outside of MOA around an airfield, HC-130 would typically conduct four landings per week and four crash rescue patterns per sortie. Given the limited PR training at an LZ, aircraft noise impacts are anticipated to be minimal and not warranted for further impact modeling analysis.

The DNL contours at an HLZ were developed based on the information collected from on-site interviews and using the modeling methodologies described previously in Section 3.7.1 in establishing a prototypical annual average day operational scenario around an HLZ where helicopters and low flying jets conduct PR that would have potential noise impacts in the HLZ neighborhood. Detail modeling data are provided in Appendix D of this EA.

3.7.3.1 Proposed Action

Airfield Noise Conditions. Under the Proposed Action, a slight decrease in fixed-wing jet sorties and an increase in helicopter sorties were predicted and summarized in Table 3.7-3. The overall net increase of 1,350 PR training sorties is contributed mostly by HH-60 arrival, departure, and pattern flight operations at the base. Since the landing and takeoff noise from a fixed-wing jet flight event is generally much greater than a helicopter event around an airfield, the increase in helicopter noise is somewhat offset by the decrease in fixed-wing jet noise. Furthermore, during an aircraft flight event, a three-dB change, which would barely be perceived, would occur when the noise energy doubles or halves (i.e., the number of operations for a specific aircraft doubles or halves). Comparing with the 57,599 baseline sorties, the net increase of 1,350 PR sorties dominated by helicopters under the Proposed Action represents only an approximately two percent increase over the baseline base-wide sorties. Therefore, the change in DNL levels under the Proposed Action would not be perceptible and the baseline DNL contours as depicted in Figure 3.7-1 and shown previously in Section 3.7.2.1, would essentially remain the same resulting in minimal noise impacts at Davis-Monthan AFB. For the same reason, potential noise impacts to other airfields with potential to be involved in the PR training would be negligible.

Table 3.7-3. Proposed Net Change in Annual PR Sorties at Davis-Monthan AFB Compared with No-Action Alternative

Aircraft	Change in Sorties
AV-8	80
A-10	-670
EC-130H	80
HC-130	-76
F-15	204
F-16	
F-18	
F-22	
F-35	
HH-60	992
AH-1	80

Table 3.7-3. Proposed Net Change in Annual PR Sorties at Davis-Monthan AFB Compared with No-Action Alternative	
Aircraft	**Change in Sorties**
UH-1	160
CH-47	120
CH-53	80
CV/MV-22	160
KC-135	40
MQ-1 or MQ-9	40
MC-12	40
F-21 (Columbian Fighter)	20
TOTAL	**1,646**
Source: USAF 2018-2019.	

HLZ Noise Conditions. Under Large Force training, two HLZs within Playas Temporary MOA or BMGR would be selected and the flight operations during one event would involve:

- 10 events per two weeks and twice per year.
- Two HLZs that are separated by a distance of approximately 3 nautical miles during the same event.
- 20 aircraft at a maximum in a two-hour event.
- 80 total annual sorties for fighter jets that are considered extremely conservative since not all fighter jets could participate at the same time for all events given the limited de-conflicted airspace within Established MOAs or Temporary MOAs.
- F-15, F-16, F-18, F-35 that would fly within 19,000–21,000 feet MSL space as the base MSL is 4,000 feet.
- Escorting training for F-16, A-10, and AV-8 that typically occurs within a band of 10,000–17,000 feet MSL.
- A-10 that conducts average seven low-altitude overflight strike per sortie regardless the training is a two- or four-hour event.
- C-130 air drop operations typically occurring twice per sortie above 3,000 feet AGL.
- Helicopters that all fly within 0–1,000 feet AGL.
- Helicopter air refueling training that would typically take place outside the established training MOAs and mostly along routes such as AR-135V and AR-136V currently available.
- HC-130 refueling helicopters at no lower than 1,000 feet AGL and KC-135 refueling jets at above 10,000 feet AGL.
- 20 percent training at acoustic nighttime hours after 2200.
- 10 patterns per helicopter sortie with five overhead circles approximately 500 meters away from the HLZ and five drops or pickups similar to touch & go at each HLZ.

- Helicopter hovering that would include five minutes per Insertion Extraction method with a minimum of two methods training per sortie within an HLZ. These training methods include Air Land, Hoist, Fast Rope, Rope Ladder, and Rappel.
- Random flying direction pending on prevailing wind condition.

Potential PR training noise impacts around an HLZ are anticipated to be dominated by low altitude flying aircraft. At a typical HLZ, these low altitude flight operations on a per sortie basis from either fixed-wing or rotary-wing aircraft remain essentially the same under each scale of training, as summarized in Table 3.7-4.

Table 3.7-4. Low Altitude Flight Operations per Sortie around Typical HLZ

Aircraft	Overflight Circles	Touch and Go	Helicopter Hovering (minute)	Air Dropping or Overfly
AV-8	–	–	–	7
A-10	–	–	–	7
EC-130H	–	–	–	2
HC-130	–	–	–	2
F-16	–	–	–	7
HH-60	5	5	15	
AH-1	5	5	15	
UH-1	5	5	15	
CH-47	5	5	15	
CH-53	5	5	15	
CV/MV-22	5	5	15	

Source: USAF 2018-2019.

To predict the annual average DNL contours around an HLZ, total annual PR training sorties over the four state training sites were distributed geographically in the same way as previously described in Section 3.2 of this EA. In the modeling analysis, it is conservatively assumed that, at a given year, all distributed sorties could occur at one HLZ site in that state except for Arizona where approximately 80 percent of total PR trainings would be conducted over majority of training sites. Among these training events, approximately 70 percent of them are anticipated to occur within the BMGR based on the current training assignments. Therefore, the annual sorties at an HLZ outside of the BMGR could involve a maximum of 24 percent of annual total sorties (30 percent of 80 percent total combined PR sorties). However, given the large number of existing and proposed PR training sites, the annual PR training events are anticipated to spread over many sites as compared to 24 percent of total sorties occurring at one HLZ in a given year. Therefore, the DNL contours predicted at an HLZ in Arizona reflect presence of a maximum of five percent of total annual sorties as summarized in Table 3.7-5.

The predicted typical annual average day worst-case DNL contours for Large Force training at the HLZ sites within the Playas Temporary MOA and BMGR are shown in Figure 3.7-3 and no sensitive land uses would be within the 65-dBA contour. Therefore, Large Force training would result in a less than significant noise impact.

Table 3.7-5. Annual PR Sorties Distribution					
Aircraft	**Biannual Large Force Sorties at Playas Temporary MOA or BMGR HLZs**	**Medium and Small Force Annual Sorties**	**Modeled Medium and Small Force Sorties in Arizona excluding Operations at BMGR (5 percent of Total)**	**Modeled Medium and Small Force Sorties in New Mexico (10 percent of Total)**	**Modeled Medium and Small Force Sorties in California or Nevada (5 percent of Total)**
AV-8	80	–	–	–	–
A-10	160	1,320	66	132	66
EC-130H	80	–	–	–	–
HC-130	80	580	29	58	29
F-15	80	–	–	–	–
F-16	80	–	–	–	–
F-18	40	–	–	–	–
F-22	80	–	–	–	–
F-35	80	–	–	–	–
HH-60	80	2,060	103	206	103
AH-1	80	40	2	4	2
UH-1	80	40	2	4	2
CH-47	80	40	2	4	2
CH-53	80	–	–	–	–
CV/MV-22	80	80	4	8	4
KC-135	40	–	–	–	–
MQ-1 or MQ-9	40	–	–	–	–
MC-12	40	–	–	–	–
F-21	20	–	–	–	–
TOTAL	**1,380**	**4,160**	**208**	**416**	**208**
Source: USAF 2018-2019; Appendix F of this EA.					

For the remaining Medium and Small Force training events, the predicted conservative DNL contours around a typical HLZ within four states indicate that sensitive land uses in close proximity of several HLZs, particularly in urban training areas, could be potentially within the 65 dBA DNL and thus considered potentially incompatible. These proposed PR training sites predicted within Arizona, New Mexico, and Nevada are depicted below in Figures 3.7-4 through 3.7-6, respectively.

It should be noted that the modeling results presented in this EA are considered extremely conservative because five or ten percent of total annual sorties were assumed to occur at one HLZ alone in a given year. Given the short duration of a PR training event at a specific site and the likely small number of training events each year at these more urbanized HLZs where sensitive land uses are in close proximity, the potential noise impacts at HLZs would be less than significant.

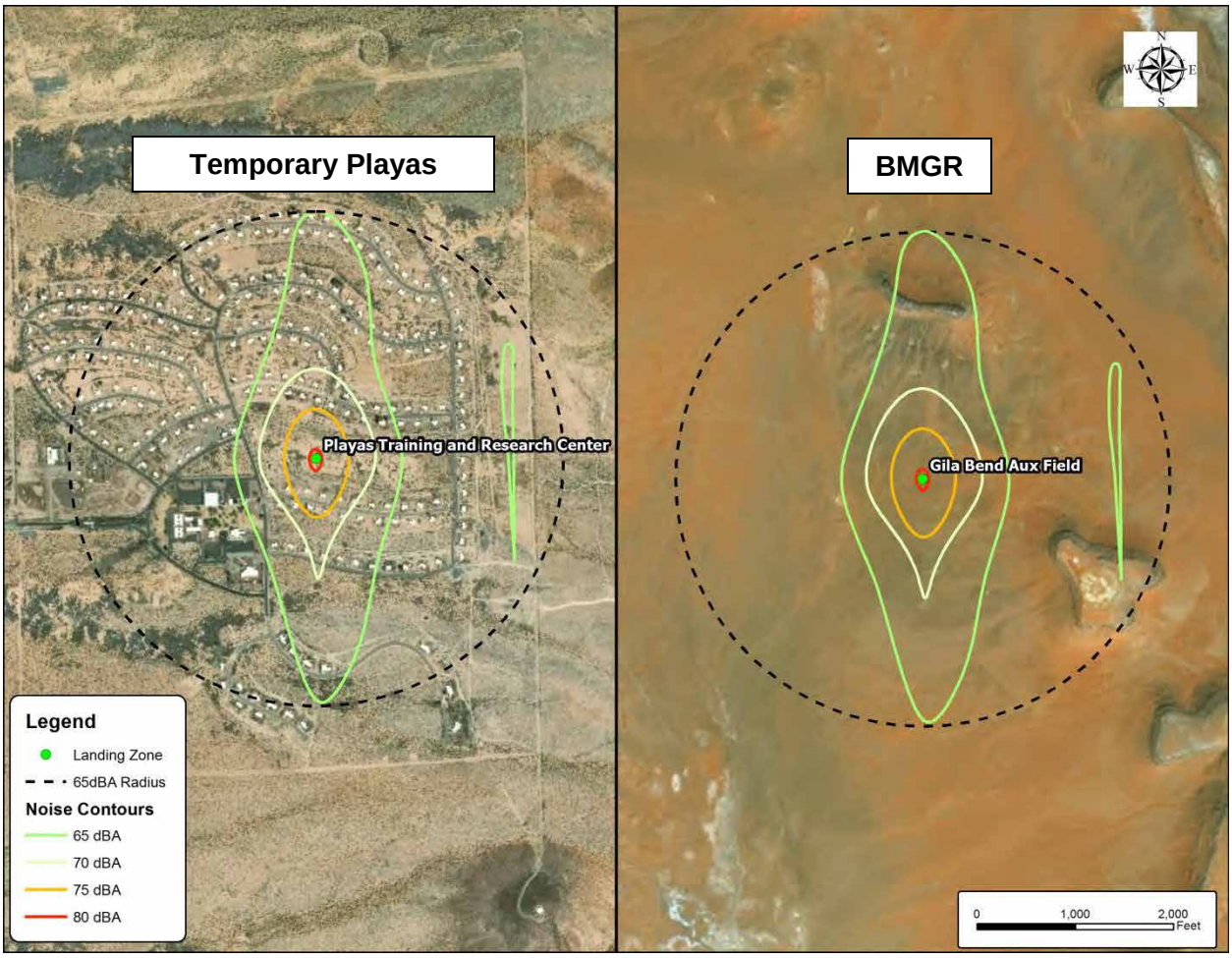


Figure 3.7-3. DNL Contours at Proposed HLZ PR Training Sites Located at Playas Temporary MOA and BMGR – Large Force Training

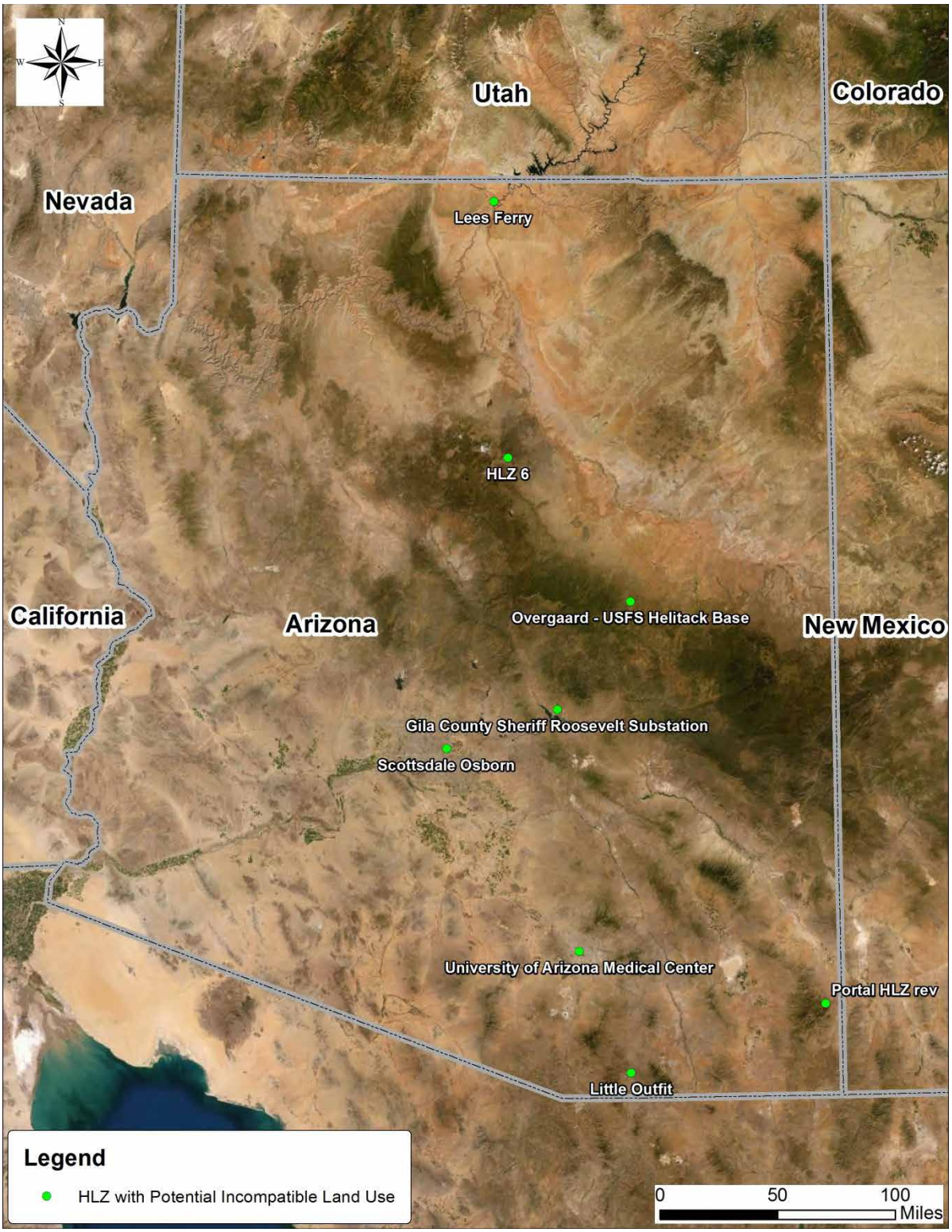


Figure 3.7-4. Proposed HLZ PR Training Sites in Arizona with Predicted Incompatible Sensitive Receptors — Medium and Small Force Training (5% of Total Sorties)

Figure 3.7-5. Proposed HLZ PR Training Sites in New Mexico with Predicted Incompatible Sensitive Receptors– Medium and Small Force Training (10% of Total Sorties)

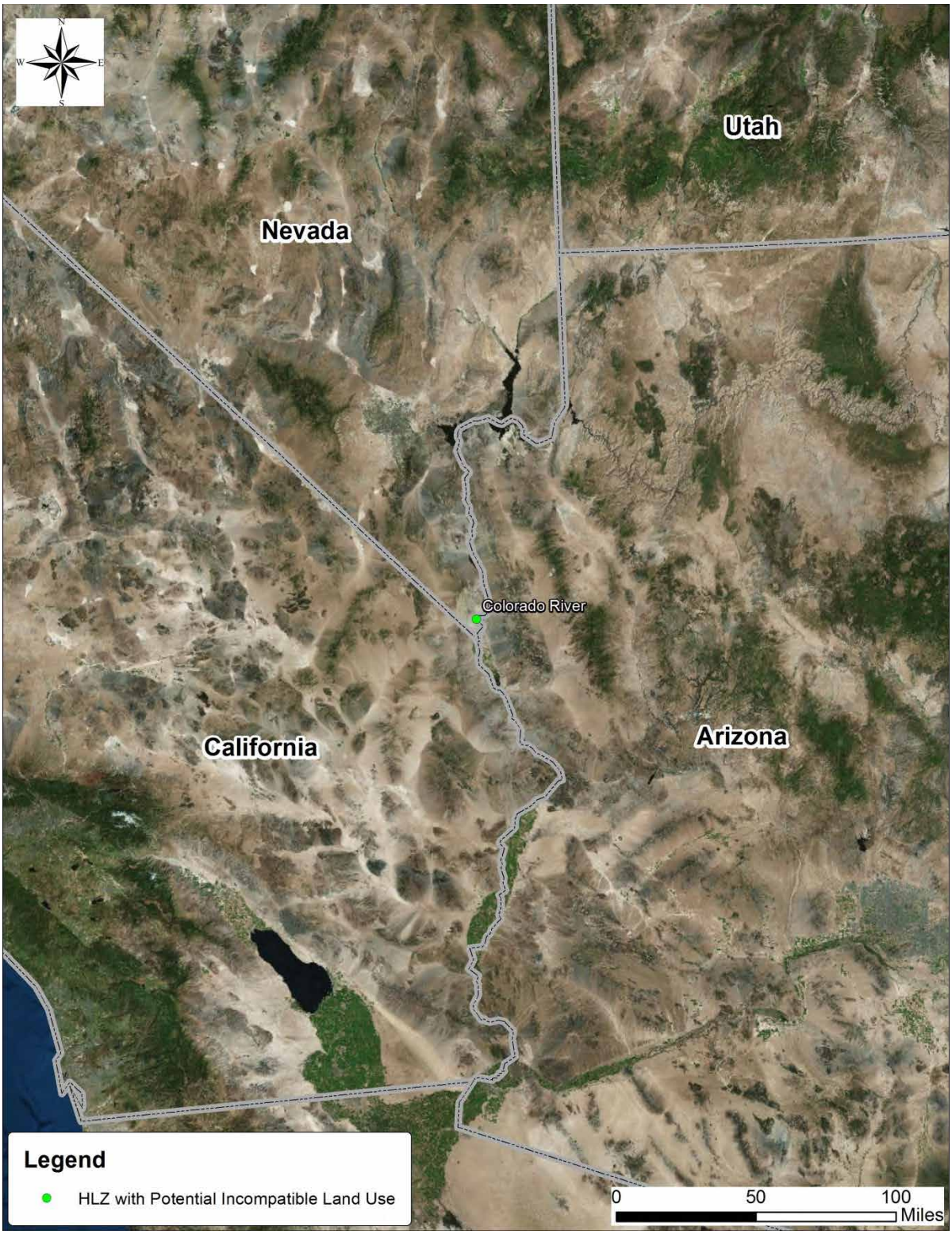


Figure 3.7-6 Proposed HLZ PR Training Site in Nevada with Predicted Incompatible Sensitive Receptors – Medium and Small Force Training (5% of Total Sorties)

3.7.3.1.1 Department of Defense Property

Based on the conservative noise modeling results, no potential incompatible land uses would result from proposed PR training activities at any proposed HLZ PR training sites on DoD property. Therefore, the Proposed Action would not result in a noise impact from proposed PR training activities on DoD property.

3.7.3.1.2 U.S. Forest Service or Other Federal Land

No incompatible land uses would result from proposed PR training activities at any proposed HLZ PR training sites on USFS or other federal land except for five sites under very conservative training event distribution, as shown in Table 3.7-6. USAF would limit the number of events at these proposed HLZ PR training sites during annual scheduling to avoid potential impacts. Therefore, the Proposed Action would result in a less than significant noise impact for proposed activities on USFS or other federal land.

Table 3.7-6. Proposed HLZ PR Training Sites with Potential Incompatible Land Use

State	Proposed HLZ PR Training Site
AZ	Lees Ferry
AZ	Overgaard – USFS Helitack Base
AZ	Portal HLZ
NM	Catron County Fairgrounds
NM	Glenwood Ranger Station

HLZ – Helicopter Landing Zone
PR – Personnel Recovery
USFS – U.S. Forest Service
See Appendix F for noise modeling information.

3.7.3.1.3 Other Land (Municipal, City, County, State, or Tribal)

No incompatible land uses would result from proposed PR training activities at any proposed HLZ PR training sites on other land except for two sites in Arizona and one site in Nevada with a very conservative training event distribution, as shown in Table 3.7-7. USAF would limit the number of events at these proposed HLZ PR training sites during annual scheduling to avoid potential impacts. Therefore, the Proposed Action would result in a less than significant noise impact for proposed activities on other land.

Table 3.7-7. Proposed HLZ PR Training Sites on Other Land with Potential Incompatible Land Use

State	Proposed HLZ PR Training Site
AZ	Gila County Sheriff Roosevelt Substation
AZ	University of Arizona Medical Center
NV	Colorado River

HLZ – Helicopter Landing Zone
PR – Personnel Recovery
See Appendix F for noise modeling information.

3.7.3.1.3.1 Activation of Playas Temporary MOA

The potential noise impacts from proposed Large Force sorties within the Playas Temporary MOA summarized in Table 2.3-1 were modeled using the same model, MR_NMAP, implemented for the baseline condition. The noise analysis was conducted to predict both DNL and L_{dnmr} noise levels in order to be compliant with USAF and FAA requirements. The modeling results indicate that the Proposed Action would result in 50 dBA DNL, which was a 4 dBA increase over the baseline condition of 46 dBA DNL. The modeling results for L_{dnmr} were the same as the DNL levels. A 4 dBA change between a baseline condition of 45 dBA to <60 dBA does not meet the noise significance threshold. Therefore, the increase in aircraft operations under the Proposed Action associated with the Playas Temporary MOA would result in a less than significant noise impact.

3.7.3.1.4 Private Property

No incompatible land uses would result from proposed PR training activities at any proposed HLZ PR training sites on private properties except for three sites with a very conservative training event distribution, as shown in Table 3.7-8. USAF would limit the number of events at these proposed HLZ PR training sites during annual scheduling to avoid potential impacts. Therefore, the Proposed Action would result in a less than significant noise impact for proposed activities on private property.

Table 3.7-8. Proposed HLZ PR Training Sites on Private Property with Potential Incompatible Land Use

State	Proposed HLZ PR Training Site
AZ	HLZ 6
AZ	Little Outfit
AZ	Scottsdale Osborn

HLZ – Helicopter Landing Zone
PR – Personnel Recovery
See Appendix F for noise modeling information.

3.7.3.2 No-Action Alternative

Under the No-Action Alternative, PR forces would continue existing PR training activities (described previously in Section 3.7.1 of this EA) which have been approved under prior NEPA documents, and would comply with required minimization and operational constraints identified in these documents. Given this, the No-Action Alternative would not result in a significant noise impact at either airfields or LZ/DZ/HLZ training sites.

3.8 SAFETY

3.8.1 Definition of Resource

A safe environment is one in which there is no, or there is an optimally reduced, potential for death, serious bodily injury or illness, or property damage. Human health and safety addresses the safety of all personnel involved in PR training activities and the general public during training events.

Necessary elements for an accident-prone situation or environment include the presence of the hazard itself together with the exposed (and possibly susceptible) population. The degree of

exposure depends primarily on the proximity of the hazard to the population. Activities that can be hazardous include transportation, rural training events, and the creation of extremely noisy environments. The proper operation, maintenance, fueling, and repair of vehicles, aircraft, and equipment carry important safety implications. Extremely noisy environments (e.g., involving helicopters) can also mask verbal or mechanical warning signals such as sirens, bells, or horns. An additional safety concern with regard to military training flights is the potential for aircraft mishaps (i.e., crashes), including those caused by adverse weather events and bird-aircraft strikes. The safe and efficient use of available navigable airspace to prevent aircraft mishaps is discussed in Section 3.1 of this EA.

AFI 91-301, Air Force Occupational and Environmental Safety, Fire Protection, and Health (AFOSH) Program (USAF 1996), implements AFPD 91-3, Occupational Safety and Health, by outlining the AFOSH Program. The purpose of the AFOSH Program is to minimize loss of USAF resources and to protect USAF personnel from occupational deaths, injuries, or illnesses by managing risks. Also, AFI 91-202, USAF Mishap Prevention Program, establishes mishap prevention program requirements (including Bird/Wildlife Aircraft Strike Hazards) (USAF 2018e). In addition, AFI 91-203, Air Force Occupational Safety, Fire, and Health Standards, implements AFPD 91-2, Safety Programs, along with parts of Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) 29 CFR; it also includes additional requirements not addressed by the OSHA standard (USAF 2018b). AFI 91-203 compliments AFI 91-202 and assigns responsibilities to individuals or functions to help Commanders manage their safety and health program, ensuring they comply with OSHA and USAF guidance. These AFIs ensure all USAF workplaces meet federal safety and health requirements and applies to all USAF activities.

Also, AFI 13-217, Air Force Special Operations Command, Space, Missile, Command, and Control – Drop Zone and Landing Zone Operations, implements AFPD 13-2, Air Traffic Control, Airspace, Airfield and Range Management, which prescribes the procedures, techniques, and requirements for operating HLZs, DZs, and LZs, including standoff distances to ensure safety to the general public (USAF 2014a).

3.8.2 Affected Environment

The ROI for safety includes the safety of all personnel involved in PR training activities and the general public during proposed PR training events.

3.8.2.1 Department of Defense Property

The current activities on DoD property include a wide range of PR training activities (e.g., HLZs, DZs, LZs, FARPs, MOUTs, established roads and trails for mounted movements/blackout driving, firing ranges, camping/assembly areas, technical rope work areas, and WTAs) conducted by different units at different sites, each of which have their own safety measures in place. As with other standard operating procedures, operators follow specific safety guidance for each PR training site/PR training activity. Also, AFIs 91-202, 91-203, and 91-301 apply to all personnel involved in the proposed PR training activities on DoD property (USAF 1996, 2018b, 2018e). In addition, AFI 13-217 apply related to standoff distances during HLZ, DZ, and LZ use to ensure safety to personnel and the general public (USAF 2014a). In addition, the respective military installation's land use controls and safety regulations, plans, policies, programs and procedures apply (such as WSMR Range Regulation 200-2 [WSMR Directorate of Public Works 2013]) to ensure safety of personnel.

3.8.2.2 U.S. Forest Service or Other Federal Land

The current activities on USFS or other federal land include a wide range of PR training activities (e.g., HLZs, DZs, LZs, FARP, MOUT, established roads and trails for mounted movements/blackout driving, camping/assembly areas, technical rope work areas, and WTAs) conducted by different units at different sites, each of which have their own safety measures in place. As with other standard operating procedures, operators follow specific safety guidance for each PR training site/PR training activity. Most of these PR training sites are located in National Forests along with two BLM sites and an NPS site that are not closed off to the public; thus, these sites are used by the public during the PR training activities. AFIs 91-202, 91-203, and 91-301 apply to all personnel involved in the PR training activities on USFS or other federal land (USAF 1996, 2018b, 2018e). Also, AFI 13-217 applies related to standoff distances during HLZ, DZ, and LZ use to ensure safety to personnel and the general public (USAF 2014a). In addition, all rules and regulations provided in Special Use permits are followed when training in these areas. Additionally, it should be noted that roads used for the blackout driving activities are temporarily closed to the public to prevent safety mishaps.

3.8.2.3 Other Land (Municipal, City, County, State, or Tribal)

The current activities on other land (municipal, city, county, state, or tribal) include a wide range of PR training activities (e.g., HLZs, DZs, LZs, FARPs, MOUTs, a technical rope work area, and WTAs) conducted by different units at different sites, each of which have their own safety measures in place. As with other standard operating procedures, operators follow specific safety guidance for each PR training site/PR training activity. Many of these PR training sites are located in areas that are not closed off to the public, such as airports, recreational facilities and parks; thus, these sites are used by the public during the PR training activities. AFIs 91-202, 91-203, and 91-301 apply to all personnel involved in the PR training activities on other land (USAF 1996, 2018b, 2018e). Also, AFI 13-217 applies related to standoff distances during HLZ, DZ, and LZ use to ensure safety to personnel and the general public (USAF 2014a). In addition, all rules and regulations provided in any Special Use permits along with local, state, and federal safety regulations are followed when training in these areas.

3.8.2.3.1 Activation of Playas Temporary MOA

The activation of the Playas Temporary MOA has been conducted by Red Flag-Rescue which has its own safety measures in place. As with other standard operating procedures, Red Flag-Rescue follows specific safety guidance for this activity and FAA requirements. The Playas Temporary MOA has been used during a specified timeframe (up to 45 days, but usually two to three weeks) with specific times of use announced via Notice to Airmen (a notice filed with an aviation authority to alert aircraft pilots of potential hazards along a flight route or at a location that can affect the safety of the flight). Also, there are numerous safety and operational policies that are followed by all users of the Playas Training and Research Center. AFIs 91-202, 91-203, and 91-301 apply to all personnel involved in this training activity (USAF 1996, 2018b, 2018e). In addition, AFI 13-217 applies related to standoff distances during HLZ, DZ, and LZ use to ensure safety to personnel and the general public (USAF 2014a). Additionally, all local, state, and federal safety regulations are followed when training in this area along with all terms and agreements prepared between the USAF and the New Mexico Tech.

3.8.2.4 Private Property

The current activities on private property include a wide range of PR training activities (e.g., HLZs, DZs, LZ, MOUT, firing ranges, camping/assembly areas, technical rope work areas, and a WTA) conducted by different units at different sites, each of which have their own safety measures in place. As with other standard operating procedures, operators follow specific safety guidance for each PR training site/PR training activity. Some of these PR training sites are located at airports, an airpark, and a guest ranch that are not closed off to the public; thus, these sites are used by the public during the PR training activities. Also, one of the PR training sites is located at the Three Points Shooting Range and near the Marana Shooting Club, which are also open to the public. There are numerous safety and operational policies that are followed by all users of this range. AFIs 91-202, 91-203, and 91-301 also apply to all personnel involved in the PR training activities on private property (USAF 1996, 2018b, 2018e). Also, AFI 13-217 applies related to standoff distances during HLZ, DZ, and LZ use to ensure safety to personnel and the general public (USAF 2014a). In addition, all terms and agreements prepared between the USAF and the property land owner are followed when training in these areas.

3.8.3 Environmental Consequences

The Proposed Action would result in a significant impact with respect to health and safety if the following were to occur:

- Substantially increased risks associated with the safety of personnel involved in PR training activities, or the local community.
- Introduction of a new health or safety risk for which USAF is not prepared or does not have adequate management and response plans in place.

3.8.3.1 Proposed Action

3.8.3.1.1 Department of Defense Property

Proposed PR activities at BMGR would not be increased beyond current levels; also, no off-road driving would occur at BMGR. However, given PR training activities would be expanded at other sites, PR personnel could be exposed to increased safety risks associated with mechanical, health, and biological hazards from proposed PR training activities (e.g., ground, flight, and water operations). These PR training activities would be conducted by different units at different sites; however, each of these units have their own safety measures in place. Also, operators would follow specific safety guidance for each PR training site/PR training activity as with other standard operating procedures, which would minimize safety risks resulting from implementation of the Proposed Action. In addition, safety risks would be minimized through implementation of AFIs 91-202, 91-203, 91-301, and 13-217 (USAF 1996, 2014a, 2018b, 2018e). Also, it should be noted no off-road driving would occur at PR training sites located at BMGR.

Regarding the San Clemente Island and Leon PR training sites, it should be noted that the proposed activities at these sites (i.e., G2, G3, F4, F6, F7, F8, F9, W1, and W2) were previously cleared under NEPA in the Navy's 2008 SOCAL Range Complex EIS/OEIS and the 2013 and 2018 HSTT EIS/OEISs, including an analysis of health and safety (Navy 2008, 2013, 2018b). These environmental documents concluded impacts would be less than significant and identified operational constraints (e.g., compliance with the Navy's general instructions along with their

training activity planning and review processes). The Proposed Action would also comply with the same operational constraints.

In addition, regarding the WSMR training sites, it should be noted that the proposed PR activities at these sites (i.e., G1, G2, G3, G8, F4, and F8) were previously cleared under NEPA in the U.S. Army's 2009 FEIS for Development and Implementation of Range-Wide Mission and Major Capabilities (White Sands Test Center Operations Office 2009), 2011 Final EA for Network Integration Evaluation (White Sands Test Center Operations Office 2011), and the 2015-2019 INCRMP EA (U.S. Army Garrison White Sands 2015). These environmental documents concluded impacts would be less than significant and identified operational constraints (e.g., compliance with appropriate safety standard operating procedures and management practices as required by WSMR Safety as well as compliance with WSMR Range Regulation 200-2 [WSMR Directorate of Public Works]). The Proposed Action would also comply with the same operational constraints.

Also, the Proposed Action would ultimately result in PR personnel that are better prepared for deployment and PR activities, which would result in a long-term, beneficial impact on safety (see Table A-1 provided in Appendix A of this EA for site-specific training activities occurring on DoD property).

Therefore, a less than significant impact related to health and safety would occur at the proposed PR training sites on DoD property.

3.8.3.1.2 U.S. Forest Service or Other Federal Land

PR personnel could be exposed to increased safety risks associated with mechanical, health, and biological hazards from proposed PR training activities (e.g., ground, flight, and water operations) occurring on USFS or other federal land. In addition, most of these proposed PR training sites are located in National Forests along with an NPS site that are not closed off to the public; thus, these sites could be used by the public during the proposed PR training activities, which could potentially expose the public to safety risks. These PR training activities would be conducted by different units at different sites; however, each of these units have their own safety measures in place. Also, operators would follow specific safety guidance for each PR training site/PR training activity as with other standard operating procedures, which would minimize safety risks resulting from implementation of the Proposed Action. In addition, safety risks would be minimized through implementation of AFIs 91-301, 91-202, 91-203, and 13-217 (USAF 1996, 2014a, 2018b, 2018e). Additionally, all rules and regulations provided in Special Use permits would be followed when training in these areas, which would minimize safety risks. Also, it should be noted that roads used for the blackout driving activities would be temporarily closed to the public to prevent safety mishaps.

The Proposed Action would ultimately result in PR personnel that are better prepared for deployment and PR activities, which would result in a long-term, beneficial impact on safety (see Table A-1 provided in Appendix A of this EA for site-specific training activities occurring on USFS or other federal land).

Therefore, a less than significant impact related to health and safety would occur at the proposed PR training sites on USFS or other federal land.

3.8.3.1.3 Other Land (Municipal, City, County, State, or Tribal)

PR personnel could be exposed to increased safety risks associated with mechanical, health, and biological hazards from proposed PR training activities (e.g., ground, flight, and water operations) occurring on other land (municipal, city, county, state, or tribal). In addition, many of these proposed PR training sites are located in areas that are not closed off to the public, such as airports, recreational facilities, and parks; thus, these sites could be used by the public during the proposed PR training activities, which could potentially expose the public to safety risks. These PR training activities would be conducted by different units at different sites; however, each of these units have their own safety measures in place. Also, operators would follow specific safety guidance for each PR training site/PR training activity as with other standard operating procedures, which would minimize safety risks resulting from implementation of the Proposed Action. In addition, safety risks would be minimized through implementation of AFIs 91-301, 91-202, 91-203, and 13-217 (USAF 1996, 2014a, 2018b, 2018e). Additionally, all rules and regulations provided in any Special Use permits along with local, state, and federal safety regulations would be followed when training in these areas, which would minimize safety risks.

The Proposed Action would ultimately result in PR personnel that are better prepared for deployment and PR activities, which would result in a long-term, beneficial impact on safety (see Table A-1 provided in Appendix A of this EA for site-specific training activities occurring on other land).

Therefore, a less than significant impact related to health and safety would occur at the proposed PR training sites on other land.

3.8.3.1.3.1 Activation of Playas Temporary MOA

PR personnel could be exposed to increased safety risks associated with mechanical, health, and biological hazards from proposed activation of the Playas Temporary MOA. Also, the Playas Training and Research Center is open to site visits by the public; thus, the Playas Training and Research Center PR training site could be used by the public during the proposed PR training activities, which could potentially expose the public to safety risks. However, there are numerous safety and operational policies that must be followed by all users of the Playas Training and Research Center, which would minimize safety risks. The activation of the Playas Temporary MOA would be conducted by Red Flag-Rescue which has its own safety measures in place. Red Flag-Rescue would follow specific safety guidance for this activity and FAA requirements as with other standard operating procedures. The Playas Temporary MOA would only be used during a specified timeframe (up to 45 days, but usually two to three weeks) with specific times of use announced via Notice to Airmen (a notice filed with an aviation authority to alert aircraft pilots of potential hazards along a flight route or at a location that could affect the safety of the flight). AFIs 91-301, 91-202, 91-203, and 13-217 would also apply to all personnel involved in this proposed PR training activity, which would minimize safety risks (USAF 1996, 2014a, 2018b, 2018e). In addition, all terms and agreements prepared between the USAF and the New Mexico Tech would be followed when training in these areas along with compliance with all local, state, and federal safety regulations, which would also minimize safety risks.

Therefore, a less than significant impact related to health and safety would occur related to the activation of the Playas Temporary MOA.

3.8.3.1.4 Private Property

PR personnel could be exposed to increased safety risks associated with mechanical, health, and biological hazards from proposed PR training activities (e.g., ground flight, and water operations) occurring on private property. Some of these proposed PR training sites are located at airports, an airpark, and a guest ranch that are not closed off to the public; thus, these sites could be used by the public during the proposed PR training activities, which could potentially expose the public to safety risks. Also, one of the proposed PR training sites would be located at the Three Points Shooting Range and another near the Marana Shooting Club, which are also open to the public. These PR training activities would be conducted by different units at different sites; however, each of these units have their own safety measures in place. Also, operators would follow specific safety guidance for each PR training site/PR training activity as with other standard operating procedures, which would minimize safety risks resulting from implementation of the Proposed Action. In addition, there are numerous safety and operational policies that must be followed by all users of the shooting ranges, which would minimize safety risks. Additionally, AFIs 91-301, 91-202, 91-203, and 13-217 would also apply to all personnel involved in the proposed PR training activities on private property, which would minimize safety risks (USAF 1996, 2014a, 2018b, 2018e). All terms and agreements prepared between the USAF and the property land owner would also be followed when training in these areas in conjunction with compliance with all local, state, and federal safety regulations, which would minimize safety risks.

The Proposed Action would ultimately result in PR personnel that are better prepared for deployment and PR activities, which would result in a long-term, beneficial impact on safety (see Table A-1 provided in Appendix A of this EA for site-specific training activities occurring on private property).

Therefore, a less than significant impact related to health and safety would occur at the proposed PR training sites on private property.

3.8.3.2 No-Action Alternative

Under the No-Action Alternative, PR forces would continue existing PR training activities approved under prior NEPA documents and comply with required minimization and operational constraints identified in these documents. The existing PR training activities would continue to comply with AFIs 91-202, 91-203, 91-301, and13-217 (USAF 1996, 2014a, 2018b, 2018e), as well as all local, state, and federal regulations along with existing permit and agreement requirements. There would be no increase in suitable training site access and no expansion of training activities at some sites; thus, no increase to safety risks would occur. Given this, the No-Action Alternative would not result in a significant impact related to health and safety.

3.9 SOCIOECONOMICS

3.9.1 Definition of Resource

Socioeconomics comprises the basic attributes and resources associated with the entire human environment in the ROI, particularly population and economic activity. Socioeconomic impacts would be considered significant if the Proposed Action would result in a substantial shift in population trends or notably affect regional employment, earnings, or community resources.

Under the Proposed Action, there would be no increase in personnel due to training activities and no creation or loss of jobs in the ROI. Therefore, the topics of employment, housing, population, or public services are not considered in the following socioeconomic analysis. This socioeconomic analysis also does not consider changes in private property values due to noise because there would be no significant noise impacts, as stated in Section 3.7, and thus increased noise from the Proposed Action would not be anticipated to significantly affect property values.

For this Proposed Action, potential impacts to noise conditions or visual resources as a result of the PR training activities would potentially result in a decrease of visitors at nearby recreation sites. Some training activities located at recreation sites would temporarily prevent the public from using these recreation sites. This would result in a temporary loss of revenue resulting in a socioeconomic impact. Therefore, the socioeconomic analysis included herein focuses on the economic impact from changes to recreation use due to the Proposed Action.

3.9.2 Affected Environment

The socioeconomic analysis for the Proposed Action focuses on recreation sites, including where a fee is required to use that particular site or participate in an activity at that site or a fee-based permit is required to use a site, use the area where the site is located, or participate in a certain activity at the site or area. There are also income-generating recreation uses occurring at or near some proposed PR training sites, such as special events (fairs, tournaments, races, etc.), guided trips/activities, and private overnight accommodations. The socioeconomic impact of the Proposed Action is also evaluated for these income-generating recreation uses.

The primary ROI for the socioeconomic analysis includes fee-based public recreation sites and income-generating recreation-related uses within two miles of the proposed PR training sites (unless the proposed PR training activity would only occur within a certain building such as a medical center or law enforcement building). Determination of the presence of these sites and uses was derived from review of on-line maps of recreation sites from USFS and maps of other recreation areas and sites, as well as review of proposed PR training sites within Google Earth.

The following socioeconomic analysis does not discuss recreation impacts such as reductions in recreation use; displacement of visitors to other locations; or changes to recreation opportunities, experiences, and settings that would occur at areas where use is not fee-based. Such recreation impacts are briefly discussed in the analysis below for fee-based recreation sites and income-generating recreation uses to determine the potential for a socioeconomic impact.

3.9.2.1 Department of Defense Property

DoD properties are generally not open for public recreation use or recreation-related business use. Therefore, there is no anticipated fee-based or income-generating recreation use of DoD properties, except for the Titan Missile Museum, which is open for public use and is a fee-based site (Titan Missile Museum 2019).

3.9.2.2 U.S. Forest Service or Other Federal Land

Many of the proposed PR training sites on USFS or other federal lands are not within 2 miles of fee-based recreation sites or other income-generating recreation uses (lodges, etc.). There are some proposed PR training sites, such as KP Circular, KP Tank, Mogollon Rim, Payson-RimSide, and Pittman Valley that are near recreation sites, but these recreation sites are free to

use (e.g., dispersed camping or picnic areas that do not require a fee or fee-based permit to use). There are three proposed PR training sites (Longview-USFS Helitack Base, Portal Cabin and CCC Bunkhouse, and Spring Valley Cabin) where training activities would occur at an existing recreation facility that provides fee-based overnight accommodation (i.e., cabin, house, bunkhouse, etc.) (USFS 2019b, 2019h, 2019i, 2019j, 2019l). At these three proposed PR training sites, the USAF would pay the existing fees for rental or use of the facility and there would be no fee revenue lost due to training activities. Therefore, these proposed PR training sites are not discussed further in Section 3.9. 3 of this EA, except for the Portal Cabin and CCC Bunkhouse which is also within 2 miles of an income-generating recreation use. Of the 48 proposed PR training sites on USFS or other federal lands, a total of 15 proposed PR training sites are within 2 miles of fee-based recreation sites or income-generating recreation uses. Table 3.9-1 lists the proposed PR training sites on USFS or other federal lands that are within 2 miles of fee-based recreation sites or income-generating recreation uses and describes the recreation sites and uses near these proposed PR training sites. Two of the three recreation sites where the USAF would pay the existing rental fees are not included in the table below.

Table 3.9-1. Fee-Based Recreation Sites and Income-Generating Recreation Uses within 2 Miles of Proposed PR Training Sites on USFS or Other Federal Lands

Proposed PR Training Site	Location	Controlling Agency	Fee-Based Recreation Sites or Income-Generating Recreation Uses within 2 Miles
Catron County Fairgrounds	Reserve (New Mexico)	Gila National Forest	Located at the fairgrounds, which hosts the Catron County Fair in August (Catron County Fair 2019), and possibly other special events during the year.
Grapevine HLZ/DZ	Lake Roosevelt (Arizona)	Tonto National Forest	Located within 1 mile of Grapevine Bay and Grapevine Group Campground on Lake Roosevelt. The Grapevine Bay portion of Roosevelt Lake requires a day use fee per vehicle and watercraft and is open year-round (USFS 2019r). Grapevine Group Campground requires a per night fee for campground use and is open year-round (USFS 2019s).
Hannagan Meadow – USFS Helitack Base	Alpine (Arizona)	Apache-Sitgreaves National Forest	Located within 0.5 mile of Hannagan Meadow Lodge, a privately-owned fee-based overnight accommodation location (Hannagan Meadow Lodge 2019). The lodge is also the starting point for recreational guided summer and winter activities with the privately-owned Arizona White Mountain Adventure Company (Arizona White Mountain Adventure Company 2019). Participation in these activities is fee-based.

Table 3.9-1. Fee-Based Recreation Sites and Income-Generating Recreation Uses within 2 Miles of Proposed PR Training Sites on USFS or Other Federal Lands			
Proposed PR Training Site	**Location**	**Controlling Agency**	**Fee-Based Recreation Sites or Income-Generating Recreation Uses within 2 Miles**
Helibase Circular	Alpine (Arizona)	Apache-Sitgreaves National Forest	Located within 0.5 mile of Hannagan Meadow Lodge, a privately-owned fee-based overnight accommodation location (Hannagan Meadow Lodge 2019). The lodge is also the starting point for recreational guided summer and winter activities with the privately-owned Arizona White Mountain Adventure Company (Arizona White Mountain Adventure Company 2019). Participation in these activities is fee-based.
Lees Ferry	Marble Canyon (Arizona)	NPS	Located within 0.5 mile of the Lees Ferry Campground in the Glen Canyon National Recreation Area. Use of this campground requires a per night fee (NPS 2019a).
Mormon Lake – USFS Helitack Base	Flagstaff (Arizona)	Coconino National Forest	Located 1.6 miles from the Mormon Lake Lodge, a privately-owned fee-based overnight accommodation location that also provides horseback riding, skiing, and snowmobile tours for a fee (Forever Resorts 2019). Also located about 1.3 miles from the Mormon Lake Ski Touring Center, which provides 30 miles of groomed trails. Use of this facility requires a trail pass (USFS 2019c).
Mount Lemmon (Windy Point)	Tucson (Arizona)	Coronado National Forest	Located about 1.5 miles from Middle Bear Picnic Area, Cypress Picnic Area, and Chihuahua Pine Picnic Area and about 2 miles from the General Hitchcock Campground. All three picnic sites require a Coronado Recreation Pass and the campground requires a per night fee for camping use and a per day fee for day use (USFS 2019d, 2019e, 2019f, 2019g).
Overgaard – USFS Helitack Base	Overgaard (Arizona)	Apache-Sitgreaves National Forest	Located across the street from Tall Timbers County Park, which hosts many special events throughout the year (Heber-Overgaard Chamber of Commerce 2019).

Table 3.9-1. Fee-Based Recreation Sites and Income-Generating Recreation Uses within 2 Miles of Proposed PR Training Sites on USFS or Other Federal Lands			
Proposed PR Training Site	**Location**	**Controlling Agency**	**Fee-Based Recreation Sites or Income-Generating Recreation Uses within 2 Miles**
Portal Cabin and CCC Bunkhouse	Portal (Arizona)	Coronado National Forest	Located at the Portal CCC House and Portal Bunkhouse, both of which require a rental fee and are open year-round (USFS 2019h, 2019i). Also located within 0.55 miles of Cave Creek Ranch, a privately-owned fee-based overnight accommodation location that also provides extensive birding and wildlife viewing opportunities and hosts special events (Cave Creek Ranch 2019).
Portal HLZ	Portal (Arizona)	Coronado National Forest	Located within 0.5 miles of Cave Creek Ranch, a privately-owned fee-based overnight accommodation location that also provides extensive birding and wildlife viewing opportunities, and hosts special events (Cave Creek Ranch 2019). Located within 0.7 miles of the Portal CCC House and Portal Bunkhouse, both of which require a rental fee and are open year-round (USFS 2019h, 2019i).
Reserve Ranger Station	Reserve (New Mexico)	Gila National Forest	Located within 0.5 mile of the fairgrounds, which hosts the Catron County Fair in August (Catron County Fair 2019), and possibly other special events during the year.
Roosevelt Lake	Lake Roosevelt (Arizona)	Tonto National Forest	Located within Roosevelt Lake. Boating on Roosevelt Lake requires a daily pass, watercraft sticker, or annual pass, all of which require payment of a fee. The lake is available for boating year-round (USFS 2019u). The proposed PR Training site would be within 1.25 to 1.5 miles of the Frazier Group Campground, Frazier Horse Camp, and Roosevelt Marina. The campgrounds are both fee-based sites (USFS 2019p, 2019q). The marina has several income-generating uses, including a store, boat rentals, boat moorage, and camping (Roosevelt Lake Marina 2019).

Table 3.9-1. Fee-Based Recreation Sites and Income-Generating Recreation Uses within 2 Miles of Proposed PR Training Sites on USFS or Other Federal Lands

Proposed PR Training Site	Location	Controlling Agency	Fee-Based Recreation Sites or Income-Generating Recreation Uses within 2 Miles
Saguaro Lake Ranch	Mesa (Arizona)	Tonto National Forest	Located adjacent to the Saguaro Lake Guest Ranch, a privately-owned ranch that provides lodging; special events; and kayaking, tubing, and horseback riding trips (Saguaro Lake Guest Ranch 2019). Within 1 mile of the marina and the Saguaro del Norte picnic area and boat launch on Saguaro Lake, which is located within the Tonto National Forest. Fee-based passes are required for day use and boating at the lake (USFS 2019v). Fishing tournaments and other special events held at the lake require a Special Use permit (USFS 2019v).
Tribeland	Tusayan (Arizona)	Kaibab National Forest	Located about 1.0 mile from the town of Tusayan, which contains jeep and helicopter tours, visitor center, etc. There are no USFS sites located near this site and it is about 4.5 miles from Grand Canyon Village.
Verde River	Mesa (Arizona)	Tonto National Forest	Located within the Verde River between the USFS Coon Bluff Campground/Day Use Area and Phon D Sutton Recreation Area. The campground requires day use and overnight passes (USFS 2019o). The Phon D Sutton Recreation Area is a popular inner tube take-out and requires a day use pass for use of the site (USFS 2019t). Both sites are open year-round.

HLZ – Helicopter Landing Zone
NPS – National Park Service
PR – Personnel Recovery
USFS – U.S. Forest Service
Sources: Arizona White Mountain Adventure Company 2019; Catron County Fair 2019; Cave Creek Ranch 2019; Forever Resorts 2019; Hannagan Meadow Lodge 2019; Heber-Overgaard Chamber of Commerce 2019; NPS 2019a;Roosevelt Lake Marina 2019; Saguaro Lake Guest Ranch 2019; USFS 2019c, 2019d, 2019e, 2019f, 2019g, 2019h, 2019i, 2019o, 2019p, 2019q, 2019r, 2019s, 2019t, 2019u, 2019v.

BLM and USFS also issue Special Use permits that authorize a specific use of agency land for a specific period of time. Special Use permits are required if a fee is charged or income is generated from the Special Use (USFS 2019n). Given the areas in which the proposed PR

training sites are located, there are likely at least some Special Use permits authorized for the areas within and surrounding the proposed PR training sites. Specific information regarding the number and uses of Special Use permits within and surrounding the proposed PR training sites is not available.

3.9.2.3 Other Land (Municipal, City, County, State, or Tribal)

Proposed PR training sites on other land (e.g., municipal, city, county, state, or tribal) include both sites at facilities with no recreation use and sites located at or near popular recreation areas. There is no known fee-based or income-generating recreation use of the medical centers, law enforcement buildings, municipal buildings, or Black Mountain Reservoir where proposed PR training sites would be located. Some recreation-related business use of the airports may occur where proposed PR training sites are located, such as helicopter or plane tours, skydiving, etc., that originate at the airport; however, the airports themselves are not considered recreation locations.

Several proposed PR training sites are on State Trust land in both Arizona and New Mexico. The ASLD manages 9.2 million acres of land held in trust for the benefit of public schools and 13 other public institutions (ASLD 2019a). Roughly eight million acres of State Trust land is available for some form of recreation with a recreation permit (ASLD 2019c), which is a one-year fee-based permit to camp, hike, or travel on State Trust land that is designated as open for recreation (ASLD 2019b). The New Mexico State Land Office administers nine million surface acres of State Trust land for the beneficiaries, which include schools, universities, hospitals, and other public institutions (New Mexico State Land Office 2019a). Recreational access to State Trust land in New Mexico for hiking and other purposes requires a one-year fee-based permit (New Mexico State Land Office 2019b).

One proposed PR training site is located at a public pool, the University of Arizona pool, which has a per hour fee for use (University of Arizona 2019).

In addition to this pool, seven proposed PR training sites (Arizona and Nevada) are located within 2 miles of fee-based recreation sites or income-generating recreation uses. Table 3.9-2 lists the proposed PR training sites on other land (e.g., municipal, city, county, state, or tribal) that are within 2 miles of fee-based recreation sites or income-generating recreation uses and describes the recreation sites and uses near these proposed PR training sites.

Table 3.9-2. Fee-Based Recreation Sites and Income-Generating Recreation Uses within 2 Miles of Proposed PR Training Sites on Other Land

Proposed PR Training Site	Location	Controlling Agency	Fee-Based Recreation Sites or Income-Generating Recreation Uses within 2 Miles
Caldwell Meadows	Alpine (Arizona)	Arizona Game and Fish Department	Located near Black River Mainstream Trail #61, a non-fee site, and about 1.4 miles from Caldwell Cabin. Both sites are located in the Apache-Sitgreaves National Forest. Use of the cabin requires a per night fee. The cabin is open from mid-May to early October (USFS 2019a).

Table 3.9-2. Fee-Based Recreation Sites and Income-Generating Recreation Uses within 2 Miles of Proposed PR Training Sites on Other Land			
Proposed PR Training Site	**Location**	**Controlling Agency**	**Fee-Based Recreation Sites or Income-Generating Recreation Uses within 2 Miles**
Colorado River	Bullhead City (Nevada)	NDSP	Located within the Big Bend of the Colorado State Recreation Area, which offers boat launching, hiking, picnicking, and camping. Fees at this recreation area include an entrance fee, boat launch fee, and camping fee (NDSP 2019b). Located within 2 miles of Rotary Park in Bullhead City, which has a boat launch ramp that requires a use fee in the summer (Bullhead City, AZ 2019).
Lake Patagonia	Santa Cruz County (Arizona)	Arizona State Park	Located within Patagonia Lake State Park. The park contains 105 developed campsites, seven cabins, 12 boat-in campsites, a marina, and numerous day use areas (Arizona State Parks 2019c). The site is within 1 mile of all of these recreation facilities. Fees at this park include entrance fees, camping fees, and cabin rental fees (Arizona State Parks 2019b, 2019c).
Lake Pleasant	Maricopa County (Arizona)	Maricopa Water District	Located within Lake Pleasant Regional Park. Site is located within 2 miles of most of the recreation facilities on the western side of the lake. Fees at this park include day use fees, picnic area rental fees, camping fees, watercraft fees, and Desert Outdoor Center use fees (Maricopa County Parks and Recreation Department 2019a).
Sahuarita Lake	Town of Sahuarita (Arizona)	Town of Sahuarita	The Green Valley Model Yacht Club has a permit for special events at this lake (Green Valley Model Yacht Club 2019). Facilities at the lake that require a per hour fee for use include the amphitheater, gazebo, and multi-use turf area (Town of Sahuarita 2019b).

Table 3.9-2. Fee-Based Recreation Sites and Income-Generating Recreation Uses within 2 Miles of Proposed PR Training Sites on Other Land			
Proposed PR Training Site	**Location**	**Controlling Agency**	**Fee-Based Recreation Sites or Income-Generating Recreation Uses within 2 Miles**
Salt River High	White River (Arizona)	White Mountain Apache Tribe	Located within the Salt River in the Fort Apache Indian Reservation. A Special Use permit is needed from the White Mountain Apache Tribe for access to the Salt River for all outdoor recreational activities (fishing, camping, hiking, sightseeing). There is a daily fee for this permit (White Mountain Apache Tribe Game and Fish 2019b).
Salt River Low	San Carlos (Arizona)	White Mountain Apache Tribe	Located within the Salt River in the Fort Apache Indian Reservation. A Special Use permit is needed from the White Mountain Apache Tribe for access to the Salt River for all outdoor recreational activities (fishing, camping, hiking, sightseeing). There is a daily fee for this permit (White Mountain Apache Tribe Game and Fish 2019b). There is rafting within this section of the Salt River by four commercial rafting outfitters as well as personal rafting use. Personal rafting requires a daily rafting permit, which is also fee-based (White Mountain Apache Tribe Game and Fish 2019a). There is a commercial and private rafting put-in less than 0.5 mile east (over the canyon wall) from the proposed PR training site. The USFS map of the upper Salt River indicates a camping area at the proposed PR training site, as well as three other camping areas between the put-in and the proposed PR training site (on the Mule Hoof river bend) (USFS undated).

NDSP – Nevada Division of State Parks
USFS – U.S. Forest Service
Sources: Arizona State Parks 2019b, 2019c; Bullhead City, AZ 2019; Green Valley Model Yacht Club 2019; Maricopa County Parks and Recreation Department 2019a; NDSP 2019b; Town of Sahuarita 2019b; USFS 2019a, undated; White Mountain Apache Tribe Game and Fish 2019a, 2019b.

3.9.2.3.1 Activation of Playas Temporary MOA

Aircraft operations involving combat maneuvering or flying at high speeds require the establishment of Playas Temporary MOA, as described in Section 2.1.4.10. Because aerial training is planned at the Playas Training and Research Center, the USAF would submit requests to the FAA for the establishment of the Playas Temporary MOA. Though the Playas Training and Research Center is a fee-based site within the Playas Temporary MOA, this facility provides opportunities for physical security training and not recreation.

3.9.2.4 Private Property

The private properties where proposed PR training sites would be located are generally not open to public recreation use. However, there could be some income-generating recreation use of the private properties for activities such as shooting range, hunting, guided activities, overnight use, etc. There is one known recreation-related income-generating private property where a proposed PR training site would be located - the YMCA pool in Tucson. Use of this pool is based on membership to the YMCA and requires payment of membership fees (YMCA of Southern Arizona 2019).

3.9.3 Environmental Consequences

Impacts related to socioeconomics would be considered significant if the Proposed Action resulted in an unanticipated significant loss of fees due to potential changes in recreation use of fee-based sites or unanticipated significant loss of income from income-generating recreation uses due to potential changes in recreation use.

3.9.3.1 Proposed Action

3.9.3.1.1 Department of Defense Property

Most DoD properties are generally not open for public recreation use or recreation-related business use. Therefore, there is no anticipated fee-based or income-generating recreation use of these DoD properties and thus the Proposed Action would not result in a loss of fee revenue or income as there would be no changes in public recreation use of these lands. For the DoD properties where there are fee-based recreation uses, mission requirements on DoD installations take priority over any fee-based recreation uses. Thus, fee-based recreation uses may be temporarily displaced during implementation of the Proposed Action if such uses are located near proposed PR training sites. However, such displacement would be anticipated and it is likely that fee revenue from recreation use of DoD property is minimal. Therefore, use of proposed PR training sites on DoD property would not result in an unanticipated significant loss of fee revenue for the DoD.

The exception on DoD property is the Titan Missile Museum, which is open for public use and is a fee-based site (Titan Missile Museum 2019). Use of this proposed PR training site for rope work (G6) already occurs and does not affect public visitation to the site. Therefore, the Proposed Action would not result in a significant loss of income for this location and thus would result in a less than significant socioeconomic impact on DoD property.

Further, the San Clemente Island Surrounding Off-Shore Areas and Leon (Beringer Drop Zone) PR training sites were reviewed as part of the 2008 SOCAL Range Complex EIS/OEIS and the 2013 and 2018 HSTT EIS/OEISs (Navy 2008, 2013, 2018b). In each of these documents, no

significant socioeconomic impacts were found to occur as a result of implementation for any alternative. NOTAMs, Notice to Mariners (NOTMARs), and installation of a shallow water training range with protective covers were included in the SOCAL Range Complex EIS/OEIS to further minimize potential socioeconomic impacts.

3.9.3.1.2 U.S. Forest Service or Other Federal Land

The proposed PR training sites on USFS or other federal land that are located within 2 miles of fee-based recreation sites or income-generating recreation uses would be the most likely sites where a socioeconomic impact may result from changes in recreation use. For some of these proposed PR training sites, proposed PR training activities would be located at fee-based recreation sites, thereby preventing the public from using these recreation sites and thus reducing fee revenue. At other proposed PR training sites, proposed PR training activities could be loud, disruptive, and/or visually noticeable to people in nearby recreation areas, resulting in visitors being displaced from the recreation sites near proposed PR training activities due to a change in the recreation setting (visual, noise) or changes to recreation opportunities or experiences (e.g., reduction or elimination of fishing or hunting opportunities). This displacement could result in a loss of fee revenue or income if visitors are displaced from income-generating recreation uses.

Most of the USFS or other federal land where a socioeconomic impact could occur are USFS lands and one NPS location. The fees collected at fee-based sites on USFS lands often stay at that specific forest. National Park Service fees are similar. Therefore, the economic impact of fee revenue loss was considered at the specific national forest or park unit level. Given the yearly fees collected at sites over an entire forest or park unit is likely hundreds of thousands of dollars or even millions of dollars, the loss of fee revenue at one site was not considered significant. A cumulative loss of fee revenue for more than one recreation site could be significant for the forest or park unit depending on the current level of use and amount of fees charged for the recreation sites. For income-generating activities, the loss of income was considered significant if it occurred for several weeks.

Table 3.9-3 lists the 15 proposed PR training sites on USFS or other federal land that are located within 2 miles of fee-based recreation sites or income-generating recreation uses, the potential changes in recreation use due to the Proposed Action, the potential socioeconomic impact such changes could have, and USAF actions (operational constraints) that would minimize socioeconomic impacts to less than significant. For all proposed PR training sites on USFS or other federal land that would result in potential socioeconomic impacts (all sites listed in Table 3.9-3), the USAF would advertise upcoming training activities so visitors would know when

Table 3.9-3. Potential Socioeconomic Impacts and Operational Constraints for Proposed PR Training Sites on USFS or Federal Lands within 2 miles of Fee-Based Recreation Sites and Income-Generating Recreation Uses				
Proposed PR Training Site	**Controlling Agency**	**Fee-Based Recreation Sites or Income-Generating Recreation Uses within 2 Miles**	**Potential Socioeconomic Impacts**	**USAF Actions (Operational Constraints)**
Catron County Fairgrounds	Gila National Forest	Located at the fairgrounds, which hosts the Catron County Fair in August (Catron County Fair 2019), and possibly other special events during the year.	Potential loss of income due to proposed PR training activities occupying the fairgrounds instead of the county fair or other special events held at the fairgrounds, or noise and disruption from proposed PR training activities discouraging visitors from attending special events or the county fair at the fairgrounds.	Schedule proposed PR training activities when there are no special events planned at the fairgrounds. By avoiding special events at the fairgrounds, the Proposed Action would not result in a significant socioeconomic impact.
Grapevine HLZ/DZ	Tonto National Forest	Within 1 mile of Grapevine Bay and Grapevine Group Campground on Lake Roosevelt. The Grapevine Bay portion of Roosevelt Lake requires a day use fee per vehicle and watercraft and is open year-round (USFS 2019r). Grapevine Group Campground requires a per night fee for campground use and is open year-round (USFS 2019s).	Proposed PR training activities at this proposed PR training site would not occur within the lake itself, but noise and visual disruption from proposed PR training activities could displace boaters/anglers. However, the lake is large and boaters/anglers could relocate to other areas of the lake. Therefore, a loss of fee revenue related to boating would not be expected. Due to the short distance between the proposed PR training site and the campground, proposed PR training activities may be seen or heard from the campground. Thus, noise and disruption from proposed PR training activities could result in some visitor displacement. Visitor displacement could result in lost campground fees if visitors did not camp within the forest; there would be other campgrounds available at the lake for displaced visitors. This is the only recreation site that may result in lost fee revenue within the Tonto National Forest. Thus, fee revenue lost from proposed PR training activities at this recreation site would not result in a significant loss of fee revenue for the forest overall.	No action required.

Table 3.9-3. Potential Socioeconomic Impacts and Operational Constraints for Proposed PR Training Sites on USFS or Federal Lands within 2 miles of Fee-Based Recreation Sites and Income-Generating Recreation Uses				
Proposed PR Training Site	**Controlling Agency**	**Fee-Based Recreation Sites or Income-Generating Recreation Uses within 2 Miles**	**Potential Socioeconomic Impacts**	**USAF Actions (Operational Constraints)**
Hannagan Meadow – USFS Helitack Base and Helibase Circular	Apache-Sitgreaves National Forest	Within 0.5 mile of Hannagan Meadow Lodge, a privately-owned fee-based overnight accommodation location (Hannagan Meadow Lodge 2019). The lodge is also the starting point for recreational guided summer and winter activities with the privately-owned Arizona White Mountain Adventure Company (Arizona White Mountain Adventure Company 2019). Participation in these activities is fee-based.	Due to the short distance between the proposed PR training site and the lodge, proposed PR training activities may be seen or heard from the lodge. Thus, noise and disruption from proposed PR training activities could result in some visitor displacement from the lodge and/or activities that begin at the lodge, particularly during Medium and Large Force training events when noise and disruption would be greatest. Visitor displacement during these training events could result in lost income that may occur over several weeks, thus resulting in a socioeconomic impact.	Negotiate an appropriate fee for using the Hannagan Meadow site for Medium or Large Force training events with the lodge and the Arizona White Mountain Adventure Company to minimize or eliminate the potential loss of income from visitor displacement. With implementation of an appropriate fee, the Proposed Action would not result in a significant socioeconomic impact.

Table 3.9-3. Potential Socioeconomic Impacts and Operational Constraints for Proposed PR Training Sites on USFS or Federal Lands within 2 miles of Fee-Based Recreation Sites and Income-Generating Recreation Uses				
Proposed PR Training Site	**Controlling Agency**	**Fee-Based Recreation Sites or Income-Generating Recreation Uses within 2 Miles**	**Potential Socioeconomic Impacts**	**USAF Actions (Operational Constraints)**
Lees Ferry	NPS	Located within 0.5 mile of the Lees Ferry Campground in the Glen Canyon National Recreation Area. Use of this campground requires a per night fee (NPS 2019a).	Due to the distance between the campground and the proposed PR training site and lack of intervening development or major topography, proposed PR training activities may be seen or heard from the campground. Therefore, visitors may be displaced due to the noise and disruption from proposed PR training activities, resulting in a loss of fee revenue if visitors did not camp within the park unit; there would be other campgrounds available within the park unit. This is the only site that may result in lost fee revenue within the Glen Canyon National Recreation Area. Thus, fee revenue lost from proposed PR training activities near this site would not result in a significant loss of fee revenue for the park unit overall.	No action required.
Mormon Lake – USFS Helitack Base	Coconino National Forest	Located 1.6 miles from the Mormon Lake Lodge, a privately-owned fee-based overnight accommodation location that also provides horseback riding, skiing, and snowmobile tours for a fee (Forever Resorts 2019). Also located about 1.3 miles from the Mormon Lake Ski Touring Center, which provides 30 miles of groomed trails. Use of this facility requires a trail pass (USFS 2019c).	Given the distance of the proposed PR training site from the ski center and lodge and the intervening vegetation and development, disruption, either audibly or visually, from proposed PR training activities would be minimal. Thus, there may be little to no visitor displacement at the lodge or ski center due to proposed PR training activities. Therefore, the Proposed Action would not result in significant loss of income for income-generating recreation uses (lodge, ski center).	No action required.

Table 3.9-3. Potential Socioeconomic Impacts and Operational Constraints for Proposed PR Training Sites on USFS or Federal Lands within 2 miles of Fee-Based Recreation Sites and Income-Generating Recreation Uses				
Proposed PR Training Site	**Controlling Agency**	**Fee-Based Recreation Sites or Income-Generating Recreation Uses within 2 Miles**	**Potential Socioeconomic Impacts**	**USAF Actions (Operational Constraints)**
Mount Lemmon (Windy Point)	Coronado National Forest	Located about 1.5 miles from Middle Bear Picnic Area, Cypress Picnic Area, and Chihuahua Pine Picnic Area and about 2 miles from the General Hitchcock Campground. All three picnic sites require a Coronado Recreation Pass and the campground requires a per night fee for camping use and a per day fee for day use (USFS 2019d, 2019e, 2019f, 2019g).	Potential loss of fee revenue due to visitor displacement resulting from noise and disruption from proposed PR training activities. Due to the distance between the picnic areas and campground and the proposed PR training site, as well as the lack of intervening development or major topography, proposed PR training activities may be seen or heard from the campgrounds and marina.	Conduct proposed PR training activities to the extent practicable on the side of the ridge (away from the recreation facilities) to reduce visual and audible disruption to the picnic areas and campground. A slightly increased distance and added topography between the site and the recreation facilities would reduce the likelihood of displacement from the recreation facilities due to noise/visual disruption. By conducting proposed PR training activities on the side of the ridge opposite the recreation facilities, the Proposed Action would not result in a significant socioeconomic impact.
Overgaard – USFS Helitack Base	Apache-Sitgreaves National Forest	Located across the street from Tall Timbers County Park, which hosts many special events throughout the year (Heber-Overgaard Chamber of Commerce 2019).	Potential loss of income due to noise and disruption from proposed PR training activities discouraging visitors from attending special events at the park.	Schedule proposed PR training activities when there are no special events planned at the park. By avoiding special events at the park, the Proposed Action would not result in a significant socioeconomic impact.

Table 3.9-3. Potential Socioeconomic Impacts and Operational Constraints for Proposed PR Training Sites on USFS or Federal Lands within 2 miles of Fee-Based Recreation Sites and Income-Generating Recreation Uses				
Proposed PR Training Site	**Controlling Agency**	**Fee-Based Recreation Sites or Income-Generating Recreation Uses within 2 Miles**	**Potential Socioeconomic Impacts**	**USAF Actions (Operational Constraints)**
Portal Cabin and CCC Bunkhouse	Coronado National Forest	Located at the Portal CCC House and Portal Bunkhouse, both of which require a rental fee and are open year-round (USFS 2019h, 2019i). Also located within 0.55 miles of Cave Creek Ranch, a privately-owned fee-based overnight accommodation location that also provides extensive birding and wildlife viewing opportunities, and hosts special events (Cave Creek Ranch 2019).	Due to the short distance and lack of topography between the proposed PR training site and the ranch, proposed PR training activities may be seen or heard from the ranch and may also displace birds and wildlife for which the ranch is known. Thus, noise and disruption from proposed PR training activities could result in some visitor displacement from the ranch, particularly during Medium and Large Force training events when noise and disruption would be greatest. Visitor displacement during these training events could result in lost income that may occur over several weeks, thus resulting in a socioeconomic impact. It is assumed that the USAF would pay the existing fees for rental of the CCC House and Portal Bunkhouse and thus there would be no fee revenue lost due to training activities.	Negotiate an appropriate fee for using the Portal Cabin and CCC Bunkhouse site for Medium or Large Force training events with the Cave Creek Ranch to minimize or eliminate the potential loss of income from visitor displacement. With implementation of an appropriate fee, the Proposed Action would not result in a significant socioeconomic impact.

Table 3.9-3. Potential Socioeconomic Impacts and Operational Constraints for Proposed PR Training Sites on USFS or Federal Lands within 2 miles of Fee-Based Recreation Sites and Income-Generating Recreation Uses				
Proposed PR Training Site	**Controlling Agency**	**Fee-Based Recreation Sites or Income-Generating Recreation Uses within 2 Miles**	**Potential Socioeconomic Impacts**	**USAF Actions (Operational Constraints)**
Portal HLZ	Coronado National Forest	Located within 0.5 miles of Cave Creek Ranch, a privately-owned fee-based overnight accommodation location that also provides extensive birding and wildlife viewing opportunities, and hosts special events (Cave Creek Ranch 2019). Located within 0.7 miles of the Portal CCC House and Portal Bunkhouse, both of which require a rental fee and are open year-round (USFS 2019h, 2019i).	Potential loss of fee revenue from noise and disruption from training activities discouraging visitors from using the house or bunkhouse. The CCC House only receives light to medium use and therefore loss of fee revenue from training near this site would likely not be significant even in combination with loss of fee revenue at the Portal Bunkhouse. Due to the short distance and lack of topography between the proposed PR training site and the ranch, proposed PR training activities may be seen or heard from the ranch and may also displace birds and wildlife for which the ranch is known. Thus, noise and disruption from proposed PR training activities could result in some visitor displacement from the ranch, particularly during Medium and Large Force training events when noise and disruption would be greatest. Visitor displacement during these training events could result in lost income that may occur over several weeks, thus resulting in a socioeconomic impact.	Negotiate an appropriate fee for using the Portal HLZ site for Medium or Large Force training events with the Cave Creek Ranch to minimize or eliminate the potential loss of income from visitor displacement. With implementation of an appropriate fee, the Proposed Action would not result in a significant socioeconomic impact.
Reserve Ranger Station	Gila National Forest	Located within 0.5 mile of the fairgrounds, which hosts the Catron County Fair in August (Catron County Fair 2019), and possibly other special events during the year.	Potential loss of income due to noise and disruption from proposed PR training activities discouraging visitors from attending special events or the county fair at the fairgrounds.	Schedule proposed PR training activities when there are no special events planned at the fairgrounds. By avoiding special events at the fairgrounds, the Proposed Action would not result in a significant socioeconomic impact.

Table 3.9-3. Potential Socioeconomic Impacts and Operational Constraints for Proposed PR Training Sites on USFS or Federal Lands within 2 miles of Fee-Based Recreation Sites and Income-Generating Recreation Uses				
Proposed PR Training Site	**Controlling Agency**	**Fee-Based Recreation Sites or Income-Generating Recreation Uses within 2 Miles**	**Potential Socioeconomic Impacts**	**USAF Actions (Operational Constraints)**
Roosevelt Lake	Tonto National Forest	Located within Roosevelt Lake. Boating on Roosevelt Lake requires a daily pass, watercraft sticker, or annual pass, all of which require payment of a fee. The lake is available for boating year-round (USFS 2019u). The PR training site would be within 1.25 to 1.5 miles of the Frazier Group Campground, Frazier Horse Camp, and Roosevelt Marina. The campgrounds are both fee-based sites (USFS 2019n, 2019p). The marina has several income-generating uses, including a store, boat rentals, boat moorage, and camping (Roosevelt Lake Marina 2019).	Proposed PR training activities would occur within the lake itself and therefore could displace boaters/anglers. However, the lake is large and boaters/anglers could relocate to other areas of the lake. Therefore, a loss of fee revenue related to boating would not be expected. Due to the lack of topography between the proposed PR training site and the campgrounds and marina, it is possible that proposed PR training activities may be seen or heard from the campgrounds and marina. Thus, noise and disruption from proposed PR training activities could result in some visitor displacement, particularly from the Horse Camp if horses were bothered by the noise from proposed PR training activities. Visitor displacement could result in lost campground fees or income for the marina if visitors chose not to camp within the forest or buy products or services from the marina. Given that the marina is the only such facility at the lake, it is likely there would be minimal potential for loss of income from displacement. There are also other campgrounds that displaced visitors could use during training; however, the only other campground with equestrian sites is near Payson.	Locate proposed PR training activities as far from the campgrounds and marina as practicable to reduce the potential for visual or audible disturbance to these sites. Conduct proposed PR training activities outside of campground quiet times. A slightly increased distance from the recreation facilities and lack of disruption during sleeping hours would reduce the likelihood of displacement from the campgrounds. By conducting proposed PR training activities as far as practicable from campgrounds and the marina, the Proposed Action would not likely result in a significant socioeconomic impact.

Table 3.9-3. Potential Socioeconomic Impacts and Operational Constraints for Proposed PR Training Sites on USFS or Federal Lands within 2 miles of Fee-Based Recreation Sites and Income-Generating Recreation Uses				
Proposed PR Training Site	**Controlling Agency**	**Fee-Based Recreation Sites or Income-Generating Recreation Uses within 2 Miles**	**Potential Socioeconomic Impacts**	**USAF Actions (Operational Constraints)**
Saguaro Lake Ranch	Tonto National Forest	Located adjacent to the Saguaro Lake Guest Ranch, a privately-owned ranch that provides lodging; special events; and kayaking, tubing and horseback riding trips (Saguaro Lake Guest Ranch 2019). Within 1 mile of the marina and Saguaro del Norte picnic area and boat launch on Saguaro Lake, which is located within the Tonto National Forest. Fee-based passes are required for day use and boating at the lake (USFS 2019v). Fishing tournaments and other special events held at the lake require a Special Use permit (USFS 2019v).	Due to the very short distance from the Salt River and ranch facilities, in-river proposed PR training activities may be seen or heard from the ranch. Thus, noise and disruption from proposed PR training activities could result in some visitor displacement from the ranch, including activities that begin from the ranch, particularly during Medium and Large Force training events when noise and disruption would be greatest. Visitor displacement during these training events could result in lost income that may occur over several weeks, thus resulting in a socioeconomic impact.	Negotiate an appropriate fee for using the Saguaro Lake Ranch site for Medium or Large Force training events with the ranch to minimize or eliminate the potential loss of income from visitor displacement. With implementation of an appropriate fee, the Proposed Action would not result in a significant socioeconomic impact.
Tribeland	Kaibab National Forest	Located about 1.0 miles from the town of Tusayan, which contains jeep and helicopter tours, visitor center, etc. There are no USFS sites located near this site and it is about 4.5 miles from Grand Canyon Village.	Given the distance of the proposed PR training site from the town of Tusayan and the intervening topography and development, disruption, either audibly or visually, from proposed PR training activities would be minimal. Thus, there may be little to no visitor displacement due to proposed PR training activities. Therefore, the Proposed Action would not result in significant loss of income for income-generating recreation uses.	No action is necessary.

Table 3.9-3. Potential Socioeconomic Impacts and Operational Constraints for Proposed PR Training Sites on USFS or Federal Lands within 2 miles of Fee-Based Recreation Sites and Income-Generating Recreation Uses				
Proposed PR Training Site	**Controlling Agency**	**Fee-Based Recreation Sites or Income-Generating Recreation Uses within 2 Miles**	**Potential Socioeconomic Impacts**	**USAF Actions (Operational Constraints)**
Verde River	Tonto National Forest	Located within the Verde River between the USFS Coon Bluff Campground/ Day Use Area and Phon D Sutton Recreation Area. The campground requires day use and overnight passes (USFS 2019r). The Phon D Sutton Recreation Area is a popular inner tube take-out and requires a day use pass for use of the site (USFS 2019t). Both sites are open year-round.	Potential loss of fee revenue due to visitor displacement resulting from noise and disruption from proposed PR training activities on the water. Due to the distance between the campground and recreation area and the proposed PR training site and lack of intervening development or major topography, proposed PR training activities may be seen or heard from the campground and recreation area. Other campgrounds and day use areas in the forest would be available for displaced visitors with the pass required for use of the Coon Bluff site. The Phon D Sutton Recreation Area is used for a more specific activity – inner tube take-out. In-river proposed PR training activities may make inner tubing past the proposed PR training site to the take-out unsafe and thus may result in visitor displacement.	Locate the proposed PR training site downstream of the Phon D Sutton Recreation Area to allow continued use of this area as a take-out for tubers. This location would also reduce the potential for noise and disruption at Coon Bluff and the Phon D Sutton Recreation Area sites. By conducting proposed PR training activities downstream of the Phon D Sutton Recreation Area, the Proposed Action would not result in a significant socioeconomic impact.

DZ – Drop Zone
HLZ – Helicopter Landing Zone
NPS – National Park Service
PR – Personnel Recovery
USAF – U.S. Air Force
USFS – U.S. Forest Service
Sources: Arizona White Mountain Adventure Company 2019; Catron County Fair 2019; Cave Creek Ranch 2019; Forever Resorts 2019; Hannagan Meadow Lodge 2019; Heber-Overgaard Chamber of Commerce 2019; NPS 2019a;Roosevelt Lake Marina 2019; Saguaro Lake Guest Ranch 2019; USFS 2019c, 2019d, 2019e, 2019f, 2019g, 2019h, 2019i, 2019o, 2019p, 2019q, 2019r, 2019s, 2019t, 2019u, 2019v.

recreation sites may be closed or affected by training activities and could plan their trips to avoid these times.

There may also be Special Use permits authorized for the areas within and surrounding the proposed PR training sites. It is assumed that USFS or BLM would not issue competing Special Use permits without stipulations regarding timing and location of use to avoid/reduce impacts to the Special Use permit holders (as well as other resources). Therefore, a significant loss of income from Special Use permits within and surrounding the proposed PR training sites would not be expected.

3.9.3.1.3 Other Land (Municipal, City, County, State, or Tribal)

There is no known fee-based or income-generating recreation use of the medical centers, law enforcement buildings, municipal buildings, or Black Mountain Reservoir. Therefore, no socioeconomic impact would occur related to training use at these sites. There may be some recreation-related business use of the airports where proposed PR training sites are located; however, the airports would continue to operate during proposed PR training activities and thus any recreation-related business use of the airport could continue. Therefore, no socioeconomic impact would occur related to training use of the airport sites. The Playas Training and Research Center is a fee-based site that provides opportunities for physical security training. It is assumed that the USAF would pay the required fees to use this facility for training; thus, a less than significant socioeconomic impact would occur from training use of this proposed PR training site.

Several proposed PR training sites are located on State Trust land in both Arizona and New Mexico. Fee-based permits are required to participate in some recreation activities on these lands. These permits are not site specific, but rather apply to participating in recreation on State Trust land in general. Any visitors displaced from State Trust land in either state due to proposed PR training activities would have millions of acres available for their recreation use with the same permit. Therefore, a less than significant impact would occur from training use on State Trust land sites.

There are also two proposed PR training sites located at public pools. Occupancy of the pools by proposed PR training activities in lieu of fee-paying customers could result in a potentially significant loss of income as Proposed Action use of the pools may be necessary for several weeks at a time for Medium to Large Force training events. However, the USAF would negotiate an appropriate fee for using the pool sites for Medium or Large Force training events, which would reduce socioeconomic impacts to less than significant.

Table 3.9-4 lists the seven proposed PR training sites on other land (e.g., municipal, city, county, state, or tribal) that are within 2 miles of fee-based recreation sites or income-generating recreation uses, the potential changes in recreation use due to the Proposed Action, the potential socioeconomic impact such changes could have, and USAF actions (operational constraints) that would reduce socioeconomic impacts to less than significant. As stated above, for income-generating activities, the loss of income was considered significant if it occurred over for several weeks. For state, tribal, or municipal recreation sites, the significance of fee revenue loss was considered in the context of the extent of fee-based facilities affected and the overall contribution to fee revenue generation for the site.

Table 3.9-4. Potential Socioeconomic Impacts and Operational Constraints for Proposed PR Training Sites on Other Land (Municipal, City, County, State, or Tribal) within 2 miles of Fee-Based Recreation Sites and Income-Generating Recreation Uses				
Proposed PR Training Site	**Controlling Agency**	**Fee-Based Recreation Sites or Income-Generating Recreation Uses within 2 Miles**	**Potential Socioeconomic Impacts**	**USAF Action (Operational Constraints)**
Caldwell Meadows	Arizona Game and Fish Department	Located near Black River Mainstream Trail #61, a non-fee site, and about 1.4 miles from Caldwell Cabin. Both sites are located in the Apache-Sitgreaves National Forest. Use of the cabin requires a per night fee. The cabin is open from mid-May to early October (USFS 2019a).	Potential loss of fee revenue from proposed PR training activities occupying the cabin instead of fee-paying visitors, or noise and disruption from proposed PR training activities discouraging visitors from using the cabin. There are no other cabin rentals within the forest. However, this is the only site that may result in lost fee revenue within the Apache-Sitgreaves National Forest. Thus, fee revenue lost from proposed PR training activities at this site would not result in a significant loss of fee revenue for the forest overall.	No action is necessary.
Colorado River	NDSP	Located across from the Big Bend of the Colorado State Recreation Area, which offers boat launching, hiking, picnicking, and camping. Fees at this recreation area include an entrance fee, boat launch fee, and camping fee (NDSP 2019b). Located within 2 miles of Rotary Park in Bullhead City, which has a boat launch ramp that requires a use fee in the summer (Bullhead City, AZ 2019).	Potential loss of fee revenue due to noise and disruption from proposed PR training activities discouraging visitors from visiting the state recreation area. Medium to Large Force in-water training activities may also make it unsafe for boaters to launch or take-out at the state recreation area boat launch. Given that all state recreation area recreation facilities may be affected by visitor displacement during training, potentially for several weeks, the loss of fee revenue may be significant for NDSP. Due to distance from the Rotary Park, proposed PR training activities at this site would likely not be seen or heard at the park and thus there would be no visitor displacement or resulting loss of fee revenue.	Negotiate an appropriate fee for using the Colorado River site for Medium or Large Force training events with NDSP to mitigate for the potential loss of fee revenue from visitor displacement. With implementation of an appropriate fee, the Proposed Action would not result in a significant socioeconomic impact.
Lake Patagonia	Arizona State Parks	Located within Patagonia Lake State Park. The park contains 105 developed campsites, seven cabins, 12 boat-in campsites, a marina, and numerous day use areas (Arizona	Potential loss of fee revenue due to noise and disruption from proposed PR training activities discouraging visitors from visiting the state park, particularly during Medium and Large Force training events. In-water activities may	Locate training activities as far from the recreation facilities as possible to reduce the likelihood of visual or audible disturbance to visitors at these sites and do

Table 3.9-4. Potential Socioeconomic Impacts and Operational Constraints for Proposed PR Training Sites on Other Land (Municipal, City, County, State, or Tribal) within 2 miles of Fee-Based Recreation Sites and Income-Generating Recreation Uses				
Proposed PR Training Site	**Controlling Agency**	**Fee-Based Recreation Sites or Income-Generating Recreation Uses within 2 Miles**	**Potential Socioeconomic Impacts**	**USAF Action (Operational Constraints)**
		State Parks 2019b). Site is within 1 mile of all of these recreation facilities. Fees at this park include entrance fees, camping fees, and cabin rental fees (Arizona State Parks 2019b, 2019c).	make boating in the area surrounding proposed PR training activities unsafe and potentially reduce fishing opportunities. Given that all recreation facilities may be affected by visitor displacement during training, potentially for several weeks, the loss of fee revenue may be significant for Arizona State Parks.	not conduct proposed PR training activities during campground quiet times. In combination with a lack of disruption during sleeping hours, the northwest corner of the lake would provide some topography, distance, and indirect line of sight to reduce potential noise and visual disruption for the main recreation facility area of the lake to a level where visitor displacement would be less likely. However, the location of the proposed PR training site in the northwest portion of the lake would still affect boat-in campsites. The potential loss of fee revenue from use of boat-in campsites due to any potential visitor displacement during proposed PR training activities would not be considered significant for Arizona State Parks. By conducting proposed PR training activities as far as possible from the recreation facilities, the Proposed Action would not result in a significant socioeconomic impact.

Table 3.9-4. Potential Socioeconomic Impacts and Operational Constraints for Proposed PR Training Sites on Other Land (Municipal, City, County, State, or Tribal) within 2 miles of Fee-Based Recreation Sites and Income-Generating Recreation Uses				
Proposed PR Training Site	**Controlling Agency**	**Fee-Based Recreation Sites or Income-Generating Recreation Uses within 2 Miles**	**Potential Socioeconomic Impacts**	**USAF Action (Operational Constraints)**
Lake Pleasant	Maricopa Water District	Located within Lake Pleasant Regional Park. Site is within 2 miles of most of the recreation facilities on the western side of the lake. Fees at this park include day use fees, picnic area rental fees, camping fees, watercraft fees, and Desert Outdoor Center use fees (Maricopa County Parks and Recreation Department 2019a).	Potential loss of fee revenue due to noise and disruption from proposed PR training activities discouraging visitors from visiting the regional park, particularly during Medium and Large Force training events. In-water activities may make boating in the area surrounding proposed PR training activities unsafe and potentially reduce fishing opportunities. Due to the lack of topography between the proposed PR training site and the recreation facilities, it is possible that proposed PR training activities may be seen or heard from many of the park's recreation facilities. Thus, noise and disruption from proposed PR training activities could result in some visitor displacement. Given that most recreation facilities could be affected by visitor displacement during training, potentially for several weeks, the loss of fee revenue may be significant for Maricopa County Parks and Recreation.	Locate proposed PR training activities as far northeast as possible to reduce the likelihood of visual or audible disturbance to visitors at most recreation sites. The northeast portion of the lake would provide some topography, distance, and indirect line of sight to reduce potential noise and visual disruption for the main recreation areas of the lake to a level where visitor displacement would be less likely. By conducting proposed PR training activities as far as possible from the recreation facilities, the Proposed Action would not result in a significant socioeconomic impact.
Sahuarita Lake	Town of Sahuarita	The Green Valley Model Yacht Club has a permit for special events at this lake (Green Valley Model Yacht Club 2019). Facilities at the lake that require a per hour fee for use include the amphitheater, gazebo, and multi-use turf area (Town of Sahuarita 2019b).	Noise and disruption from proposed PR training activities on the water may disrupt special events on the lake and displace visitors from the facilities at the lake that are fee-based, resulting in a loss of fee revenue. However, it is unlikely that all three facilities are rented every day and there are multiple facilities at five other locations where fee revenue is collected.	Because the fee-based facilities at the lake are unlikely to be rented every day, the potential loss of fee revenue related to these facilities would not be expected to be significant.

Table 3.9-4. Potential Socioeconomic Impacts and Operational Constraints for Proposed PR Training Sites on Other Land (Municipal, City, County, State, or Tribal) within 2 miles of Fee-Based Recreation Sites and Income-Generating Recreation Uses				
Proposed PR Training Site	**Controlling Agency**	**Fee-Based Recreation Sites or Income-Generating Recreation Uses within 2 Miles**	**Potential Socioeconomic Impacts**	**USAF Action (Operational Constraints)**
Salt River High	White Mountain Apache Tribe	Located within the Salt River in the Fort Apache Indian Reservation. A Special Use permit is needed from the White Mountain Apache Tribe for access to the Salt River for all outdoor recreational activities (fishing, camping, hiking, sightseeing). There is a daily fee for this permit (White Mountain Apache Tribe Game and Fish 2019b).	Due to the topography (canyon) at the site and elevation/distance between the road and the site, it is unlikely this proposed PR training site is used for recreation activities such as fishing, camping, hiking, and sightseeing. Therefore, a loss of income would not be expected from proposed PR training activities at this site.	No action required.

Table 3.9-4. Potential Socioeconomic Impacts and Operational Constraints for Proposed PR Training Sites on Other Land (Municipal, City, County, State, or Tribal) within 2 miles of Fee-Based Recreation Sites and Income-Generating Recreation Uses				
Proposed PR Training Site	**Controlling Agency**	**Fee-Based Recreation Sites or Income-Generating Recreation Uses within 2 Miles**	**Potential Socioeconomic Impacts**	**USAF Action (Operational Constraints)**
Salt River Low	White Mountain Apache Tribe	Located within the Salt River in the Fort Apache Indian Reservation. A Special Use permit is needed from the White Mountain Apache Tribe for access to the Salt River for all outdoor recreational activities (fishing, camping, hiking, sightseeing). There is a daily fee for this permit (White Mountain Apache Tribe Game and Fish 2019b). There is rafting within this section of the Salt River by four commercial rafting outfitters as well as personal rafting use. Personal rafting requires a daily rafting permit, which is also fee-based (White Mountain Apache Tribe Game and Fish 2019a). There is a commercial and private rafting put-in less than 0.5 miles east (over the canyon wall) from the proposed PR training site. The USFS map of the upper Salt River indicates a camping area at the proposed PR training site, as well as three other camping areas between the put-in and the proposed PR training site (on the Mule Hoof river bend) (USFS undated).	Potential loss of rafting-related income and tribal permit fee income due to visitor displacement resulting from noise and disruption from training activities. Training activities would be noisy and disruptive at the camping area at the proposed PR training site and may be seen or heard from the nearest upstream camping area as well. Due to the topography (canyon) at the site, in-water proposed PR training activities may not be heard by other upstream camping areas or at the put-in location. In-river training activities may make rafting past the proposed PR training site unsafe and thus may result in visitor displacement.	Negotiate an appropriate fee for using the Salt River Low site for Medium or Large Force training events with the White Mountain Apache Tribe and the relevant commercial rafting companies if training activities would be unsafe for rafters to navigate around to address the potential loss of income from visitor displacement. With implementation of an appropriate fee, the Proposed Action would not result in a significant socioeconomic impact.

Table 3.9-4. Potential Socioeconomic Impacts and Operational Constraints for Proposed PR Training Sites on Other Land (Municipal, City, County, State, or Tribal) within 2 miles of Fee-Based Recreation Sites and Income-Generating Recreation Uses				
Proposed PR Training Site	**Controlling Agency**	**Fee-Based Recreation Sites or Income-Generating Recreation Uses within 2 Miles**	**Potential Socioeconomic Impacts**	**USAF Action (Operational Constraints)**
NDSP – Nevada Division of State Parks PR – Personnel Recovery USFS – U.S. Forest Service Sources: Arizona State Parks 2019b, 2019c; Bullhead City, AZ 2019; Green Valley Model Yacht Club 2019; Maricopa County Parks and Recreation Department 2019a; NDSP 2019b; Town of Sahuarita 2019b; USFS 2019a, undated; White Mountain Apache Tribe Game and Fish 2019a, 2019b.				

3.9.3.1.3.1 Activation of Playas Temporary MOA

There are no fee-based or income-generating recreation uses that fall within the boundaries, or within 2 miles, of the Playas Temporary MOA.

Further, the Playas Temporary MOA was evaluated by the USMC in 2018 (USMC 2018c). During this review, it was found that the Playas Temporary MOA would have a negligible impact on socioeconomics. Therefore, a less than significant impact would occur from PR training activities within the Playas Temporary MOA.

3.9.3.1.4 Private Property

Use of private property for the Proposed Action is at the discretion of the landowner and would be negotiated with the USAF. Therefore, any loss of income-generating public recreation use of the private property would be anticipated and deemed acceptable to the landowner if permission is granted for the Proposed Action. Therefore, the Proposed Action would result in a less than significant socioeconomic impact on private property.

3.9.3.1.5 Operational Constraints

With implementation of the operational constraints identified in Tables 3.9-3 and 3.9-4, potential socioeconomic impacts would be minimized to less than significant. In addition, NOTAMs and NOTMARs would be issued prior to starting training activities, thus further minimizing potential socioeconomic impacts. Therefore, the Proposed Action would result in a less than significant impact related to socioeconomics.

3.9.3.2 No-Action Alternative

Under the No-Action Alternative, PR forces would continue existing training activities, utilizing the same equipment, personnel, airspace, and training locations approved under prior NEPA documents and would comply with required minimization and operational constraints identified in these documents. Existing agreements for use of proposed PR training sites for proposed PR training activities would remain in place. Therefore, any loss of fees or income due to changes in recreation use during proposed PR training activities would be anticipated and acceptable. Thus, the No-Action Alternative would not result in a significant socioeconomic impact.

3.10 WATER RESOURCES

3.10.1 Definition of Resource

Surface water resources are described in terms of water features, water processes and uses, and water quality. Water quality describes the chemical and physical composition of water as affected by natural conditions and human activities. Activities associated with the scope of this environmental analysis are used to assess the potential impacts to the beneficial uses of water resources and the quality of these waters (ponds, lakes, streams, rivers, pools, and ocean).

Several regulatory authorities at the federal, state, and local levels control the quality of water in California, Arizona, New Mexico and Nevada, either directly or indirectly, as discussed in this section.

Federal Antidegradation Policy. Federal Antidegradation Policy (40 CFR 131.12) was adopted as part of the 1972 amendments to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (the Clean

Water Act [CWA]). It was enacted to compel the states to enact policies to fully protect existing instream water uses. This policy at a minimum includes the following provisions:

- Existing instream uses and the water quality necessary to protect those uses shall be maintained and protected;
- Where existing water quality is better than necessary to support fishing and swimming conditions, that quality shall be maintained and protected unless the state finds that allowing lower water quality is necessary for important local economic or social development; and
- Where high-quality waters constitute an outstanding national resource, such as waters of national and state parks, wildlife refuges, and waters of exceptional recreational or ecological significance, water quality shall be maintained and protected.

California (Resolution 68-16), Arizona (Arizona Administrative Code R18-11-107), New Mexico (New Mexico Administrative Code [NMAC] 20.6.4.8), and Nevada (Nevada Revised Statute 445A.565) have adopted the Antidegradation Policy through resolutions and/or administrative codes.

Federal Water Pollution Control Act/The Clean Water Act. The CWA establishes the basic structure for regulating discharges of pollutants into the waters of the United States and regulating quality standards for surface waters. The CWA made it unlawful to discharge any pollutant from a point source into navigable waters, unless a permit was obtained. The following sections of the CWA are important for controlling storm water pollution and avoiding water quality impacts to water bodies.

- **Section 303(d) – Total Maximum Daily Loads**. Section 303(d) of the CWA requires states, territories, and authorized tribes to develop a list of water quality limited segments. These waters on the 303(d) list of impaired waterbodies do not meet water quality standards, even after point sources of pollution have installed the minimum required levels of pollution control technology. The CWA requires that these jurisdictions establish priority rankings for water on the lists and develop action plans, called Total Maximum Daily Loads, to improve water quality.
- **Section 401 – Water Quality Certification.** Section 401 requires an applicant for a federal license, or permit to conduct any activity, which may result in a discharge to waters of the U.S., to obtain certification from the state that the discharge would comply with other provisions of the act.
- **Section 402 – National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Program.** Section 402 of the CWA establishes the NPDES permit program to regulate the discharge of pollutants from point sources. The CWA defines point sources of water pollutants as "any discernible, confined, and discrete conveyance" that discharges or may discharge pollutants. These are sources from which wastewater is transmitted in some type of conveyance (pipe and channel) to a waterbody; they are classified as municipal or industrial.
- **Section 403 – Ocean Discharge Criteria.** Section 403 of the CWA provides for the protection of ocean waters (waters of the territorial seas, the contiguous zone, and the high seas beyond the contiguous zone) from point-source discharges. Under Section

403(a), USEPA or an authorized state may issue a permit for an ocean discharge only if the discharge complies with CWA guidelines for protection of marine waters.

Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). The SDWA was established to protect the quality of drinking water in the United States. The SDWA authorized USEPA to set National health-based 18 standards for drinking water and requires many actions to protect drinking water and its sources, including rivers, lakes, reservoirs, springs, and groundwater wells.

Other Federal Laws. Other federal laws that protect water quality through the regulation of hazardous waste management and cleanup include the CERCLA (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.), and the RCRA. These are discussed in Section 3.5, Hazardous Materials and Hazardous Waste Management, of this EA. NOAA also is responsible for ocean water quality. NOAA has established programs to monitor coastal environmental quality, protect marine habitat, and restore natural resources and administers the Coastal Zone Management Act, and Oil Pollution Act of 1990.

Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act. Under the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (California Water Code Division 7 Section 13000), the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) is provided with the ultimate authority over state water quality policy. However, Porter-Cologne also established nine Regional Water Quality Control Boards (RWQCBs) to provide oversight on water quality issues at regional and local levels. RWQCBs are required to prepare and update a Basin Plan for their respective regions. Pursuant to the CWA NPDES program, RWQCBs also issue permits for point-source discharges that must meet the water quality objectives and must protect the beneficial uses defined in the Basin Plan.

California. California establishes water quality standards/criteria under California Fish and Game Code and the California Ocean Plan.

- **California Fish and Game Code.** Under Sections 1601–1603 of the Fish and Game Code, agencies are required to notify the California Department of Fish and Wildlife prior to implementing any project that would divert, obstruct, or change the natural flow or bed, channel, or bank of any river, stream, or lake.
- **California Ocean Plan.** California Ocean Plan SWRCB 2015) contains water quality standards to prevent marine ecosystem degradation, protect public health, and protect other beneficial uses. The Ocean Plan also prohibits the discharge of waste to designated Areas of Special Biological Significance (ASBS) and prevents alteration of natural water quality.

Arizona. Arizona state regulation establishes water quality standards for surface waters of the state under the CWA through Arizona Department of Environmental Quality Revised Statutes Title 49, Environment and Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) programs, and Title 45, Waters (ADEQ 2019d).

New Mexico. New Mexico's Water Quality Standards, codified at 20.6.4 NMAC, define water quality goals by designating uses for rivers, streams, lakes, and other surface waters, setting criteria to protect those uses, and establishing antidegradation provisions to preserve water quality (New Mexico Environment Department 2019b). These water quality standards are

adopted by the Water Quality Control Commission, and then are approved by USEPA under the federal CWA. The water quality is protected through following state regulations:

- Standards for Interstate and Intrastate Surface Waters, Title 20, Chapter 6, Part 4
- New Mexico Water Quality Act New Mexico Statute §74-6-1 through 17

Nevada. Discharges to surface water bodies are monitored under the NPDES Program pursuant to Section 402 of the federal CWA and the State of Nevada Water Pollution Control Law (Nevada Revised Statute 445A.300-445A.730). The Bureau of Water Pollution Control protects the waters of the State from the discharge of pollutants (Nevada Division of Environmental Protection 2019c).

3.10.2 Affected Environment

The primary ROI for water resources analysis includes the nearest waterbody (in or near) to the respective proposed PR training sites. The water operations at these proposed PR training sites include water HLZs/DZs use, overwater hoist operations, and amphibious operations. Refer to Sections 2.1.4.19 and 2.1.4.20 for water operation description details. It should be noted that training at many of the PR training sites discussed below would be similar in nature and frequency to training already occurring there.

3.10.2.1 Department of Defense Property

Of the 55 proposed PR training sites on DoD properties, a total of six sites are used for water operations. As shown in Table 3.10-1, none of the proposed PR training sites would occur in waterbodies that are impaired (SWRCB 2012). The waters surrounding San Clemente Island to a distance of 1.15 miles are considered ASBS (SWRCB 2003) and one of the proposed PR training sites (San Clemente Island Surrounding Off-Shore Areas) is located in this region.

Table 3.10-1. Waterbodies Near Proposed PR Training Sites on Department of Defense Property

Proposed PR Training Site	Location	Approximate Distance from Nearest Waterbody	Waterbody Cause of Impairment
Camp Navajo Army Base	Coconino County, AZ	Located 1.2 miles north of Larger Reservoir (Three Reservoirs)	None
Camp Pendleton Cartwright Water	San Diego County, CA	Within the Pacific Ocean	None
Camp Pendleton Red Beach	Camp Pendleton, CA	Located 0.3 mile south of Las Flores Creek and 0.2 mile east of Pacific Ocean	None
Leon (Beiringer DZ)	San Diego, CA	Within the Pacific Ocean, 7 miles northwest of San Diego Bay and Harbor (Impaired)	None
Rogers Lake (Logger Camp)	Coconino County, AZ	Located 0.5 mile from Rogers Lake	None
San Clemente Island Surrounding Off-Shore Areas	San Clemente Island, CA	Within the Pacific Ocean	None

PR – Personnel Recovery
Source: ADEQ 2018a; Google Earth Pro 2019; SWRCB 2003, 2012.

3.10.2.2 U.S. Forest Service or Other Federal Land

Of the 48 proposed PR training sites on USFS or other federal land, a total of three sites are used for water operations. As shown in Table 3.10-2, water operations for all three proposed PR training sites would occur in waterbodies that are impaired (ADEQ 2018a).

Table 3.10-2. Waterbodies Near Proposed PR Training Sites on U.S. Forest Service or other Federal Land

Proposed PR Training Site	Location	Approximate Distance from Nearest Waterbody	Waterbody Cause of Impairment
Roosevelt Lake	Tonto National Forest, Gila County, AZ	Within Roosevelt Lake	Mercury in Fish Tissue
Saguaro Lake Ranch	Tonto National Forest, Mesa, AZ	Located 0.2 mile south of Saguaro Lake, and 0.05 mile west of Salt River (Impaired)	Salt River – Dissolved Oxygen
Verde River	Tonto National Forest, Mesa, AZ	Within Verde River	Dissolved Oxygen

Source: ADEQ 2018a; Google Earth Pro 2019.

3.10.2.3 Other Land (Municipal, City, County, State, or Tribal)

Of the 55 proposed PR training sites on other land (e.g., municipal, city, county, state, or tribal), a total of eight sites are used for water operations. As shown in Table 3.10-3, water operations for three of these proposed PR training sites would occur in waterbodies that are impaired (ADEQ 2018a).

Table 3.10-3. Waterbodies Near Proposed PR Training Sites on Other Land (Municipal, City, County, State, or Tribal)

Proposed PR Training Site	Location	Approximate Distance from Nearest Waterbody	Waterbody Cause of Impairment
Black Mountain Reservoir	South of Drexel Heights, Town of Sahuarita, AZ	Within Black Mountain Reservoir	None
Colorado River	Bullhead City, NV	Within Colorado River	Temperature, Selenium (Total)[1]
Lake Patagonia	Santa Cruz County, AZ	Within Lake Patagonia, downstream of Sonoita Creek (Impaired)	Sonoita Creek - Dissolved Oxygen, Zinc
Lake Pleasant	Maricopa County, AZ	Within Lake Pleasant	Mercury in Fish Tissue
Sahuarita Lake	Town of Sahuarita, AZ	Within Sahuarita Lake, 2 miles east of Unnamed Reservoirs	None
Salt River High	White River, AZ	Within Salt River	None
Salt River Low	San Carlos, AZ	Within Salt River	None
University of Arizona Dive Pool	University of Arizona, AZ	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

[1] Per Arizona's 2018 303(d) List of Impaired Waters (ADEQ 2018a).
Sources: ADEQ 2018a; Google Earth Pro 2019, Nevada Division of Environmental Protection 2019c.

It should be noted that one of the eight proposed PR training sites is contained in a pool (University of Arizona Dive Pool). Water resources regulations are not applicable to this one proposed PR training site and is not discussed further in Section 3.10.3.

3.10.2.3.1 Activation of Playas Temporary MOA

No water operations occur on or near proposed PR training sites located in the Playas Temporary MOA (Google Earth Pro 2019).

3.10.2.4 Private Property

Of the 23 proposed PR training sites on private property, one (Ott Family YMCA of Tucson Pool) site is used for water operations. However, water resources regulations are not applicable to this one proposed PR training site and is not discussed further in Section 3.10.3.

3.10.3 Environmental Consequences

Impacts related to surface water resources would be considered significant if the Proposed Action resulted in a chemical and physical change of the water quality within certain waterbodies. Impacts related to surface water resources would be considered significant if the Proposed Action resulted in noncompliance with applicable federal and state regulations. It should be noted that training at many of the PR training sites discussed below would be similar in nature and frequency to training already occurring there.

3.10.3.1 Proposed Action

3.10.3.1.1 Department of Defense Property

During implementation of the Proposed Action, water operations at the six proposed PR training sites on DoD property would include water HLZ/DZ use, overwater hoist operations, and amphibious operations. Specifically, proposed PR water operations would include the following:

Water HLZ/DZ Use and Overwater Hoist Operations (W1)

- Would be utilized as water-based helicopter training sites and drop sites for the deployment of rescue personnel and equipment.
- Would involve hoist recovery of personnel and watercraft over water from hovering aircraft.
- May be used for parachute operations as described in activity type F9.

Amphibious Operations (W2)

- Would involve rescue activities in a water environment; loading/unloading teams of five to six personnel (carrying backpacks weighing approximately 50 pounds) to and from boats; and movement in streams, rivers, and lakes as part of egress/ingress operations.
- Would involve rescue personnel performing Open Circuit Dive operations of personnel/equipment using commercial lifting techniques.
- Would involve the use of sonar to locate subsurface items.

In addition to the proposed PR training activities identified above, chaff, marine flares, marine markers (sea dye markers), and lightsticks may be used. The fine chaff streamers act like particulates in the water, temporarily increasing the turbidity of the ocean's surface. They quickly disperse and the widely spaced events have no discernable effect on the marine environment. It should be noted that all the components of chaff's aluminum coating are present in seawater in trace amounts, except magnesium, which is present at 0.1 percent (Navy 2008, 2018b). Aluminum is the most common metal in the earth's crust and also occurs naturally in trace amounts in the aquatic environment. Aluminum oxide and silicon dioxide are the two most common minerals in the earth's crust, and ocean waters are constantly exposed to both minerals, so the addition of small amounts of chaff would not affect water quality (Navy 2008, 2018b). Flares would disperse widely in the atmosphere and are designed to burn completely before settling in the water. The only material that would enter the water would be a small, round, plastic compression pad or piston (Navy 2008, 2018b) which would float in water. An extensive literature review and controlled experiments conducted by the USAF revealed that self-protection flare use poses little risk to the environment or animals (Navy 2008, 2018b). Most pyrotechnics in marine markers are consumed during use and combustion byproducts are expended into the air before the marine marker contacts the water (Navy 2008, 2018b). Based on the results of studies conducted at multiple marine and freshwater ranges where training materials have been used intensively over decades, no significant impacts on water quality from explosives or pyrotechnics in unconsumed flares and marine markers would be expected (Navy 2008, 2018b). Since lightsticks float and are not biodegradable, every practicable effort would be made to retrieve them at the completion of PR training activities in the WTA. Pollutants associated with the training materials discussed above would be released in quantities and at rates such that they would not violate any water quality standard or criteria.

Based on the proposed PR training activities (W1 and W2), there is a potential for release of fuel from watercraft to surface waters. However, this potential adverse impact would be minimized to a negligible level by complying with standard operating procedures for watercraft maintenance and spill prevention. In addition, refueling of watercraft would be conducted at facilities designed for such activities and in strict accordance with USAF standard operating procedures.

Water quality in the marine environment is determined by a complex set of interactions between chemical and physical processes operating continuously in the waterbody system. This dynamic equilibrium is expressed by a variety of indicators, including temperature, turbidity, salinity, dissolved oxygen, and nutrient levels. These proposed PR training activities are not expected to contribute pollutants that would adversely affect the water quality indicators, and would not be anticipated to have a significant negative effect on the water quality.

Therefore, the Proposed Action would result in a less than significant impact related to surface water resources on or near proposed PR training sites that are located on DoD property.

3.10.3.1.2 U.S. Forest Service or Other Federal Land

Similar to the discussion in Section 3.10.3.1.1, pollutants associated with the use of chaff, marine flares, marine markers (sea dye markers), and lightsticks for water operations on USFS land would be released in quantities and at rates such that they would not violate any water quality standard or criteria.

Also, during implementation of the Proposed Action, water operations at the three proposed PR training sites on USFS land (Roosevelt Lake, Saguaro Lake Ranch, and Verde River) would include water HLZ/DZ use, overwater hoist operations and amphibious operations (W1 and W2). As shown in Table 3.10-2, water operations for the three proposed PR training sites would occur in waterbodies that are impaired. However, similar to the discussion in Section 3.10.3.1.1, potential adverse impacts related to refueling would be minimized to a negligible level by being conducted at facilities designed for such activities and compliance with standard operating procedures.

If parachute or water operations occur near the bank of the lake, a temporary increase in sediment runoff into the lake may occur, potentially impacting water quality in the immediate area. However, impacts to surface water would be minimized to less than significant levels by limiting training activities to designated LZs and by rotating landing zones when these areas show signs of erosion. Movement in streams or rivers as part of egress/ingress operations has the potential to increase erosion, potentially impacting water quality in the immediate area. However, impacts to surface water would be minor because it would be localized and recoverable via natural processes. Over the short term, sediments in flowing streams or rivers would settle rapidly and water clarity would return, causing the streams or rivers to return to their former state once training personnel move out of the area.

Also, similar to the discussion in Section 3.10.3.1.1, the proposed PR training activities are not expected to contribute pollutants that would adversely affect the water quality indicators, and would not be anticipated to have a significant negative effect on the water quality.

Therefore, the Proposed Action would result in a less than significant impact related to surface water resources on or near proposed PR training sites located on USFS or other federal land.

3.10.3.1.3 Other Land (Municipal, City, County, State, or Tribal)

Similar to the discussion in Section 3.10.3.1.1, pollutants associated with the use of chaff, marine flares, marine markers (sea dye markers), and lightsticks for water operations on other land (municipal, city, county, state, or tribal) would be released in quantities and at rates such that they would not violate any water quality standard or criteria.

Also, during implementation of the Proposed Action, water operations at the seven proposed PR training sites on other land (Black Mountain Reservoir, Colorado River, Lake Patagonia, Lake Pleasant, Sahuarita Lake, Salt River High, and Salt River Low) would include water HLZ/DZ use, overwater hoist operations, and amphibious operations (W1 and W2). As shown in Table 3.10-3, water operations for three of these proposed PR training sites (Colorado River, Lake Patagonia, and Lake Pleasant) would occur in waterbodies that are impaired. However, similar to the discussion in Section 3.10.3.1.1, potential adverse impacts related to refueling would be minimized to a negligible level by being conducted at facilities designed for such activities and compliance with standard operating procedures.

If parachute or water operations occur near the banks of a lake, a temporary increase in sediment runoff into the lake may occur, potentially impacting water quality in the immediate area. However, impacts to surface water would be minimized to less than significant levels by limiting proposed PR training activities to designated LZs and by rotating landing zones when these areas show signs of erosion. Movement in streams or rivers as part of egress/ingress operations has

the potential to increase erosion, potentially impacting water quality in the immediate area. However, impacts to surface water would be minor because it would be localized and recoverable via natural processes. Over the short term, sediments in flowing streams or rivers would settle rapidly and water clarity would return, causing the streams or rivers to return to their former state once training personnel move out of the area.

Similar to the discussion in Section 3.10.3.1.1, the proposed PR training activities are not expected to contribute pollutants that would adversely affect the water quality indicators and would not be anticipated to have a significant negative effect on the water quality.

Therefore, the Proposed Action would result in a less than significant impact related to surface water resources on or near proposed PR training sites located on other land.

3.10.3.1.3.1 Activation of Playas Temporary MOA

No water operations occur on or near proposed PR training sites located in the Playas Temporary MOA; therefore, no impact would occur.

3.10.3.1.4 Private Property

No water operations occur on or near proposed PR training sites located on private property; therefore, no impact would occur.

3.10.3.2 No-Action Alternative

Under the No-Action Alternative, the USAF would not conduct proposed PR training activities (water operations) in the WTA. The stressors potentially impacting water quality (e.g., metals, explosives, explosive byproducts, or pollutants) would not be introduced into the environment. Therefore, baseline conditions of the existing environment would either remain unchanged or would improve slightly after cessation of ongoing training activities.

4.0 CUMULATIVE AND OTHER IMPACTS

4.1 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

CEQ regulations for implementing NEPA require that the cumulative impacts of a Proposed Action be assessed (40 CFR 1500–1508). A cumulative impact is defined as the following (40 CFR 1508.7):

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

Cumulative impacts are most likely to arise when a relationship exists between a Proposed Action and other actions expected to occur in a similar location or during a similar time period. Actions overlapping with or in proximity to a Proposed Action would be expected to have more potential for a relationship than those more geographically separated.

4.1.1 Considerations for Potential Cumulative Impacts

In this section, an effort has been made to identify past and present actions on or in the vicinity of the Proposed Action and those reasonably foreseeable actions that are in the planning phase or unfolding at this time. A summary of past, present, and future military and non-military actions at Davis-Monthan AFB and potentially within the Proposed Action's ROI, as discussed in Section 3.0, Affected Environment and Environmental Consequences, compiled by the USAF that have a potential to interact with the Proposed Action is presented in Table 4-1 below. This approach enables decision makers to have the most currently available information to evaluate the environmental consequences of the Proposed Action. A cumulative evaluation of the Proposed Action is presented by resource in subsections below.

Table 4.1-1. Summary of Past, Present, and Future Military and Non-Military Actions with Potential to Interact with Proposed Action

Action	Action Type	Brief Description	Status and Schedule
Military Actions			
Davis-Monthan AFB Installation Development Plan	Construction	The Proposed Action at Davis-Monthan AFB includes the implementation of 16 representative projects, which include MILCON, additions and renovations, and demolition projects. Several of the MILCON projects also include a demolition component. In many cases, Alternative Actions have been considered. Implementation of these projects provides for the continuously evolving mission of the 355 FW and their tenants. Proposed projects meet applicable DoD installation master planning criteria, consistent with UFC 2-100-29 01, AFI 32-7062 (USAF 2018c), and AFPD 32-10. The No Action Alternative reflects the status quo, where no Installation Development Plan infrastructure improvement would occur at this time.	Present and Future

Table 4.1-1. Summary of Past, Present, and Future Military and Non-Military Actions with Potential to Interact with Proposed Action			
Action	**Action Type**	**Brief Description**	**Status and Schedule**
Red Flag-Rescue (Angel Thunder)	Training	The USAF conducts biannual personnel recovery training operations using DoD and non-DoD LZs, DZs, ground training sites, and aircraft sorties at Davis-Monthan AFB, Arizona.	Present and Future
BMGR East Land Withdrawal	USAF and Navy/ Arizona	The BMGR East land withdrawal will terminate in October 2024. The USAF and Navy will file an application to extend the land withdrawal to serve the continuing military need for this range, extending from Yuma to 25 miles east of Gila Bend, Arizona. Range 3 has been converted to a helicopter gunnery range. A new taxiway at Gila Bend Air Force Auxiliary Airfield has been approved but not constructed and the construction of a moving vehicle target range in the North Tactical Range has also been approved but not completed.	Future
Restricted Area 2301E	Operational Change	Lowering the operational floor of R-2301E to 500 feet over the Cabeza Prieta National Wildlife Refuge, Arizona, has been proposed but will not be implemented until an agreement between the Department of Interior and the DoD has been negotiated.	Future
AFRC F-35A Operational Beddown EIS	Beddown	The AFRC is proposing a beddown and operation of 24 Primary Aerospace Vehicles Authorized F-35A aircraft with two BAI in one squadron at one base in the continental U.S. Preferred alternative is NAS Fort Worth Joint Reserve Base, Texas, and one of the reasonable alternatives is Davis-Monthan AFB, Arizona.	Present and Future
EC-130 Rehost	Training	The USAF will rehost 14 EC-130H aircraft at Davis-Monthan AFB with 10 EC-37B aircraft. There is no approved MILCON for the weapon system action, and the expedited execution date drives in-place rehost of the current mission. Pilots would be trained commercially; the aircraft would be Contractor Logistics Support maintained. • Currently 14 aircraft, 10 Primary Mission Aircraft Inventory, two BAI, two Attrition Reserve A/R • Replace 14 x EC-130Hs with 10 x new EC-37Bs • Manpower Reduction of 516 (49 Operations, 467 Maintenance: five Officers, 467 Enlisted) • 755th Aircraft Maintenance Squadron Flag Stand-down • Contract Maintenance Support end state TBD, expected to be 125–130 contract personnel	Present and Future
MQ-9 Operations Group Beddown (Base X)	Beddown	The purpose of the USAF Proposed Action is beddown of an MQ-9 Operations Group at an active-duty USAF installation in the U.S. Establishment of this Operations Group would take place over a period of four years and would involve the basing of personnel needed to remotely operate the aircraft, not located at Base X, and constructing the associated facilities. Davis-Monthan AFB not selected for beddown.	Past

Table 4.1-1. Summary of Past, Present, and Future Military and Non-Military Actions with Potential to Interact with Proposed Action			
Action	**Action Type**	**Brief Description**	**Status and Schedule**
2009 Solar Power System EA	Construction	The USAF proposes to allow the construction of a SPS at Davis-Monthan AFB. The USAF would lease three noncontiguous parcels (Chevron Parcel (54 acres), West Airfield Parcel (155 acres), and Valencia Road Parcel (38 acres) of land to a private contractor, who would be required to construct and maintain the facility. The SPS would generate a minimum of 1 megawatt of electricity for use by Davis-Monthan AFB. This would reduce electricity expenses paid by the base, and also comply with the Energy Policy Act of 2005 and Executive Order 13423.	Past, Present, Future
RC-26 Beddown	Relocation	This proposed action includes the relocation of one RC-26 aircraft and associated manpower to Davis-Monthan AFB in existing TFTC facilities would also serve to consolidate 214th ATKG assets and operations in a common location. The manpower footprint of the RC-26 program includes nine aircrew (5–6 full-time), one full-time administrative support staff, and 3 full-time contract logistics support/maintenance personnel. Operational activities average one four- to five-hour sortie per day (time of day dependent upon customer requirements), 27 sorties per month, and 324 sorties per year.	Future
Taiwan Air Force to TIA Beddown	Construction and Improvement	The Air Education and Training Command is proposing to relocate 14 Taiwan Air Force F-16 aircraft and associated personnel from their current location to Tucson ANGB. Infrastructure improvements at Tucson ANGB will include the reconfiguration of aircraft sunshades, interior renovations and minor additions to Buildings 1 and 40, construction of a new entry control facility, and in-kind replacement of Aerovation Hangar on Tucson Airport Authority property. EA process underway.	Future
Army General Instructional Building	Construction	The USAF is proposing to construct a General Instructional Building on Davis-Monthan AFB. The Proposed Action would add approximately 159 permanent staff and approximately 126 transient students to the base population.	Present and Future
309th AMARG Expansion/Status Change to Depot Function	Expansion	The USAF Material Command's AMARG is looking to make the AMARG located on Davis-Monthan AFB into a Depot.	Future
Davis-Monthan AFB Airspace Optimization EIS	Airspace Utilization	The purpose of this USAF Proposed Action is to improve and optimize Davis-Monthan AFB's airspace, especially the Tombstone MOA.	Present and Future

Table 4.1-1. Summary of Past, Present, and Future Military and Non-Military Actions with Potential to Interact with Proposed Action			
Action	**Action Type**	**Brief Description**	**Status and Schedule**
Playas Temporary MOA	Training and Airspace Utilization	Establish Playas MOA/ATCAA. The Playas Temporary MOA/ATCAA will be activated as needed to support multi-service training requirements and will be controlled by the 355 OSS. When activated, 355 OSS personnel will notify Albuquerque Control (FAA) and request an FAA NOTAMs be published for the activation. The Playas Temporary MOA would be a 20 NM X 20 NM block of SUA centered on Playas, New Mexico. The Playas Training and Research Center is located in Grant and Hidalgo counties, in the southwestern corner of the State of New Mexico.	Past, Present, and Future
Potential Increase of Personnel Rescue Assets	Expansion	This would consist of potential increase of personnel rescue assets at Davis-Monthan AFB.	Present and Future
Personnel Recovery Campus	Construction and Improvement	Enhance and sustain the Rescue Groups' mission at Davis-Monthan AFB with flexible infrastructure through an effective, consolidated campus.	Present and Future
Proposed Basilone Road Realignment –MCB Camp Pendleton	Construction and Improvement	The USMC's construction of roadway realignment includes clearing and grubbing, demolition of existing pavements, earthwork (cut and fill), grading, drainage structures, full depth pavement, curb, erosion control, hydroseeding, guard rails, and utilities relocation on MCB Camp Pendleton.	Present
USMC Forces Special Operations Command Expansion Project – MCB Camp Pendleton	Construction	The USMC is proposing construction, maintenance, and operation of new facilities within and adjacent to the 41 Area and the expansion of three existing facilities in the same area on MCB Camp Pendleton.	Present and Future
Operations Access Points (P-159 Red Beach) – MCB Camp Pendleton	Construction	The USMC proposed improvements to the tactical vehicle and troop transit between Red Beach and inland training areas at MCB Camp Pendleton and to construct a bridge system that would facilitate an increase in capacity and reliability by allowing trains to pass.	Past
Expansion of the U.S. Customs and Border Protection Riverside Air and Marine Operations Center	Construction and Improvement	The AFRC expansion of administrative space at March ARB, provide warehouse space and required parking, and develop a park for static displace of Air Marine Operation Center equipment. Also includes infrastructure and facility improvements.	Present
Supplemental Programmatic EA for Army 2020 Force Structure Realignment	Management	This Army Supplemental Programmatic EA addresses the potential environmental impacts of the proposed further reductions in the active component Soldier and Army civilian workforce to enable force structure decisions for the potential end-strengths outlined in the 2014 Quadrennial Defense Review.	Present and Future

Table 4.1-1. Summary of Past, Present, and Future Military and Non-Military Actions with Potential to Interact with Proposed Action			
Action	**Action Type**	**Brief Description**	**Status and Schedule**
NTTR Military Land Withdrawal LEIS	Management	The current NTTR land withdrawal expires in November, 2021. In accordance with the Military Lands Withdrawal Act of 1999, the USAF has notified Congress of a continuing military need for the NTTR withdrawal, at Nellis AFB, Nevada. The LEIS will analyze alternatives for military land withdrawal of the NTTR to improve the range capacity and capability to support military test and training requirements now and into the future.	Present and Future
Final EA for the Range Wash From Las Vegas Boulevard to the Confluence Detention Basin Project	Management/ Construction	This USAF EA addresses the potential effects from all reasonable alternatives, beneficial and adverse, resulting from the construction, operation, and maintenance of flood control facilities that the City of North Las Vegas proposes to construct for the Range Wash – Hollywood Branch and Range Wash – East Tributary in Nellis AFB.	Present
Environmental Assessment for the Beddown of Tactical Air Support Squadron, Nellis AFB	Management	The USAF is proposing to stand up the Tactical Air Support Squadron at Nellis AFB, Nevada, using excess F-16 aircraft from Hill AFB, Utah. Implementation of the proposed action would improve and expand training opportunities for both aviators and in-demand Joint Terminal Attack Controllers and the Close Air Support environment.	Present and Future
EA for Nellis Reclaimed Waterline Project	Construction	This USAF EA assessed the potential environmental consequences associated with the construction of a pipeline to carry reclaimed water from a water reclamation facility operated by the City of North Las Vegas to the grounds of the Nellis AFB Golf Course, Nellis AFB, Clark County, Nevada.	Present
Advanced Gunfire EA WSMR	RDT&E	The WSMR Army Garrison's EA evaluates possible environmental effects associated with the proposed RDT&E activities and construction of a test facility in support of the DoD's hypervelocity projectile and electromagnetic railgun technologies on WSMR, New Mexico.	Present
SUA Optimization at Holloman AFB EIS	Airspace Utilization	The USAF EIS evaluates the potential environmental consequences associated with modifying existing or creating new SUA used by Holloman AFB, and relinquishing to the NAS SUA incompatible for today's USAF mission. Alternative 2 would modify the existing Cato/Smitty MOA/ATCAA and create a new Lobos MOA to the west of WSMR, New Mexico. Each alternative includes aircraft activity down to 500 feet AGL, supersonic activity at or above 30,000 feet MSL, and the use of defensive chaff and flares within certain parameters.	Present and Future
EA, Granite Target Site at WSMR, New Mexico: Permit for Incidental Disturbance Take of Golden Eagles	Management Plan	The USFWS prepared the EA to evaluate the effects of issuing a one-year permit for take of golden eagles (*Aquila chrysaetos*) that is incidental to otherwise lawful activities associated with the operation of the Granite Target Site (target site) at WSMR, New Mexico.	Present and Future

Table 4.1-1. Summary of Past, Present, and Future Military and Non-Military Actions with Potential to Interact with Proposed Action			
Action	**Action Type**	**Brief Description**	**Status and Schedule**
Draft Commercial Crew Transportation System EA For the Boeing Starliner Launch from Cape Canaveral Air Force Station and Landing and Recovery at the U.S. Army WSMR	Management Plan	The NASA proposed action is to allow the NASA Commercial Crew Transportation System initiative to launch the Boeing CST-100 Starliner spacecraft from Cape Canaveral Air Force Station and to perform landing and recovery operations for two WSMR, Nevada, sites for two test missions, followed by subsequent missions up to two times per year.	Present and Future
MSS-TB at, San Clemente Island, California, Programmatic EA/Overseas EA	Construction	The purpose of the Navy's Proposed Action at San Clemente Island is to provide infrastructure to support the current and future testing of new passive acoustic surveillance technologies and unmanned systems. The Proposed Action consists of the installation and operation of the MSS-TB in two phases: Phase I, consisting of the installation of a submarine cable system; and Phase II, consisting of the construction and operation of an upland shore processing facility at NALF San Clemente Island. The Proposed Action also includes MSS-TB support ship transit, pre-deployment equipment calibration, and berthing at Naval Base Ventura County Port Hueneme, California (under Phase I).	Present and Future
Final EA and FONSI for the Relocation of the Aerial Target Launch Site and NALF San Clemente Island	Construction	The purpose of the Navy's Proposed Action is to support Fleet readiness requirements by providing continued Navy missile exercise training capabilities within the SOCAL Range Complex. The Proposed Action consists of relocating the existing aerial target launch site from the Red Label Area at NALF San Clemente Island, including: construction of two concrete pads; creation and maintenance of a fuel break; improvements to an existing road; installation of a vehicle gate and warning signs; and future repairs and upgrades.	Present
HSTT EIS/OEIS	Training	The Navy's EIS/OEIS assess the potential environmental impacts associated with two categories of military readiness activities: training and testing. The Study Area is made up of air and sea space off Southern California, around the Hawaiian Islands, and the transit corridor connecting them.	Present
Establishment of a Temporary MOA at Playas, New Mexico	Airspace	The USMC proposed action to provide an integrated, properly configured, realistic military training airspace with adequate dimension and size to support combat search and rescue training for U.S. and allied air-combat aircrews, para-rescue teams, survival specialists, intelligence personnel, air battle managers and Joint Personnel Recovery Center Personnel. The Playas Temporary MOA is located over the New Mexico Training and Research Center, Playas, New Mexico.	Present

Table 4.1-1. Summary of Past, Present, and Future Military and Non-Military Actions with Potential to Interact with Proposed Action			
Action	**Action Type**	**Brief Description**	**Status and Schedule**
EA for Training Programs at the Playas Training Center, New Mexico	Training	Energetic Materials Research and Testing Center, New Mexico Tech and the Department of Homeland Security are proposing to utilize the facilities resident at the Playas Training Center in Playas, New Mexico, to conduct training and research related to emergency response and homeland security.	Present
Non-Military (Federal) Actions			
Interstate 11 Corridor Tier 1 EIS, Nogales to Wickenburg	Management Plan	The Arizona Department of Transportation (ADOT) and Federal Highway Administration Draft Tier 1 EIS evaluates alternatives for the Interstate 11 (I-11) Corridor in Santa Cruz, Pima, Pinal, Maricopa, and Yavapai counties, Arizona.	Present and Future
Border Wall	Construction	U.S. Customs and Border Protection construction of a border wall along the Arizona-Mexico border.	Future
Arizona National Scenic Trail Comprehensive Plan	Management	The Comprehensive Plan, developed by the USFS, will develop administrative and management goals, objectives and practices for the Arizona National Scenic Trail and management corridor, which stretches 800 miles across Arizona from Mexico to the Utah border.	Present
Rancho Grande Water Association Water System Addition	Construction	The Gila National Forest proposed to add a second buried water pipeline from private property to an existing freshwater storage tank. The pipeline is approximately 615 linear feet in length.	Past
South Fork Negrito Campground Relocation	Construction	The Gila National Forest proposes to decommission flood damaged South Fork Negrito Camp Ground located near Reserve, New Mexico, and relocate it outside of an existing floodplain.	Future
Rucker Road Low Water Crossing Replacement	Construction	The Coronado National Forest proposes to demolish existing low water crossing on FSR 74E at Rucker Canyon Creek and replace with a structure that is on grade with the stream, allowing a natural flow regime within the creek and creating connectivity between the two sides of the crossing.	Present and Future
Bighorn Sheep Population Management Project	Management	The Tonto National Forest requests to land helicopters in five wilderness areas on the forest to survey and monitor bighorn sheep populations and respond promptly to indications that a disease event is threatening bighorn sheep herd viability.	Present and Future
Non-Military (Private Actions)			
Southline Transmission Project	Construction	New electric transmission line to be built in two sections by Southline Transmission, L.L.C. The New Build Section is construction of approximately 240 miles of new 345-kilovolt double-circuit lines in New Mexico and Arizona. The Upgrade Section would convert approximately 120 miles of existing single-circuit 115-kilovolt transmission lines, currently owned by the Western Area Power Administration, to double-circuit 230-kilovolt lines between the existing Apache Substation and the existing Saguaro Substation northwest of Tucson, Arizona.	Present

Table 4.1-1. Summary of Past, Present, and Future Military and Non-Military Actions with Potential to Interact with Proposed Action			
Action	**Action Type**	**Brief Description**	**Status and Schedule**
Pinal Air Park	Construction	Private organization is looking to improve the Pinal Air Park in Pinal County, Arizona, and its capabilities. Potentially investing in runway repairs/mods, construction of support facilities, and infrastructure.	Future
SunZia Southwest Transmission Project	Construction	SunZia Transmission, LLC, proposes the SunZia Project, which consists of two bi-directional extra-high voltage electric transmission lines and substations that will transport energy from Arizona and New Mexico to customers and markets across the Desert Southwest.	Present and Future
State and Local			
Sheeps Crossing Flagstaff Urban Trail System	Improvement	City of Flagstaff is proposing to obtain a permit to construct a portion of the Flagstaff Urban Trail System 10-foot wide aggregate trail with 2-foot native shoulders to complete a section of the trail system. The location is within Coconino National Forest, from JW Powell to a culvert that crosses under I-17 toward Fort Tuthill outside of Flagstaff. This project would also involve drainage work on Highway Stock tank.	Future
TIA Part 150 Program Update	Noise Update	In 2012, the Tucson Airport Authority initiated a Part 150 Noise Program Update. On 9 September 2013, the FAA approved the Noise Compatibility Program for Tucson International Airport.	Present
TIA/162 ANG	Construction	The Tucson Airport Authority is proposing construction of a new parallel runway at Tucson International Airport.	Future
Tucson Downtown Links Project	Construction	The Tucson Department of Transportation improvement project, Downtown Links, is now on the third and final phase of this project and will take drivers from Barraza-Aviation Parkway to Interstate 10 on a new four-lane road that bypasses the frequently congested downtown area in Tucson, Arizona.	Present and Future
Sahuarita Road Phase II	Construction	The Town of Sahuarita completed improvements to Sahuarita Road, including bicycle lanes, concrete curbs, sidewalks, drainage improvements, riverbed, and landscaping.	Past
Patagonia Lake State Park Cabins	Construction	Arizona State Parks added four cabins at the southeast end of Patagonia Lake State Park.	Past
Terminal 3 Modernization - Phoenix Sky Harbor IAP	Construction	The City of Phoenix, Arizona, is modernizing the Phoenix Sky Harbor IAP. The Terminal 3 Modernization will include a consolidated security checkpoint, additional ticket counters, additional baggage processing capacity and claim carousels, new and expanded food concessions and retail, additional gates as needed, expanded curb for drop-off and pickup.	Present
Eighth Concourse at Terminal 4 - Phoenix Sky Harbor IAP	Construction	The City of Phoenix, Arizona, is modifying the Phoenix Sky Harbor IAP. The City is adding a new eight-gate concourse to the southwest corner of Terminal 4 to be occupied by Southwest Airlines.	Present

Table 4.1-1. Summary of Past, Present, and Future Military and Non-Military Actions with Potential to Interact with Proposed Action			
Action	**Action Type**	**Brief Description**	**Status and Schedule**
Deep Well Ranch Master Plan	Management Plan	Deep Well Ranch property includes approximately 1,800 acres of land generally located at the northwest corner of the Highways 89 and 89A interchange, near Prescott, Arizona. This Master Plan, developed by Deep Well Ranch, establishes an overall vision for the property and sets forth a logical planning process that identifies the parameters for the various phases of development. Section 3.11.3(A) of the City of Prescott's Land Development Code requires the concurrent approval of a site-specific Master Plan with the approval of a rezoning of property to the Specially Planned Community District.	Present
Deep Well Ranch Annexations	Management	A City of Prescott is initiating the annexation of two large areas of approximately 1,304 acres and 321 acres, respectively, located west of the Prescott Municipal Airport and north of Pioneer Parkway in Prescott, Arizona.	Present and Future
Prescott Regional Airport New Terminal Project	Construction	This City of Prescott project, at the City of Prescott Airport, generally consists of design for a new 18,000 SF Terminal Building, New Terminal Apron Site, New Access Roadway System Site (including parking at the north end), Existing T-Shade/Hangar area, and the access Taxilanes to those Shades/Hangars, Existing Parking Site (which will require improvements) and New Taxilane Access Site to Existing Hangars.	Present and Future
Prescott Municipal Airport Master Plan	Management Plan	This City of Prescott developed an airport master plan which provides a guidebook for future development of the Prescott Municipal Airport.	Present and Future
Bellmont Area Development Plan	Development Plan	The Bellemont Area Plan (Area Plan) is an amendment to the Coconino County, Arizona, Comprehensive Plan, and provides specific policy guidance for future development within this unincorporated community. Bellemont has experienced significant growth since the original Area Plan was adopted in 1985, and this Area Plan is a substantial update to and supersedes that plan.	Present
State Route 89 to Deep Well Range Road Widening Project	Construction	ADOT, in conjunction with the Federal Highway Administration, is planning to widen the current two-lane roadway, State Route 89 in Prescott, Yavapai County, to a four-lane divided highway with a raised center median.	Future
Sonoran Corridor Tier 1 EIS	Management Plan	ADOT and Federal Highway Administration's Tier 1 EIS Sonoran Corridor Selection Report evaluates a multimodal high -capacity facility that would connect Interstate 10 and Interstate 19 within the State of Arizona. The study covers an area bounded by Interstate 10 and Interstate19 and the southern boundary of the Town of Sahuarita.	Present and Future
Grand Canyon National Park Airport Master Plan Study	Management Plan	ADOT's Master Plan for Grand Canyon National Park Airport located within the jurisdictional boundaries of the Town of Tusayan in Coconino County, Arizona, has been undertaken to provide systematic guidelines for the airport's overall development, maintenance, and operation for the next 20 years.	Present and Future

Table 4.1-1. Summary of Past, Present, and Future Military and Non-Military Actions with Potential to Interact with Proposed Action

Action	Action Type	Brief Description	Status and Schedule
North-South Corridor Study Tier 1 Draft EIS	Management Plan	ADOT and Federal Highway Administration are considering the construction and operation of a north-to-south transportation corridor in Pinal County, Arizona. If an action alternative is selected and constructed, the facility would improve connectivity and accessibility and introduce additional roadway capacity to support projected population and employment growth in Pinal County and across the larger region.	Present and Future

ADOT – Arizona Department of Transportation
AFI – Air Force Instruction
AFPD – Air Force Policy Directive
AFRC – Air Force Reserve Command
AGL – above ground level
AMARG – Aerospace Maintenance and Regeneration Group
ANGB – Air National Guard Base
ATCAA – Air Traffic Control Assigned Airspace
BAI – Backup Aircraft Inventory
BMGR – Barry M. Goldwater Range
DoD – U.S. Department of Defense
DZ – Drop Zone
EA – Environmental Assessment
EIS – Environmental Impact Statement
FAA – Federal Aviation Administration
FONSI – Finding of No Significant Impact
LEIS – Legislative Environmental Impact Statement
LZ – Landing Zone
MILCON – Military Construction
MOA – Military Operations Area
MSL – mean sea level
MSS-TB – Maritime Surveillance System Test Bed
NALF – Naval Auxiliary Landing Field
NAS – National Airspace System
NASA – National Aeronautics and Space Administration
NOTAM – Notice to Airmen
NTTR – Nevada Test and Training Range
RDT&E – Research, Development, Test & Evaluation
SOCAL – Southern California
SPS – solar power system
SUA – Special Use Airspace
TIA – Tucson International Airport
USAF – U.S. Air Force
USFWS – U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
USMC – U. S. Marine Corps
WSMR – White Sands Missile Range

Sources: Arizona State Parks 2019a; ADOT n.d., 2018a, 2018b, 2019a, 2019b; AFRC 2019; ASLD 2019e; Borderland Construction 2014; City of Flagstaff 2019; City of Prescott 2018a, 2018b; Coconino County 2019a; ESPIRITU Loci Incorporated 2017; FAA 2019b; U.S. Marine Corps Special Forces Operations Command (MARSOC) 2018; MCB Camp Pendleton 2018; NASA 2018; Navy 2018a, 2018b, 2018c; New Mexico Tech and U.S. Department of Homeland Security 2006; personal communication with 355 CES/CEIE 2019; Phoenix Sky Harbor IAP 2019; Southline Transmission, L.L.C. n.d.; Tucson Airport Authority 2019; Tucson Department of Transportation 2019; U.S. Army Environmental Command 2014; U.S. Army Garrison White Sands 2018; USAF 2009, 2015d, 2017e, 2017f, 2017g, 2017h, 2018c, 2018e, 2018g, 2018h, 2018i, 2018j; USFS 2017a, 2018a, 2019j, 2019k, 2019m; USFWS 2017; USMC and Navy 2019.

4.1.2 Airspace

Ongoing and reasonably foreseeable future actions within the region that could intersect with implementation of the Proposed Action are listed in Table 4.1-1. These cumulative actions would have a long-term, less than significant impact to airspace management. As discussed in Section 3.1 the three scale categories that constitute the preferred alternative have a range of anticipated flying days and total sorties based on airspace and aircraft availability. This section of the EA also describes how the total number of sorties required for proposed PR training events are not entirely additive to the current military flying in the region, which helps mitigate the overall impacts to airspace management. Cumulative impacts would be realized primarily on DoD property, SUA, and in the Class C airspace overlying Davis-Monthan AFB and TIA. Limited and inconsequential impacts could be created in airspace overlying USFS or other federal land, other land (municipal, city, county, state, or tribal), and private property.

Davis-Monthan AFB is a reasonable alternative being analyzed for the AFRC F-35A Operational Beddown EIS. Naval Air Station Fort Worth Joint Reserve Base, Texas, is the preferred alternative for this basing action. If Davis-Monthan AFB is selected in a ROD, these F-35A aircraft and their training requirements would be entirely additive to the military flying in the region. These additional aircraft would schedule airspace that currently supports existing F-35A and F-16 training.

The growth of F-35A training at Luke AFB in Phoenix, Arizona, is necessitating the relocation of Taiwan Air Force (TAF) F-16 training to another location. TIA is an alternative for this basing action. If the TAF were to fly their sorties from TIA, they would use most of the same airspace they use today, the exception being an increase in departures and arrivals in airspace overlying Tucson and Davis-Monthan AFB.

Pinal Air Park is a proposed PR training site on county land owned by Pinal County. There are proposed airfield and infrastructure improvements at the airfield that are intended to support an increase in civil flight operations. This increase in civil air traffic coupled with the airfield's use as a PR training site would result in an overall cumulative impact to airspace management at this airfield and in the adjacent airspace.

In summary, considering all of the proposed and foreseeable actions within the region, the greatest impacts would be associated with the AFRC F-35A beddown. This action would increase scheduling pressure within the BMGR which could require non-F-35A range users to schedule training elsewhere. Planning for PR training, particularly Large Force training, relies heavily on access to BMGR. Scheduling requests for BMGR access would also gradually increase as F-35A aircraft continue to be delivered to Luke AFB which is scheduled to receive 144 total aircraft based on a 2013 ROD. This would be a less than significant long-term impact because potential adverse effects would be minimized and managed through existing scheduling channels and through mission prioritization.

4.1.3 Air Quality

The present and future projects with the potential to contribute to a cumulative impact to air quality as a result of aircraft beddown or training improvement on or off base are identified in Table 4.1-1. Anticipated impacts to air quality from the Proposed Action, although considered less than significant, would have an adverse cumulative impact when combined with the past, present, and reasonably foreseeable actions on or off Davis-Monthan AFB.

However, the PR training activities, particularly those similar to Medium and Small Force training, have been routinely conducted in the region initiated at Davis-Monthan AFB and other airfields to a lesser extent. For Large Force training, the aircraft training would occur within the Playas Temporary MOA or BMGR where no sensitive receptors are present and impacted. Therefore, given the limited increase in the proposed PR training activities around airfields or training sites, the cumulative air quality impact in terms of aircraft or vehicle emissions within the affected counties or states would be minor. The degree of additive impact resulting from the Proposed Action is considered minor and would not appreciably impact the trend in the air quality around affected airfields and proposed PR training sites over time. Therefore, incremental effects from implementation of the Proposed Action, when combined with other actions as shown in Table 4-1, would result in a less than significant cumulative impact to air quality.

4.1.4 Biological Resources

Cumulative effects result from the incremental effect of the Proposed Action when added to other past, present and reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of the agency that undertakes such actions. Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time. Because the potential adverse impacts of the Proposed Action would be localized and result in less than significant effects, the only project that has potential to contribute to an incremental effect along with the Proposed Action is the Red Flag-Rescue (Angel Thunder) project. The remaining cumulative actions listed above that involve some type of construction/expansion activity would undergo review by the applicable lead agency for compliance with regulatory requirements/permits, identification of minimization measures, and NPDES permits for construction activities and project operations, minimizing potential impacts to biological resources.

The Red Flag-Rescue (Angel Thunder) project would occur for brief periods (21 days) biannually at some of the same rural training sites proposed under the Proposed Action. Short-term, negligible to minor, adverse cumulative impacts on biological resources at these rural training sites would be expected. Trampling of vegetation by personnel could occur as a result of the Proposed Action and the Red Flag-Rescue project; however, because many of the proposed PR training sites were previously disturbed, significant impacts are not anticipated. Because both the Proposed Action and this future project are short-term in nature and sporadic over time, these PR training sites are expected to return to pre-activity conditions once training has concluded. Therefore, cumulative impacts would be short-term, negligible to minor. If future training events at a proposed PR training site take place, a short-term increase in cumulative impacts related to nesting birds and special-status species could occur. At locations where special-status species could occur, it is recommended to avoid use of these proposed PR training sites during spring training events, as detailed in Section 3.3.3 of this EA, to avoid disturbances to special-status species during their reproductive periods.

Similar impacts, however slightly less, as described for rural sites above would be expected for other non-rural proposed PR training sites. Impacts at the non-rural proposed PR training sites would be less because due to their non-rural, developed nature, they support a reduced number of biological resources and less suitable habitat for many plant and wildlife species, including special-status species. No significant disturbances are anticipated at these non-rural sites from PR training activities under the Proposed Action and the Red Flag-Rescue project. Therefore, incremental effects from implementation of the Proposed Action, when combined with other actions, would result in less than significant cumulative impacts to biological resources.

4.1.5 Cultural Resources

Cumulative impacts on cultural resources would consist of the effects of the PR training program in combination with other projects, actions, and processes that would result in potential impacts on cultural, archaeological, historic, and Native American cultural sites. Projects listed in Table 4.1-1 that are ground-disturbing or that alter, repair, or improve historic buildings, structures, or objects have the potential for cumulative effects. The effects of several of the projects in Table 4.1-1 cannot be quantified because the projects have not been sufficiently defined or designed, cultural resource surveys have not yet been conducted, changes may be probable or in process, or assessment of effects could change during State or Federal Section 106 review. Implementation

of the Proposed Action could also potentially contribute to cumulative impacts to cultural resources as a result of ongoing effects from training activities.

Similar to the PR training program, the cumulative actions would also be subject to all cultural federal, state and local regulations—as appropriate—mandating the consideration of cultural resources during project planning. Impacts would be minimized through avoidance or data recovery. Therefore, the incremental effects from implementation of the Proposed Action, when combined with other actions, would result in a less than significant cumulative impact to cultural resources.

4.1.6 Land Use and Aesthetics

The Proposed Action, in conjunction with the cumulative actions listed in Table 4.1-1, would result in a minimal cumulative impact related to land use and aesthetics. The proposed PR training activities would be located on sites that have been previously disturbed or are currently or were previously used for activities similar to those defined under the Proposed Action. While some of the proposed PR training activities would be within 0.5 mile of recreational uses/areas, these activities would not restrict the ability of individuals to use or access recreational areas. The proposed PR training activities would also not result in any physical disturbance of recreational areas. In addition, the proponent would obtain the necessary Special Use permits from USFS and NPS, obtain the necessary right-of-entry and Special Use permits required from municipal, city, county, and state controlling agencies, as well as comply with the respective jurisdictions' land use plans, policies, and regulations in which the proposed PR training sites are located within; the proponent would also comply with the terms and agreements prepared between the USAF and the property land owners. No PR training activity would occur unless the appropriate permits, terms, and agreements are obtained. Thus, the Proposed Action would be consistent and comply with existing federal, state, regional, or local land use plans or policies, and would be compatible with adjacent land uses. Regarding designated visual resources, as discussed in Section 3.5 the Proposed Action does not include vegetation removal, grading, demolition, building construction, or renovation activities; thus, the Proposed Action would not alter the visual landscape within the proposed PR training sites. Given this, incremental effects from implementation of the Proposed Action, when combined with other actions, would result in a less than significant cumulative impact related to land use and aesthetics.

4.1.7 Hazardous Materials and Hazardous Waste Management

The Proposed Action, in conjunction with the cumulative actions listed in Table 4.1-1, would result in a minimal cumulative impact related to hazardous materials and hazardous waste management. As discussed in Section 3.6.3, during implementation of the Proposed Action, no hazardous materials or waste would be stored or used at the proposed PR training sites. Furthermore, the Proposed Action would not result in an increase in hazardous materials or waste in quantities beyond the capability of current management procedures. While the Proposed Action could cause minor quantities of fuel or oils to be released to the environment during a vehicle or aircraft breakdown or refueling, any spills or leaks would be handled in compliance with Davis-Monthan AFB's SPCCP, Pollution Prevention Plan, and HWMP, the respective military installation's regulations, policies, programs, and procedures, as well as all federal, state, and local regulations. In addition, refueling of event aircraft and vehicles would occur at established refueling locations (e.g., gasoline stations and airports), which would have adequate spill containment materials for accidental release during fueling. Also, while hazardous

materials sites with open cases and active hazardous waste generators (RCRA) sites are within 0.5 mile of the proposed PR training sites, the proposed PR training activities would not occur on any of these sites. Furthermore, the contaminants at these sites are site-specific (i.e., within a contained area of soil or groundwater, or stored within sealed containers); thus, despite their proximity to the proposed PR training sites, personnel would not be exposed to hazardous materials or wastes from these sites. Additionally, for the cumulative actions listed above that would occur on DoD property, they would be required to comply with DoD's and the respective military department's hazardous materials and hazardous waste management policies, programs, and regulations. The cumulative actions occurring in other land and private property would also be required to comply with all federal, state, and local hazardous materials and hazardous waste management regulations. Therefore, incremental effects from implementation of the Proposed Action, when combined with other actions, would result in a less than significant cumulative impact related to hazardous materials and hazardous waste management.

4.1.8 Noise

The present and future projects with the potential to contribute to a cumulative impact to noise as a result of aircraft beddown or training improvement on or off base are identified in Table 4.1-1. Anticipated impacts to noise from the Proposed Action, although considered less than significant, would have an incremental cumulative impact when combined with the past, present, and reasonably foreseeable actions on or off Davis-Monthan AFB.

All the cumulative actions, short or long term, would generate some level of noise. The actions would be distributed across four states and both existing and different sensitive receptors with potential to be impacted by the actions. There would be some overlapping actions geographically particularly around the airfields, such as F-35A beddown if Davis-Monthan AFB is selected. However, given the small percent increase in the proposed PR training activities as compared to the overall flight operations around each airfield, the cumulative noise impacts from the Proposed Action would be minor. At off-base PR training sites, the past, present, and future actions would essentially occur in different geographic space or locations particularly relevant to concerned low altitude flights around HLZs where some sensitive receptors are in close proximity. Thus, the degree of an incremental noise impact resulting from the Proposed Action is considered minor and would not appreciably impact the DNL levels on affected airfields and proposed PR training sites over time. Therefore, incremental effects from implementation of the Proposed Action, when combined with other actions, would result in a less than significant cumulative impact related to noise.

4.1.9 Safety

The Proposed Action, in conjunction with the cumulative actions listed in Table 4.1-1, would have the potential to result in an incremental increase in safety risks to USAF personnel and the general public where proposed PR training activities would occur in the same areas as these actions, such as actions implemented under the Davis-Monthan AFB Installation Development Plan. These PR training activities would be conducted by different units at different sites; however, each of these units have their own safety measures in place. Also, operators would follow specific safety guidance for each PR training site/PR training activity as with other standard operating procedures, which would minimize safety risks resulting from implementation of the Proposed Action. In addition, the Proposed Action would minimize increased safety risks with implementation of AFIs 91-301, 91-202, 91-203 and, 13-217 (USAF

1996, 2014a, 2018b, 2018e) and compliance with all rules and regulations provided in any required Special Use permits along with compliance with applicable federal, state, and local safety regulations. Also, for the cumulative actions listed above that would occur on DoD property, they would be required to comply with DoD's and the respective military department's health and safety policies, programs, and regulations and land use controls. Cumulative actions on other land and private property would also comply with all federal, state, and local health and safety regulations. Therefore, incremental effects from implementation of the Proposed Action, when combined with other actions, would result in a less than significant cumulative impact related to safety.

4.1.10 Socioeconomics

Many of the cumulative actions listed in Table 4.1-1 would occur at military facilities or on other DoD property where no public recreation use is assumed. Any development associated with the non-DOD cumulative actions, such as the Deep Well Ranch Master Plan or the Bellmont Area Development Plan would be subject to any impact development fees imposed by the local jurisdictions to pay for the cost of providing public services to new development. Arizona State Parks recently added four cabins at the southeast end of Patagonia Lake, which is identified as a training site in this EA. However, the training activities would occur at the opposite end of the lake from the cabins, and potential impacts to recreation are anticipated to be minor. Other cumulative actions occur along transit corridors, at existing airports, or along utility lines and would not impact fee-based recreation. Further, while the number of employees may increase at Davis-Monthan AFB due to some cumulative actions, this increase would not be expected to result in a substantial increase in recreation use or fee revenue at any recreation site as discussed in Section 3.9.3. Thus, implementation of the cumulative actions would not be expected to result in changes in recreation use that would result in an unanticipated significant loss of fees at fee-based recreation sites or an unanticipated significant loss of income from income-generating recreation uses. Therefore, incremental effects from implementation of the Proposed Action, when combined with other actions, would result in a less than significant cumulative impact related to socioeconomics.

4.1.11 Water Resources

Potential cumulative effects of the Proposed Action would occur from combined training activities from other actions. However, the proposed PR training activities would be located on proposed PR training sites that have been previously disturbed or are currently or were previously used for activities similar to those defined under the Proposed Action. While some of the proposed PR training activities would be within or near waterbodies that are impaired, proposed PR training activities would be temporary in nature and are not expected to contribute pollutants that would adversely affect the water quality indicators. While the Proposed Action has the potential to release fuel from watercrafts to surface waters, this cumulative impact would be minimized to a negligible level by complying with standard operating procedures for watercraft maintenance and spill prevention. In addition, refueling of watercrafts would be conducted at facilities designed for such activities and in strict accordance with USAF standard operating procedures. Furthermore, most of the cumulative actions listed above involve some type of construction activity that must undergo review by the applicable lead agency for compliance with NPDES permits for construction activities and project operations, as well as compliance with local urban runoff ordinances. Therefore, incremental effects from

implementation of the Proposed Action, when combined with other actions, would result in a less than significant cumulative impact related to water resources.

4.2 IRREVERSIBLE AND IRRETRIEVABLE COMMITMENT OF RESOURCES

NEPA CEQ regulations require environmental analyses to identify "…any irreversible and irretrievable commitments of resources which would be involved in the Proposed Action should it be implemented" (40 CFR 1502.16). Primary irreversible effects result from permanent use of nonrenewable resources (e.g., minerals or energy). Irretrievable resource commitments involve the loss in value of an affected resource that cannot be restored as a result of the action (e.g., disturbance of a cultural site) or consumption of renewable resources that are not permanently lost (e.g., old growth forests). Secondary impacts could result from environmental accidents, such as explosive fires. Natural resources include minerals, energy, land, water, forestry, and biota. Nonrenewable resources are those resources that cannot be replenished by natural means, including oil, natural gas, and iron ore. Renewable natural resources are those resources that can be replenished by natural means, including water, lumber, and soil.

No irretrievable commitment of natural or cultural resources would be expected as a result of the implementation of the Proposed Action. The proposed PR training activities would involve consuming nonrenewable resources such as gasoline used in vehicles and jet fuel used in aircraft. However, these activities would not be expected to significantly reduce the availability of minerals or petroleum resources. Use of vehicles during proposed PR training activities would consume fuel, oil, and lubricants. The amount of these materials used would increase; however, this additional use is not expected to significantly affect the availability of the resources.

Secondary impacts on natural resources could occur in the unlikely event of an accidental fire, such as one caused by an aircraft mishap. However, while any fire can affect agricultural resources, wildlife, and habitat, the increased risk of fire hazard due to operations under the Proposed Action would be negligible. For all activities designated as fire hazards, the USAF is required to coordinate training at approved locations with available response vehicles to comply with appropriate Crash Recovery Program instructions.

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Appendix A

Specific Training Sites/Site-Specific Map Book

[*NOTE: Proposed PR Training Sites Babbitt Ranch 2, HLZ 7, HLZ 8, Jacks Canyon, Payson-Rimside, and Sage were removed from consideration for the Davis-Monthan AFB PR Training Program as this Draft EA was being published.]*

Appendix A - Proposed Personnel Recovery Training Sites					
Name	**Location**	**Controlling Agency**	**Training Activity** ***(Key below)***	**MOAs and Other Airspace in Vicinity of Training Area**	**Map Book Index #**
PR Training Sites on Department of Defense Property					
Aux 6	Barry M. Goldwater Range (BMGR) (Arizona)	Luke Air Force Base (AFB)	G2, G3, G7, G8 F1, F3, F4, F5, F6, F7, F8, F9	MOAs: near Sells 1, Sells Low Restricted Areas: near R-2301E, R-2304, R-2305 MTRs: VR-223, VR-267-269, VR-242-268, IR218	36
Aux 6 Circular	BMGR (Arizona)	Luke AFB	G2, G3, G7, G8 F1, F3, F4, F5, F6, F7, F8, F9	MOAs: near Sells 1, Sells Low Restricted Areas: near R-2301E, R-2304, R-2305 MTRs: VR-223, VR-267-269, VR-242-268, IR218	36
Aux 6 Rectangular	BMGR (Arizona)	Luke AFB	G2, G3, G7, G8 F1, F3, F4, F5, F6 F7, F8, F9	MOAs: near Sells 1, Sells Low Restricted Areas: near R-2301E, R-2304, R-2305 MTRs: VR-223, VR-267-269, VR-242-268, IR-218	36
Camp Navajo Army Base	Camp Navajo (Arizona)	Camp Navajo	G1, G2, G3, G4, G5, G6, G7, G8 F1, F3, F4, F5, F7, F9 W1, W2	MOAs: near Sunny Restricted Areas: near R-2302 MTRs: IR-112	9
Camp Pendleton Cartwright Water	Marine Corps Base (MCB) Camp Pendleton (California)	MCB Camp Pendleton	F4, F7, F9 W1, W2	MOAs: N/A Restricted Areas: near R-2503B/C, R-2503A/D, Warning Areas: W-291 MTRs: N/A	28
Camp Pendleton Helicopter Outlying Landing Field	MCB Camp Pendleton (California)	MCB Camp Pendleton	G1, G2, G3, G5, G6 F4, F7, F9	MOAs: N/A Restricted Areas: within R-2503B/C, near R-2503A/D Warning Areas: near W-291 MTRs: N/A	28
Camp Pendleton NFG	MCB Camp Pendleton (California)	MCB Camp Pendleton	G1, G2, G3, G5, G6 F4, F6, F7, F9	MOAs: N/A Restricted Areas: within R-2503A/D, near R-2503B/C Warning Areas: near W-291 MTRs: N/A	28
Camp Pendleton Off-Road Trail	MCB Camp Pendleton (California)	MCB Camp Pendleton	G1, G2, G3, G5, G6 F4, F7	MOAs: N/A Restricted Areas: within R-2503B/C, near R-2503A/D Warning Areas: near W-291 MTRs: N/A	28
Camp Pendleton Piedra de Lumbre (PDL)	MCB Camp Pendleton (California)	MCB Camp Pendleton	G1, G2, G3, G5, G6 F4, F7, F9	MOAs: N/A Restricted Areas: within R-2503B/C, near R-2503A/D Warning Areas: near W-291 MTRs: N/A	28
Camp Pendleton Red Beach	MCB Camp Pendleton (California)	MCB Camp Pendleton	G1, G2, G3, G5, G6 F4, F7 W1, W2	MOAs: N/A Restricted Areas: within R-2503A/D, near R-2503B/C MTRs: N/A	28
Davis-Monthan AFB	Davis-Monthan AFB (Arizona)	Davis-Monthan AFB	G1, G2, G3, G4, G5, G6, G7 F1, F3, F5, F6, F7, F8, F9	MOAs: near Outlaw, Jackal, Jackal Low, Sells 1, Sells Low, Ruby 1, Fuzzy, Tombstone C Restricted Areas: near R-2303A/B/C, R-2312 MTRs: VR-267-268-269, VR-259, VR-260, VR-263, VR-1233, VR-259	40
Davis-Monthan AFB Combat Arms Training and Maintenance	Davis-Monthan AFB (Arizona)	Davis-Monthan AFB	G7, G8	MOAs: near Outlaw, Jackal, Jackal Low, Sells 1, Sells Low, Ruby 1, Fuzzy, Tombstone C Restricted Areas: near R-2303A/B/C, R-2312 MTRs: VR-267-268-269, VR-259, VR-260, VR-263, VR-1233, VR-259	40
El Centro	El Centro (California)	Naval Air Facility El Centro	G1, G2, G3, G5, G6, G7 F1, F4, F5, F6, F7, F8, F9	MOAs: near Kane West, Kane East, Kane South, Abel Bravo, Abel East, Abel North Restricted Areas: near R-2512, R-2510A, R-2510A/B, R-2507S, R-2507E MTRs: VR-1266, IR-217	33

Appendix A - Proposed Personnel Recovery Training Sites					
Name	**Location**	**Controlling Agency**	**Training Activity *(Key below)***	**MOAs and Other Airspace in Vicinity of Training Area**	**Map Book Index #**
Florence Military Reservation	Florence (Arizona)	Arizona Army National Guard	G1, G2, G3, G5, G6, G7, G8 F1, F3, F4, F5, F6, F7, F9	MOAs: near Outlaw (excludes airspace within R-2310A, B, C; when active) Restricted Areas: near R-2310A, B, C MTRs: VR-267C, D	37
Florence Range Helicopter Landing Zone (HLZ)	Florence (Arizona)	Arizona Army National Guard	G1, G2, G3, G5, G7, G8 F1, F3, F4, F5, F7	MOAs: near Outlaw (excludes airspace within R-2310A, B, C; when active) Restricted Areas: within R-2310A, near R-2310A, B; R-2310S, A, C MTRs: VR-267C, D	37
Fort Tuthill	Flagstaff (Arizona)	Luke AFB	G1, G2, G3, G6	MOAs: near Sunny Restricted Areas: near R-2302 MTRs: IR-112	9
Gila Bend Air Force Auxiliary Base	Gila Bend (Arizona)	Luke AFB	G1, G2, G3 F1, F3, F4, F5, F6, F7, F8, F9	MOAs: near Sells 1, Sells Low Restricted Areas: near R-2301E, R-2304, R-2305 MTRs: VR-223, VR-267-269, VR-242-268, IR-218	36
Hubbard	Fort Huachuca (Arizona)	Fort Huachuca	G1, G2, G3 F1, F3, F4, F5, F6, F7, F8, F9	MOAs: near Tombstone A/B/C, Ruby 1, Fuzzy Restricted Areas: within R-2303A, B; near R-2312, R-2303C MTRs: VR-259, VR-260, VR-263	46
Hubbard (Tombstone)	Fort Huachuca (Arizona)	Fort Huachuca	G1, G2, G3 F1, F3, F4, F5, F6, F7, F8, F9	MOAs: near Tombstone A/B/C, Ruby 1, Fuzzy Restricted Areas: within R-2303A, B; near R-2312, R-2303C MTRs: VR-259, VR-260, VR-263	46
Humor	Fort Huachuca (Arizona)	Fort Huachuca	G1, G2, G3 F1, F3, F4, F5, F7, F9	MOAs: near Tombstone A, B, C; Ruby 1, Fuzzy Restricted Areas: within R-2303A, B; near R-2312, R-2303C MTRs: VR-259, VR-260, VR-263	46
L Tank	Camp Navajo (Arizona)	Camp Navajo	G1, G2, G3, G4, G5, G6, G7 F1, F3, F4, F5, F7, F9	MOAs: near Sunny Restricted Areas: R-2302 MTRs: IR-112	9
Leon (Beiringer Drop Zone [DZ])	San Diego (California)	Naval Air Station (NAS) North Island	F9 W1, W2	MOAs: N/A Restricted Areas: N/A Warning Areas: near W-291 MTRs: N/A	32
Libby Army Airfield	Fort Huachuca (Arizona)	Fort Huachuca	G1, G2, G3 F1, F3, F4, F5, F6, F7, F8, F9	MOAs: near Tombstone A/B/C, Ruby 1, Fuzzy Restricted Areas: within R-2303A, B; near R-2312, R-2303C MTRs: VR-259, VR-260, VR-263	46
March Air Reserve Base (ARB)	March ARB (California)	March ARB	G1, G2, G3 F6, F7, F8	MOAs: N/A Restricted Areas: N/A MTRs: N/A	18
Melrose Air Force Range	Clovis (New Mexico)	Cannon AFB	F1, F4	MOAs: near Taiban, Pecos North High, Pecos North Low, Pecos South Restricted Areas: within R-5104A, B; near R-5105 MTRs: VR-100, IR-107, VR-108, IR-109, IR-111, IR-113, VR-114, VR-125, VR-1107, VR-1195	26
Metz Tank	Camp Navajo (Arizona)	Camp Navajo	G1, G2, G3, G4, G5, G6, G7 F1, F3, F4, F5, F7, F9	MOAs: near Sunny Restricted Areas: near R-2302 MTRs: IR-112	9
NATO Hill (WPT 74)	BMGR East (Arizona)	Luke AFB	G2, G3, G6, G7, G8 F1, F3, F4, F5, F7, F10	MOAs: within Sells 1, near Sells Low Restricted Areas: within R-2304, near, R-2305 MTRs: VR-223-239-259	36
Navajo East	Camp Navajo (Arizona)	Camp Navajo	G1, G2, G3, G4, G5, G6, G7 F1, F3, F4, F5, F7, F9	MOAs: near Sunny Restricted Areas: near R-2302 MTRs: IR-112	9
Navajo Railroad	Camp Navajo (Arizona)	Camp Navajo	G1, G2, G3, G4, G6, G7 F1, F3, F4, F5, F7	MOAs: near Sunny Restricted Areas: near R-2302 MTRs: IR-112	9

Appendix A - Proposed Personnel Recovery Training Sites					
Name	**Location**	**Controlling Agency**	**Training Activity *(Key below)***	**MOAs and Other Airspace in Vicinity of Training Area**	**Map Book Index #**
Navajo West	Camp Navajo (Arizona)	Camp Navajo	G1, G2, G3, G4, G6, G7 F1, F3, F4, F5, F7, F9	MOAs: near Sunny Restricted Areas: near R-2302 MTRs: IR-112	9
Neill Flat	Camp Navajo (Arizona)	Camp Navajo	G1, G2, G3, G4, G6, G7 F1, F3, F4, F5, F7, F9	MOAs: near Sunny Restricted Areas: near R-2302 MTRs: IR-112	9
Nellis AFB	Nellis AFB (Nevada)	Nellis AFB	G2, G3 F1, F6, F7, F8	MOAs: near Desert Restricted Areas: near R-4806E, W; R-4808N, S; MTRs: IR-286, VR-222	3
OP Charlie	BMGR (Arizona)	Luke AFB	G2, G3, G6, G7, G8 F1, F3, F4, F5, F7, F10	MOAs: within Sells 1, near Sells Low Restricted Areas: within R-2304, near R-2305 MTRs: VR-223-239-259	36
Range 3 – HLZ 1	BMGR (Arizona)	Luke AFB	G2, G3, G6, G7, G8 F1, F3, F4, F5, F7, F10	MOAs: within Sells 1, near Sells Low Restricted Areas: within R-2305, near R-2301E, R-2304 MTRs: VR-223-239-259	36
Range 3 – HLZ 2	BMGR (Arizona)	Luke AFB	G2, G3, G6, G7, G8 F1, F3, F4, F5, F7, F10	MOAs: within Sells 1, near Sells Low Restricted Areas: within R-2305, near R-2301E, R-2304 MTRs: VR-223-239-259	36
Range 3 – HLZ 3	BMGR (Arizona)	Luke AFB	G2, G3, G6, G7, G8 F1, F3, F4, F5, F7, F10	MOAs: within Sells 1, near Sells Low Restricted Areas: within R-2305, near R-2301E, R-2304 MTRs: VR-223-239-259	36
Range 3 – HLZ 4	BMGR (Arizona)	Luke AFB	G2, G3, G6, G7, G8 F1, F3, F4, F5, F7, F10	MOAs: within Sells 1, near Sells Low Restricted Areas: within R-2305, near R-2301E, R-2304 MTRs: VR-223-239-259	36
Range 3 – HLZ 5	BMGR (Arizona)	Luke AFB	G2, G3, G6, G7, G8 F1, F3, F4, F5, F7, F10	MOAs: within Sells 1, near Sells Low Restricted Areas: within R-2305, near R-2301E, R-2304 MTRs: VR-223-239-259	36
Range 3 – HLZ 6	BMGR (Arizona)	Luke AFB	G2, G3, G6, G7, G8 F1, F3, F4, F5, F7, F10	MOAs: within Sells 1, near Sells Low Restricted Areas: within R-2305, near R-2301E, R-2304 MTRs: VR-223-239-259	36
Range 3 – Tower Helipad	BMGR (Arizona)	Luke AFB	G2, G3, G6, G7, G8 F1, F3, F4, F5, F7, F10	MOAs: within Sells 1, near Sells Low Restricted Areas: within R-2305, near R-2301E, R-2304 MTRs: VR-223-239-259	36
Rogers Lake (Logger Camp)	Camp Navajo (Arizona)	Camp Navajo	G1, G2, G3, G4, G5, G6, G7 F1, F3, F4, F5, F7, F9 W1, W2	MOAs: near Sunny Restricted Areas: near R-2302 MTRs: IR-112	9
Rogers Napier	Camp Navajo (Arizona)	Camp Navajo	G1, G2, G3, G4, G6, G7 F1, F3, F4, F5, F7	MOAs: near Sunny Restricted Areas: near R-2302 MTRs: IR-112	9
Rogers Wren	Camp Navajo (Arizona)	Camp Navajo	G1, G2, G3, G4, G5, G6, G7 F1, F3, F4, F5, F7	MOAs: near Sunny Restricted Areas: near R-2302 MTRs: IR-112	9
San Clemente Island Naval Auxiliary Landing Field	San Clemente Island (California)	Naval Base Coronado	G2, G3 F4, F6, F7, F8	MOAs: N/A Restricted Areas: N/A Warning Areas: within W-291, near W-292E, W-292W MTRs: N/A	27

Appendix A - Proposed Personnel Recovery Training Sites					
Name	**Location**	**Controlling Agency**	**Training Activity *(Key below)***	**MOAs and Other Airspace in Vicinity of Training Area**	**Map Book Index #**
San Clemente Island Surrounding Off-Shore Areas	San Clemente Island (California)	Naval Base Coronado	F4, F9 W1, W2	MOAs: N/A Restricted Areas: N/A Warning Areas: within W-291, near W-292E, W-292W MTRs: N/A	27
South Tactical Range	BMGR (Arizona)	Luke AFB	G2, G3, G6, G7, G8 F1, F3, F4, F5, F7, F10	MOAs: near Sells 1, Sells Low Restricted Areas: within R-2301E, near R-2301W, R-2305 MTRs: VR-231, VR-243, VR-244, VR-245	35
Target 333	BMGR (Arizona)	Luke AFB	G2, G3, G6, G7, G8 F1, F3, F4, F5, F7, F9, F10	MOAs: within Sells 1, near Sells Low Restricted Areas: within R-2304, near R-2305 MTRs: VR-223-239-259	36
Titan Missile Museum*	Pima County, Near Town of Sahuarita (Arizona)	USAF (leased to Pima County)	G6	MOAs: N/A Restricted Areas: near R-2303A, B; MTRs: N/A	43
Tombstone Circular	Fort Huachuca (Arizona)	Fort Huachuca	G2, G3, G6 F1, F3, F4, F5, F6, F7, F9, F10	MOAs: near Tombstone A/B/C, Ruby 1, Fuzzy Restricted Areas: within R-2303A, B; near R-2312, R-2303C MTRs: VR-259, VR-260, VR-263	46
Tombstone Rectangular	Fort Huachuca (Arizona)	Fort Huachuca	G2, G3, G6 F1, F3, F4, F5, F6, F7, F9, F10	MOAs: near Tombstone A/B/C, Ruby 1, Fuzzy Restricted Areas: within R-2303A, B; near R-2312, R-2303C MTRs: VR-259, VR-260, VR-263	46
White Sands Missile Range (WSMR) Otero Maneuver Area	Otero County (New Mexico)	White Sands Army Garrison	G1, G2, G3 F4	MOAs: near Beak A, Beak B, Beak C Restricted Areas: within R-5107B, R-5107F, near R-5107A,C,D,E,G,H,J,K; R-5111A-D, R-5119, R-5109A,B; R-5107G,F; R-5103A-C MTRs: VR-176	31
WSMR Sierra Maneuver Area	Sierra County (New Mexico)	White Sands Army Garrison	G1, G2, G3 F4	MOAs: near Beak A, Beak B, Beak C Restricted Areas: within R-5107B, R-5107F, near R-5107A,C,D,E,G,H,J,K; R-5111A-D, R-5119, R-5109A,B; R-5107G,F; R-5103A-C MTRs: VR-176	31
WSMR Small Arms Range	Socorro County (New Mexico)	White Sands Army Garrison	G8 F4	MOAs: near Beak A, Beak B, Beak C Restricted Areas: within R-5107B, R-5107F, near R-5107A,C,D,E,G,H,J,K; R-5111A-D, R-5119, R-5109A,B; R-5107G,F; R-5103A-C MTRs: VR-176	31
WSMR Stallion Army Airfield	Socorro County (New Mexico)	White Sands Army Garrison	F4, F8	MOAs: near Beak A, Beak B, Beak C Restricted Areas: within R-5107B, R-5107F, near R-5107A,C,D,E,G,H,J,K; R-5111A-D, R-5119, R-5109A,B; R-5107G,F; R-5103A-C MTRs: VR-176	31
WSMR Thurgood West Maneuver Area	Sierra County (New Mexico)	White Sands Army Garrison	G1, G2, G3 F4	MOAs: near Beak A, Beak B, Beak C Restricted Areas: within R-5107B, R-5107F, near R-5107A,C,D,E,G,H,J,K; R-5111A-D, R-5119, R-5109A,B; R-5107G,F; R-5103A-C MTRs: VR-176	31
PR Training Sites on U.S. Forest Service (USFS) or Other Federal Land					
Black Mesa - USFS Helitack Base	Apache-Sitgreaves National Forest (NF)	Apache-Sitgreaves NF	G1, G2, G3, G4, G6 F1, F3, F5, F7, F9	MOAs: near Sunny Restricted Areas: N/A MTRs: IR-112	15
Catron County Fairgrounds	Gila NF (New Mexico)	Gila NF	G1, G2, G6 F1, F3, F5, F7, F10	MOAs: within Reserve, near Morenci, Cato, Smitty, Jackal Restricted Areas: N/A MTRs: VR-176	25

Appendix A - Proposed Personnel Recovery Training Sites					
Name	**Location**	**Controlling Agency**	**Training Activity *(Key below)***	**MOAs and Other Airspace in Vicinity of Training Area**	**Map Book Index #**
Charouleau Gap*	Coronado NF (Arizona)	Coronado NF	G2, G3	MOAs: near Jackal, Jackal Low, Outlaw Restricted Areas: N/A MTRs: VR-259, VR-260, VR-263, VR-267- 268-269, VR-1233	38
Comanche	Coconino NF (Arizona)	Coconino NF	G1, G2, G3, G4, G6 F1, F3, F4, F5, F7	MOAs: near Sunny Restricted Areas: near R-2302 MTRs: IR-112	9, 13
Delamar Dry Lake	Lincoln County, Near Alamo (Nevada)	Bureau of Land Management (BLM)	F1, F8	MOAs: within Desert Restricted Areas: near R-4806E, W; R-4808N MTRs: VR-209, VR-1253	1
Devon	Coronado NF (Arizona)	Coronado NF	G1, G2, G3, G6 F1, F3, F4, F5, F7, F10	MOAs: within Ruby 1, Fuzzy; near Sells 1, Sells Low Restricted Areas: near R-2303A, B MTRs: VR-259, VR-260, VR-263	44
Elk	Coconino NF (Arizona)	Coconino NF	G1, G2, G3, G4, G6 F1, F3, F4, F5, F7	MOAs: near Sunny Restricted Areas: R-2302 MTRs: IR-112	9
Flagstaff Hotshot – USFS Helitack Base	Coconino NF (Arizona)	Coconino NF	G1, G2, G3, G4, G6 F1, F3, F4, F5, F7, F9	MOAs: near Sunny Restricted Areas: R-2302 MTRs: IR-112	9
Glenwood Ranger Station	Gila NF (New Mexico)	Gila NF	G1, G2, G3, G6 F1, F3, F5, F7, F9	MOAs: within Reserve; near Morenci, Cato, Smitty, Jackal, Jackel Low Restricted Areas: N/A MTRs: VR-176	30
Grapevine HLZ/DZ	Tonto NF (Arizona)	Tonto NF	G2, G3, G6 F1, F3, F5, F7, F9, F10	MOAs: near Outlaw, Jackal Restricted Areas: N/A MTRs: VR-239, VR-241, VR-244	21
Hannagan Meadow – USFS Helitack Base	Apache-Sitgreaves NF (Arizona)	Apache-Sitgreaves NF	G1, G2, G3, G4, G6 F1, F3, F5, F7, F9	MOAs: within Reserve, near Jackal, Jackal Low, Cato, Morenci, Smitty Restricted Areas: N/A MTRs: VR-176	24
Helibase Circular	Apache-Sitgreaves NF (Arizona)	Apache-Sitgreaves NF	G1, G2, G3, G4, G6 F1, F3, F5, F7, F9	MOAs: within Reserve, near Jackal, Jackal Low, Cato, Morenci, Smitty Restricted Areas: N/A MTRs: IR-112	24
Jacks Canyon	Coconino NF (Arizona)	Coconino NF	G1, G2, G3, G4, G6 F1, F3, F5, F7, F9	MOAs: near Sunny Restricted Areas: N/A MTRs: VR-176	15
Kinder HLZ/DZ	Cochise County (Arizona)	BLM	G6 F1, F3, F5, F7	MOAs: near Jackal, Jackal Low Restricted Areas: N/A MTRs: VR-259, VR-260, VR-263	41
KP Circular	Apache-Sitgreaves NF (Arizona)	Apache-Sitgreaves NF	G1, G2, G3, G4, G6 F1, F3, F5, F7, F9	MOAs: within Reserve, near Jackal, Jackal Low, Cato, Morenci, Smitty Restricted Areas: N/A MTRs: IR-112	24
KP Tank	Apache-Sitgreaves NF (Arizona)	Apache-Sitgreaves NF	G1, G2, G3, G4, G6 F1, F3, F5, F7, F9	MOAs: within Reserve, near Jackal, Jackal Low, Cato, Morenci, Smitty Restricted Areas: N/A MTRs: IR-112	24
Lees Ferry	Marble Canyon (Arizona)	National Park Service	G1, G2, G3, G4, G6 F7, F9	MOAs: N/A Restricted Areas: SFAR 50-2 MTRs: N/A	2
Longview – USFS Helitack Base	Coconino NF (Arizona)	Coconino NF	G1, G2, G3, G4, G6 F3, F7, F9	MOAs: N/A Restricted Areas: N/A MTRs: N/A	14

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Name	**Location**	**Controlling Agency**	**Training Activity *(Key below)***	**MOAs and Other Airspace in Vicinity of Training Area**	**Map Book Index #**
Mesa	Coronado NF (Arizona)	Coronado NF	G1, G2, G3, G6 F1, F3, F5, F7, F10	MOAs: near Jackal, Jackal Low Restricted Areas: N/A MTRs: VR-259, VR-260, VR-263, VR-267- 268- 269, VR-1233	41
Mogollon Rim (General Crook)	Coconino NF (Arizona)	Coconino NF	G1, G2, G3, G4, G6 F3, F7	MOAs: N/A Restricted Areas: N/A MTRs: N/A	14
Mohawk	Kaibab NF (Arizona)	Kaibab NF	G1, G2, G3, G4, G6 F1, F7	MOAs: near Sunny Restricted Areas: SFAR 50-2 MTRs: N/A	4
Mormon Lake – USFS Helitack Base	Coconino NF (Arizona)	Coconino NF	G1, G2, G3, G4, G6 F1, F3, F5, F7, F9	MOAs: near Sunny Restricted Areas: N/A MTRs: IR-112	9, 13
Mount Lemmon (Windy Point)	Coronado NF (Arizona)	Coronado NF	G1, G2, G3, G6 F1, F3, F5, F7	MOAs: near Jackal, Jackal Low, Outlaw Restricted Areas: N/A MTRs: VR-259, VR-260, VR-263, VR-267- 268-269, VR-1233	38, 40
Negrito Airstrip	Gila NF (New Mexico)	Gila NF	G1, G2, G3, G6 F1, F3, F5, F6, F7, F8, F9, F10	MOAs: within Reserve, near Morenci, Cato, Smitty, Jackal Restricted Areas: N/A MTRs: VR-176	25
Negrito Center	Gila NF (New Mexico)	Gila NF	G1, G2, G3, G6 F1, F3, F5, F7, F9, F10	MOAs: within Reserve, near Morenci, Cato, Smitty, Jackal Restricted Areas: N/A MTRs: VR-176	25
Negrito Helibase	Gila NF (New Mexico)	Gila NF	G1, G2, G3, G6 F1, F3, F5, F7, F10	MOAs: within Reserve, near Morenci, Cato, Smitty, Jackal Restricted Areas: N/A MTRs: VR-176	25
Negrito North	Gila NF (New Mexico)	Gila NF	G1, G2, G3, G6 F1, F3, F5, F7, F9, F10	MOAs: within Reserve, near Morenci, Cato, Smitty, Jackal Restricted Areas: N/A MTRs: VR-176	25
Negrito South	Gila NF (New Mexico)	Gila NF	G1, G2, G3, G6 F1, F3, F5, F7, F9, F10	MOAs: within Reserve, near Morenci, Cato, Smitty, Jackal Restricted Areas: N/A MTRs: VR-176	25
Overgaard – USFS Helitack Base	Apache-Sitgreaves NF (Arizona)	Apache-Sitgreaves NF	G1, G2, G3, G4, G6 F3, F5, F7, F9	MOAs: N/A Restricted Areas: N/A MTRs: IR-320	16
Payson-RimSide	Tonto NF (Arizona)	Tonto NF	G1, G2, G3, G4, G6 F3, F5, F7	MOAs: N/A Restricted Areas: N/A MTRs: N/A	14
Pittman Valley	Kaibab NF (Arizona)	Kaibab NF	G1, G2, G3, G4, G6 F1, F3, F4, F5, F7, F9	MOAs: near Sunny Restricted Areas: near R-2302 MTRs: N/A	8
Portal Cabin and Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) Bunkhouse*	Coronado NF (Arizona)	Coronado NF	G1, G2, G3, G4	MOAs: near Tombstone A/C Restricted Areas: N/A MTRs: N/A	47
Portal HLZ*	Coronado NF (Arizona)	Coronado NF	G2, G3, G6 F1, F3, F5, F7, F10	MOAs: near Tombstone A/C Restricted Areas: N/A MTRs: N/A	47
Rainy Mesa	Gila NF (New Mexico)	Gila NF	G1, G2, G3, G6 F1, F3, F5, F7, F9, F10	MOAs: within Reserve, near Morenci, Cato, Smitty, Jackal Restricted Areas: N/A MTRs: VR-176	25

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Name	**Location**	**Controlling Agency**	**Training Activity *(Key below)***	**MOAs and Other Airspace in Vicinity of Training Area**	**Map Book Index #**
Ranger	Coronado NF (Arizona)	Coronado NF	G1, G2, G3, G6 F1, F3, F4, F5, F7, F9 F10	MOAs: within Tombstone A/C, near Tombstone B Restricted Areas: N/A MTRs: VR-259, VR-263	47
Redington Pass*	Coronado NF (Arizona)	Coronado NF	G1, G2, G3, G4, G6, G7	MOAs: near Jackal, Jackal Low, Outlaw Restricted Areas: N/A MTRs: VR-259, VR-260, VR-263, VR-267- 268-269, VR-1233	38, 40
Reserve Airport	Gila NF (New Mexico)	Gila NF	G1, G2, G6 F1, F3, F5, F7, F8, F9, F10	MOAs: within Reserve, near Morenci, Cato, Smitty, Jackal Restricted Areas: N/A MTRs: VR-176	25
Reserve Ranger Station	Gila NF (New Mexico)	Gila NF	G1, G2, G6 F1, F3, F5, F7, F10	MOAs: within Reserve, near Morenci, Cato, Smitty, Jackal Restricted Areas: N/A MTRs: VR-176	25
Roosevelt Lake	Tonto NF (Arizona)	Tonto NF	G1, G2, G3, G4, G6 F1, F3, F5, F7, F9, F10 W1, W2	MOAs: near Outlaw Restricted Areas: N/A MTRs: VR-239, VR-241, VR-244	21
Rough Rider	Coconino NF (Arizona)	Coconino NF	G1, G2, G3, G4, G6 F1, F3, F5, F7	MOAs: near Sunny Restricted Areas: N/A MTRs: IR-112	13
Rucker HLZ*	Coronado NF (Arizona)	Coronado NF	G1, G2, G3, G5, G6 F1, F3, F4, F5, F7, F10	MOAs: within Tombstone A/C, near Tombstone b Restricted Areas: near R-2303C MTRs: VR-259, VR-263	47
Saddle Mountain East	Coronado NF (Arizona)	Coronado NF	G1, G2, G3, G6 F1, F3, F4, F5, F7, F9, F10	MOAs: near Ruby 1, Fuzzy, Tombstone A/B/C Restricted Areas: within R-2303A, B; near R-2303C, R-2312 MTRs: VR-259, VR-260, VR-263	45
Saddle Mountain South	Coronado NF (Arizona)	Coronado NF	G1, G2, G3, G6 F1, F3, F4, F5, F7, F9, F10	MOAs: near Ruby 1, Fuzzy, Tombstone A/B/C Restricted Areas: within R-2303B, near R-2303A,C; R-2312 MTRs: VR-259, VR-260, VR-263	45
Saddle Mountain West	Coronado NF (Arizona)	Coronado NF	G1, G2, G3, G6 F1, F3, F4, F5, F7, F9, F10	MOAs: near Ruby 1, Fuzzy, Tombstone A/B/C Restricted Areas: within R-2303A, B; near R-2303C, R-2312 MTRs: VR-259, VR-260, VR-263	45
Saguaro Lake Ranch	Tonto NF (Arizona)	Tonto NF	W1, W2	MOAs: near Outlaw Restricted Areas: N/A MTRs: VR-244	20
Spring Valley Cabin*	Kaibab NF (Arizona)	Kaibab NF	G1, G2, G3, G4 F1, F3, F4	MOAs: near Sunny Restricted Areas: near R-2302 MTRs: N/A	8
Tribeland	Kaibab NF (Arizona)	Kaibab NF	G1, G2, G3, G4, G6 F1, F7, F9	MOAs: near Sunny Restricted Areas: SFAR 50-2 MTRs: N/A	4
Verde River	Tonto NF (Arizona)	Tonto NF	W1, W2	MOAs: near Outlaw Restricted Areas: near R-2310A-C MTRs: VR-244	20
PR Training Sites on Other Land (Municipal, City, County, State, or Tribal)					
Bisbee Douglas International Airport (IAP) (Chang Noi DZ)	Cochise County, North of Douglas (Arizona)	Cochise County	G1, G2, G3, G6 F1, F3, F5, F6, F7, F8, F9	MOAs: within Tombstone C, near Tombstone A/B Restricted Areas: near R-2303A, B; R-2303C, R-2312 MTRs: VR-259, VR-263	47
Blackhills HLZ/DZ	Pima County (Arizona)	State of Arizona (State Trust land)	G6 F1, F3, F4, F5, F7	MOAs: near Ruby 1, Fuzzy, Sells 1, Sells Low Restricted Areas: near R-2303A, B MTRs: VR-259, VR-260, VR-263	42

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Black Mountain Reservoir*	Pima County, Northwest of Town of Sahuarita (Arizona)	Town of Sahuarita	W2	MOAs: near Ruby 1, Fuzzy Restricted Areas: near R-2303A, B MTRs: N/A	43
Brooke HLZ/DZ	Pinal County (Arizona)	State of Arizona (State Trust land)	G2, G3, G6 F1, F3, F5, F7, F10	MOAs: within Jackal, near Outlaw, Jackal Low Restricted Areas: N/A MTRs: N/A	38
Caldwell Meadows	Apache County (Arizona)	Arizona Game and Fish Department	G1, G2, G3, G4, G6 F1, F3, F5, F7, F9, F10	MOAs: within Reserve, near Jackal, Jackal Low, Cato, Morenci, Smitty Restricted Areas: N/A MTRs: VR-176	24
Caliente HLZ/DZ	Santa Cruz County (Arizona)	State of Arizona (State Trust land)	G6 F1, F3, F7	MOAs: near Ruby 1, Fuzzy Restricted Areas: near R-2303A, B MTRs: VR-260	43, 44
Cattle	Coconino County, Northeast of City of Flagstaff (Arizona)	City of Flagstaff	G1, G2, G3, G4, G6 F1, F3, F4, F5, F7, F9	MOAs: near Sunny Restricted Areas: near R-2302 MTRs: IR-112	9
City of Flagstaff*	Northern Arizona University (Arizona)	Arizona Board of Regents (Northern Arizona University)	G5 F1, F3	MOAs: near Sunny Restricted Areas: near R-2302 MTRs: IR-112	9
City of Winslow*	City of Winslow (Arizona)	City of Winslow	G5 F1, F3	MOAs: near Sunny Restricted Areas: N/A MTRs: IR-112	10
Colorado River	Bullhead City (Nevada)	Nevada Division of State Parks	W1, W2	MOAs: near Turtle Restricted Areas: N/A MTRs: IR-213, IR-213-217, VR-1265	6
Coolidge Airport	Pinal County, Southeast of City of Coolidge (Arizona)	City of Coolidge	G1, G3, G6 F1, F3, F4, F5, F7, F8, F9	MOAs: near Outlaw Restricted Areas: near R-2310A-C MTRs: VR-241, VR-241-244, VR-239-244, VR-267-268-269	37
Flagstaff Pulliam Airport	Coconino County, South of City of Flagstaff (Arizona)	City of Flagstaff	G1, G2, G3, G6 F1, F3, F4, F5, F7, F8	MOAs: near Sunny Restricted Areas: near R-2302 MTRs: IR-112	9
Froelich HLZ/DZ	Graham County (Arizona)	State of Arizona (State Trust land)	G6 F1, F3, F5, F7	MOAs: near Outlaw, Jackal, Jackal Low Restricted Areas: N/A MTRs: N/A	41
Gila County Sheriff Roosevelt Substation	Gila County, North of Roosevelt (Arizona)	Gila County Sheriff	G1, G2, G3, G4, G6 F1, F3, F5, F7, F9, F10	MOAs: near Outlaw, Jackal Restricted Areas: R-2310A-C MTRs: VR-239, VR-241, VR-244	21
Grand Canyon National Park Airport	Coconino County, South of Tusayan (Arizona)	State of Arizona	G1, G2, G3, G6 F1, F7, F8	MOAs: near Sunny Restricted Areas: SFAR 50-2 MTRs: N/A	4
H. A. Clark Memorial Field	Coconino County, North of City of Williams (Arizona)	City of Williams	G1, G2, G3, G6 F1, F3, F4, F7, F8, F9	MOAs: near Sunny Restricted Areas: near R-2302 MTRs: N/A	8

Appendix A - Proposed Personnel Recovery Training Sites					
Name	**Location**	**Controlling Agency**	**Training Activity *(Key below)***	**MOAs and Other Airspace in Vicinity of Training Area**	**Map Book Index #**
Highway 80 Paladins (TW 2 Paladins)	Cochise County, (Arizona)	State of Arizona (State Trust land)	G2, G3, G6 F1, F3, F5, F7, F9, F10	MOAs: within Tombstone B/C, near Tombstone A, Playas Temporary Restricted Areas: N/A MTRs: VR-259, VR-263	47
Jeep HLZ/DZ	Cochise County (Arizona)	State of Arizona (State Trust land)	G6 F1, F3, F5, F7	MOAs: near Outlaw, Jackal, Jackal Low Restricted Areas: N/A MTRs: VR-259, VR-260, VR-263	41
Jenna HLZ/DZ	Cochise County (Arizona)	State of Arizona (State Trust land)	G6 F1, F3, F5, F7	MOAs: near Outlaw, Jackal, Jackal Low Restricted Areas: N/A MTRs: VR-259, VR-260, VR-263	41
Kingman Airport	Mohave County, Northeast of the City of Kingman (Arizona)	City of Kingman	G1, G2, G3, G6 F1, F3, F5, F7, F8, F9	MOAs: near Turtle, Bagdad 1 Restricted Areas: SFAR 50-2 MTRs: VR-243, VR-1268, IR-213, IR-214	7
Lake Havasu Airport	Mohave County, North of Lake Havasu City (Arizona)	Lake Havasu City	F1, F3, F8	MOAs: within Turtle, near Bagdad 1, Quail, Gladden 1 Restricted Areas: N/A MTRs: VR-299	11
Lake Patagonia*	Santa Cruz County (Arizona)	Arizona State Parks	G6 F1, F3, F7 W1, W2	MOAs: near Ruby 1, Fuzzy, Tombstone A/B/C Restricted Areas: near R-2303A, B, C; R-2312 MTRs: VR-259, VR-260, VR-263	44, 45
Lake Pleasant*	Maricopa County (Arizona)	Maricopa Water District	W2	MOAs: near Gladden 1 Restricted Areas: near A-231 MTRs: VF-239, VR-241-244	19
Lost Acre HLZ/DZ	Pima County (Arizona)	State of Arizona (State Trust land)	G6 F1, F3, F7	MOAs: near Sells 1, Sells Low Restricted Areas: N/A MTRs: N/A	39
Marana Regional Airport*	Pima County, South of Town of Marana (Arizona)	Town of Marana	G1, G2, G3, G4, G5, G6, G7, G8 F1, F3, F7, F8, F9	MOAs: near Sells 1, Sells Low Restricted Areas: N/A MTRs: N/A	39
Penitas HLZ/DZ	Pima County (Arizona)	State of Arizona (State Trust land)	G2, G3, G6 F1, F3, F5, F7	MOAs: within Ruby 1, near Fuzzy, Sells 1, Sells Low Restricted Areas: 2303A, B; MTRs: VR-259, VR-260, VR-263	42, 43, 44
Phoenix Sky Harbor IAP	Maricopa County, City of Phoenix (Arizona)	City of Phoenix	F1, F3, F4, F5, F8	MOAs: near Gladden 1, Outlaw, Sells Low, Sells 1 Restricted Areas: near R-2310A-C, R 2304, R-2305 MTRs: VR-223, VR-231, VR-239, VR-241, VR-242, VR-243, VR-244, VR-245	29
Pima County Emergency Operations Center	City of Tucson (Arizona)	Pima County Sheriff	G2, G3	MOAs: near Outlaw, Jackal Low, Ruby 1, Fuzzy Restricted Areas: near R-2303A, B, C; R-2312 MTRs: VR-267-268-269, VR-259, VR-260, VR-263, VR-1233, VR-259	40
Pima County Regional Training Center	City of Tucson (Arizona)	Pima County Sheriff	G2, G3, G8	MOAs: near Outlaw, Jackal Low, Ruby 1, Fuzzy Restricted Areas: near R-2303A, B, C; R-2312 MTRs: VR-267-268-269, VR-259, VR-260, VR-263, VR-1233, VR-259	40
Pinal Air Park*	Pinal County, Northwest of Town of Marana (Arizona)	Pinal County	G2, G3, G6 F1, F3, F7, F8, F9	MOAs: near Sells 1, Sells Low, Outlaw Restricted Areas: N/A MTRs: N/A	39
Pinnacle HLZ/DZ	Cochise County (Arizona)	State of Arizona (State Trust land)	G6 F1, F3, F5, F7	MOAs: near Outlaw, Jackal, Jackal Low Restricted Areas: near R-2303A, B, C; R-2312 MTRs: VR-259, VR-260, VR-263	41

Appendix A - Proposed Personnel Recovery Training Sites					
Name	**Location**	**Controlling Agency**	**Training Activity *(Key below)***	**MOAs and Other Airspace in Vicinity of Training Area**	**Map Book Index #**
Playas Training and Research Center	Hidalgo County, Playas (New Mexico)	New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology	G1, G2, G3, G5, G6, G7, G8 F1, F2, F3, F4, F5, F6, F7, F8, F9, F10	MOAs: within Playas Temporary MOA, near Tombstone A/B/C Restricted Areas: near R-5115 MTRs: VR-263	48
Pond HLZ/DZ	Pima County (Arizona)	State of Arizona (State Trust land)	G6 F1, F3, F7	MOAs: near Ruby 1, Fuzz; Sells 1, Sells Low Restricted Areas: near R-2303A, B MTRs: VR-259, VR-260, VR-263	42
Prescott Airport	Yavapai County, North of City of Prescott (Arizona)	City of Prescott	F1, F3, F8	MOAs: near Bagdad 1, Gladden 1 Restricted Areas: N/A MTRs: VR-242	12
Prieto HLZ/DZ	Pima County (Arizona)	State of Arizona (State Trust land)	G6 F1, F3, F5, F7	MOAs: near Ruby 1, Fuzz; near Sells 1, Sells Low Restricted Areas: near R-2303A, B MTRs: VR-259, VR-260, VR-263	42
Rancho Seco HLZ/DZ	Pima County (Arizona)	State of Arizona (State Trust land)	G2, G3, G6 F1, F3, F5, F7, F10	MOAs: within Ruby 1, Fuzzy; near Sells 1, Sells Low Restricted Areas: near R-2303A, B MTRs: VR-259, VR-260, VR-263	42
Ruby Fuzzy Paladins	Pima County (Arizona)	State of Arizona (State Trust land)	G2, G3, G4, G5, G6 F1, F3, F4, F5, F7, F9, F10	MOAs: within Ruby 1, Fuzzy; near Sells 1, Sells Low Restricted Areas: near R-2303A, B MTRs: VR-259, VR-260, VR-263	42
Sage	Coconino County, Northwest of City of Flagstaff (Arizona)	Arizona Department of Transportation (ADOT)	G1, G2, G3, G4, G6 F1, F3, F7, F9	MOAs: near Sunny Restricted Areas: near R-2302, SFAR 50-2 MTRs: N/A	4
Sahuarita Lake*	Town of Sahuarita (Arizona)	Town of Sahuarita	W2	MOAs: N/A Restricted Areas: N/A MTRs: N/A	43
Salt River High	White River (Arizona)	White Mountain Apache	G2, G3, G6 F1, F3, F5, F7, F10 W2	MOAs: near Outlaw, Jackal Restricted Areas: N/A MTRs: VR-239	22
Salt River Low	San Carlos (Arizona)	White Mountain Apache	G2, G3, G6 F1, F3, F5, F7, F10 W1, W2	MOAs: near Outlaw, Jackal Restricted Areas: N/A MTRs: VR-239	22
Sierrita HLZ/DZ	Pima County (Arizona)	State of Arizona (State Trust land)	G6 F1, F3, F5, F7	MOAs: near Ruby 1, Fuzz, Sells 1, Sells Low Restricted Areas: R-2303A, B MTRs: VR-259, VR-260, VR-263	42
Silvermine HLZ/DZ	Pima County (Arizona)	State of Arizona (State Trust land)	G6 F1, F3, F7	MOAs: near Sell 1, Sells Low Restricted Areas: N/A MTRs: N/A	39
Springerville Airport	Apache County, West of Town of Springerville (Arizona)	Town of Springerville	G1, G2, G3, G4, G6 F1, F3, F5, F7, F8, F9	MOAs: near Jackal, Reserve, Cato, Smitty Restricted Areas: N/A MTRs: VR-176, IR-320	23
St. Johns Industrial Air Park	Apache County, North of City of St. Johns (Arizona)	City of St. Johns	G1, G2, G3, G4, G6 F1, F3, F5, F6, F7, F8, F9	MOAs: near Jackal, Reserve, Cato, Smitty Restricted Areas: N/A MTRs: VR-176, IR-112, IR-320	17
Tombstone 8 HLZ*	Hidalgo County (New Mexico)	State of New Mexico (State Trust land)	G2, G3, G6 F1, F3, F5, F7, F10	MOAs: within Tombstone B/C, near Tombstone A/C, Playas Temporary Restricted Areas: N/A MTRs: VR-259, VR-263	48

Appendix A - Proposed Personnel Recovery Training Sites					
Name	**Location**	**Controlling Agency**	**Training Activity *(Key below)***	**MOAs and Other Airspace in Vicinity of Training Area**	**Map Book Index #**
Tombstone 15 HLZ*	Cochise County (Arizona)	State of Arizona (State Trust land)	G2, G3, G6 F1, F3, F5, F7, F10	MOAs: within Tombstone A/C, near Tombstone B Restricted Areas: near R-2303C MTRs: VR-259, VR-263	47
Tombstone 18 HLZ*	Cochise County (Arizona)	State of Arizona (State Trust land)	G2, G3, G6 F1, F3, F5, F7, F10	MOAs: within Tombstone A/C, near Tombstone B Restricted Areas: R-2303C MTRs: VR-259, VR-263	47
Tombstone 19 HLZ*	Cochise County (Arizona)	State of Arizona (State Trust land)	G2, G3, G6 F1, F3, F5, F7, F10	MOAs: within Tombstone B/C, near Tombstone A Restricted Areas: N/A MTRs: VR-259, VR-263	47
Tombstone Paladins	Cochise County (Arizona)	State of Arizona (State Trust land)	G2, G3, G6 F1, F3, F7, F9, F10	MOAs: within Tombstone A/C, near Tombstone B Restricted Areas: N/A MTRs: VR-259, VR-263	47
University of Arizona Dive Pool*	City of Tucson (Arizona)	Arizona Board of Regents (University of Arizona)	W2	MOAs: N/A Restricted Areas: N/A MTRs: N/A	40
University of Arizona Medical Center	City of Tucson (Arizona)	Arizona Board of Regents (University of Arizona)	F7	MOAs: near Outlaw, Jackal, Jackal Low, Sells 1, Sells Low, Ruby 1, Fuzzy Restricted Areas: near R-2303A, B MTRs: VR-267-268-269, VR-259, VR-260, VR-263, VR-1233, VR-259	40
Waterman HLZ/DZ	Pima County (Arizona)	State of Arizona (State Trust land)	G2, G3, G6 F1, F3, F7	MOAs: near Sells 1, Sells Low Restricted Areas: N/A MTRs: N/A	39
Winslow-Lindbergh Regional Airport (Wiseman Aviation)	Navajo County, West of City of Winslow (Arizona)	City of Winslow	G1, G2, G3, G4, G6 F1, F3, F5, F6, F7, F8, F9	MOAs: near Sunny Restricted Areas: N/A MTRs: IR-112	10
Yuma Airport	Yuma County, South of City of Yuma (Arizona)	City of Yuma	F1, F3, F8	MOAs: within Dome, near Able East Restricted Areas: near R-2301W, R-2306A-F, R-2307, R-2311, R-2309 MTRs: IR-218	34
PR Training Sites on Private Property					
Babbitt Ranch 1	Coconino County, North of City Flagstaff (Arizona)	Private	G1, G2, G3, G4, G6 F1, F3, F5, F7	MOAs: within Sunny Restricted Areas: R-2302, SFAR 50-2 MTRs: IR-112	5
Babbitt Ranch 2	Coconino County, Northwest of City of Flagstaff (Arizona)	Private	G1, G2, G3, G4, G6 F1, F3, F5, F7	MOAs: near Sunny Restricted Areas: R-2302, SFAR 50-2 MTRs: IR-112	5
Babbitt Ranch 3	Coconino County, North of City of Flagstaff (Arizona)	Private	G1, G2, G3, G4, G6 F1, F3, F5, F7	MOAs: within Sunny Restricted Areas: R-2302, SFAR 50-2 MTRs: IR-112	5
Bone Crusher	Coconino County, Northwest of City of Flagstaff (Arizona)	Private	G1, G2, G3, G4, G6 F1, F3, F5, F7	MOAs: near Sunny Restricted Areas: R-2302, SFAR 50-2 MTRs: IR-112	4
Cattle LTFW	Coconino County, North of City of Flagstaff (Arizona)	Private	G1, G2, G3, G4, G6 F1, F3, F5, F7	MOAs: within Sunny Restricted Areas: near R-2302 MTRs: IR-112	5

Appendix A - Proposed Personnel Recovery Training Sites					
Name	**Location**	**Controlling Agency**	**Training Activity *(Key below)***	**MOAs and Other Airspace in Vicinity of Training Area**	**Map Book Index #**
Eloy North	Pinal County, North of City of Eloy (Arizona)	Skydive Arizona	G1, G2, G3, G6 F1, F3, F4, F5, F7, F9	MOAs: near Outlaw, Sells 1, Sells Low Restricted Areas: near R-2310A, R-2310A, B; R-2310A, C MTRs: VR-241, VR-239-244	37
Eloy South	Pinal County, North of City of Eloy (Arizona)	Skydive Arizona	G1, G2, G3, G6 F1, F3, F4, F5, F7, F9	MOAs: near Outlaw, Sells 1, Sells Low Restricted Areas: near R-2310A, R-2310A, B; R-2310A, C MTRs: VR241, VR239-244	37
FR 320/311	Coconino County, Northwest of City of Flagstaff (Arizona)	Private	G1, G2, G3 F1, F3, F5, F7	MOAs: near Sunny Restricted Areas: near R-2302, SFAR 50-2 MTRs: IR-112	4
Gerbil	Coconino County, Northwest of City of Flagstaff (Arizona)	Private	G1, G2, G3, G4, G5, G6, G7, G8 F1, F3, F5, F7, F9	MOAs: near Sunny Restricted Areas: near R-2302, SFAR 50-2 MTRs: IR-112	5
Grand Canyon Valle Airport	Coconino County, East of Valle (Arizona)	Grand Canyon Valle Corp	G1, G2, G3, G6 F1, F3, F7, F8, F9	MOAs: near Sunny Restricted Areas: near R-2302, SFAR 50-2 MTRs: N/A	4
HLZ 5	Coconino County, Northeast of City of Flagstaff (Arizona)	Private	G1, G2, G3, G4, G6 F1, F3, F4, F5, F7	MOAs: near Sunny Restricted Areas: near R-2302 MTRs: IR-112	9
HLZ 6	Coconino County, Northeast of City of Flagstaff (Arizona)	Private	G1, G2, G3, G4, G6 F1, F3, F4, F5, F7	MOAs: near Sunny Restricted Areas: near R-2302 MTRs: IR-112	9
HLZ 7	Coconino County, Northeast of City of Flagstaff (Arizona)	Private	G1, G2, G3, G4, G6 F1, F3, F4, F5, F7	MOAs: near Sunny Restricted Areas: near R-2302 MTRs: IR-112	9
HLZ 8	Coconino County, Northeast of City of Flagstaff (Arizona)	Private	G1, G2, G3, G4, G6 F1, F3, F4, F5, F7	MOAs: near Sunny Restricted Areas: near R-2302 MTRs: IR-112	9
Ott Family YMCA of Tucson Pool*	City of Tucson (Arizona)	YMCA of Tucson	W2	MOAs: N/A Restricted Areas: N/A MTRs: N/A	40
Little Outfit	Santa Cruz County, Southwest of Canelo (Arizona)	Pete Robbins	G1, G2, G3, G6 F1, F3, F4, F5, F7, F9	MOAs: near Ruby 1, Fuzzy, Tombstone A/B/C Restricted Areas: within R-2303A, B; near R-2303C, R-2312 MTRs: VR-259, VR-260, VR-263	45
Panda	Coconino County, North of City of Flagstaff (Arizona)	Private	G1, G2, G3, G4, G6 F1, F3, F5, F7	MOAs: within Sunny Restricted Areas: near R-2302 MTRs: IR-112	5

Appendix A - Proposed Personnel Recovery Training Sites					
Name	**Location**	**Controlling Agency**	**Training Activity *(Key below)***	**MOAs and Other Airspace in Vicinity of Training Area**	**Map Book Index #**
Powerline	Coconino County, Northwest of City of Flagstaff (Arizona)	Private	G1, G2, G3, G4, G6 F1, F3, F5, F7	MOAs: near Sunny Restricted Areas: near R-2302, SFAR 50-2 MTRs: IR-112	5
Scottsdale Osborn	City of Scottsdale (Arizona)	HonorHealth	F7	MOAs: near Gladden 1, Outlaw, Sells Low, Sells 1 Restricted Areas: near R-2310A-C, MTRs: VR-223, VR-231, VR-239, VR-241, VR-242, VR-243, VR-244, VR-245	29
Sinkhole	Coconino County, Northeast of City of Flagstaff (Arizona)	Private	G1, G2, G3, G4, G6 F1, F3, F5, F7	MOAs: within Sunny Restricted Areas: near R-2302 MTRs: IR-112	5
Sprucedale Guest Ranch	Greenlee County, Southwest of Alpine (Arizona)	Whitney Wiltbank	G1	MOAs: within Reserve, near Jackal, Cato, Morenci, Smitty Restricted Areas: N/A MTRs: VR-176	24
Squirrel	Coconino County, Northwest of City of Flagstaff (Arizona)	Private	G1, G2, G3, G6 F1, F3, F5, F7, F9	MOAs: near Sunny Restricted Areas: near R-2302, SFAR 50-2 MTRs: IR-112	5
Three Points Public Shooting Range	Pima County, West of Three Points (Arizona)	Tucson Rifle Club, Inc.	G8	MOAs: near Sells Low, Sells 1, Ruby 1, Fuzzy Restricted Areas: N/A MTRs: VR-223, VR-239-244, VR-259, VR-260	42

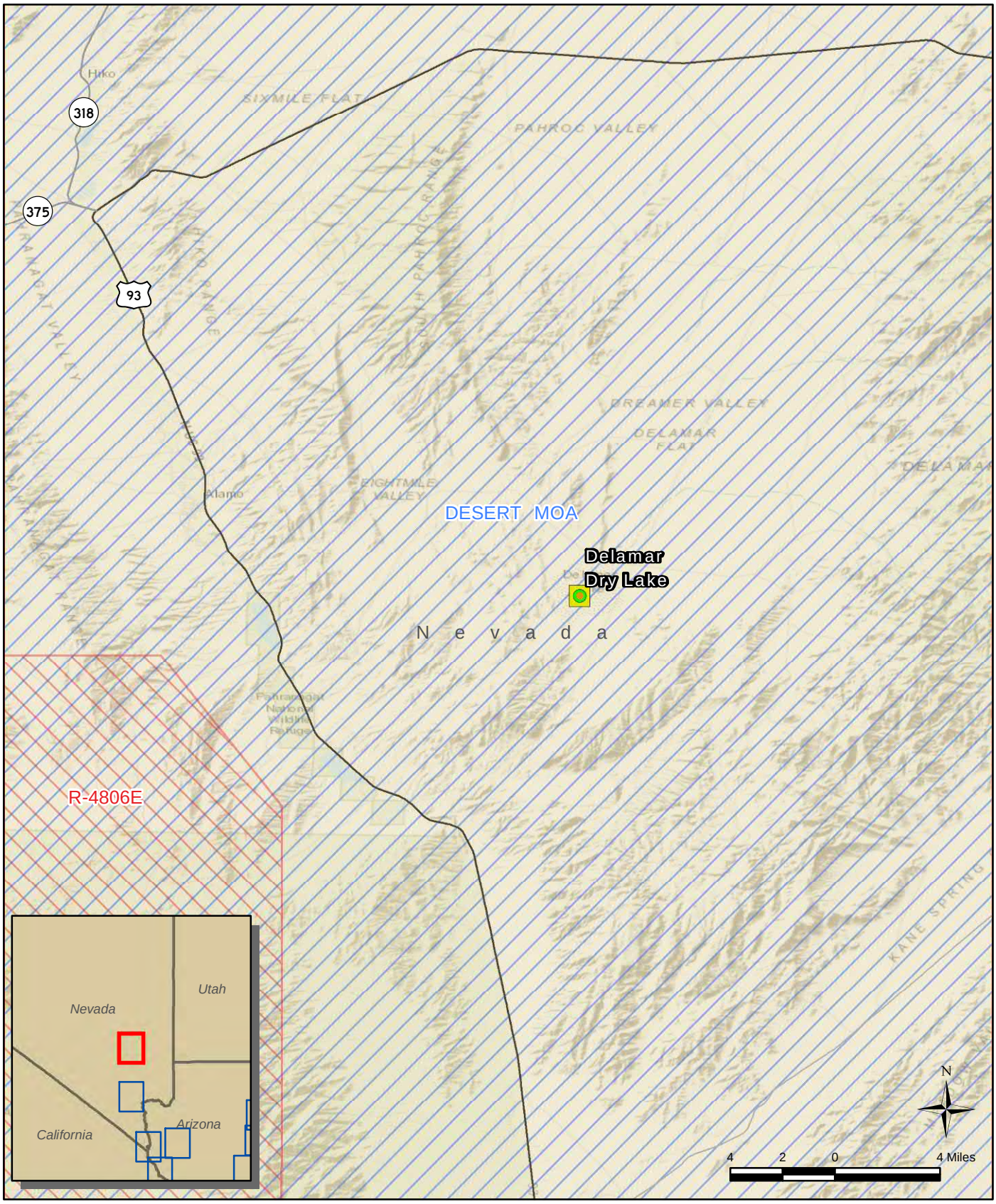
Training Activity Key:
G1 = Ground Ops – Camping, Bivouacking, and Assembly Area Use
G2 = Ground Ops – Cross-Country Dismounted (Non-Vehicle) Movements
G3 = Ground Ops – Mounted (Vehicle) Movement/Blackout Driving
G4 = Ground Ops – Survival Training/Natural Resource Consumption
G5 = Ground Ops – Military Operations in Urban Terrain/Urban Evasion
G6 = Ground Ops – Technical Rope Work
G7 = Ground Ops – Pyrotechnic Use
G8 = Ground Ops – Shooting / Firing Range

F1 = Flight Ops – Established MOAs
F2 = Flight Ops – Temporary MOAs
F3 = Flight Ops – LATN Areas
F4 = Flight Ops – Restricted Areas
F5 = Flight Ops – Other Airspace (e.g., MTRs)
F6 = Flight Ops – FARP Operations
F7 = Flight Ops – HLZs
F8 = Flight Ops – Fixed-Wing LZs
F9 = Flight Ops – Parachute Operation/DZs
F10 = Flight Ops - Close Air Support

W1 = Water Ops – HLZs/DZs/Overwater Hoist Operations
W2 = Water Ops – Amphibious Ops

Note that those PR training sites denoted with an asterisk (*) are new PR training sites.

Acronyms, Abbreviations and Symbols:
AFB = Air Force Base
ARB = Air Reserve Base
BLM = Bureau of Land Management
BMGR = Barry M. Goldwater Range
DZ = Drop Zone
HLZ = Helicopter Landing Zone
IAP = International Airport
IR = Instrument Route
MCB = Marine Corps Base
MOA = Military Operations Area
MTR = Military Training Route
N/A = not applicable
NAS = Naval Air Station
NF = National Forest
PDL = Piedra de Lumbre
R = Restricted
SFAR = Special Federal Aviation Regulation
USAF = United States Air Force
USFS = United States Forest Service
VR = Visual Route
W = Warning Area



Legend

- Fixed-Wing Landing Zone
- Flight Training
- US Highway
- State Highway and Route
- Other Roads
- Restricted Area
- Military Operations Area

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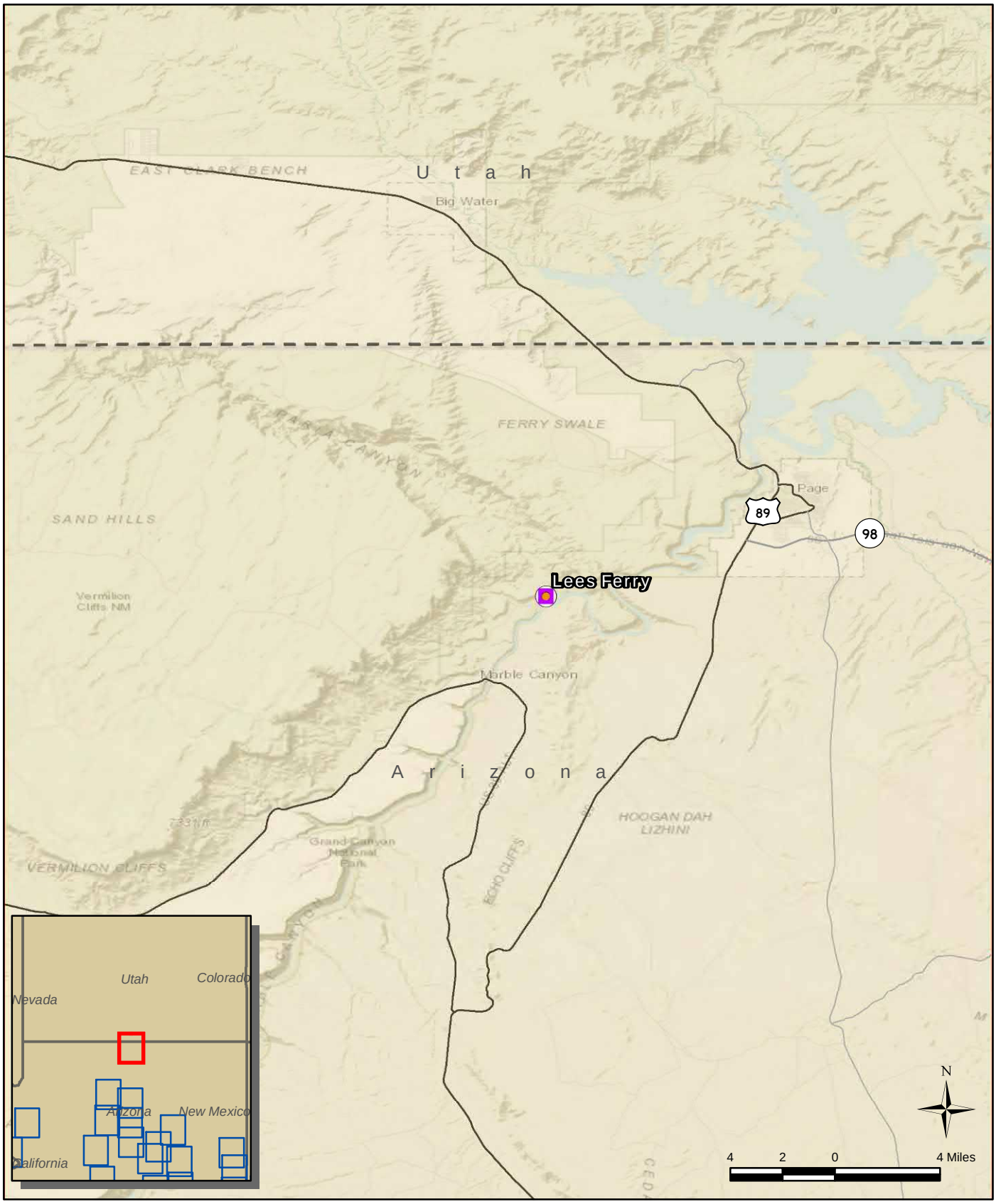

Legend

- Drop Zone
- Ground Training
- Helicopter Landing Zone
- US Highway
- State Highway and Route
- Other Roads

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Legend

- Forward Aircraft Refueling Point
- Fixed-Wing Landing Zone
- Ground Training
- Helicopter Landing Zone
- Flight Training
- Interstate Highway
- US Highway
- State Highway and Route
- Other Roads
- Military Operations Area

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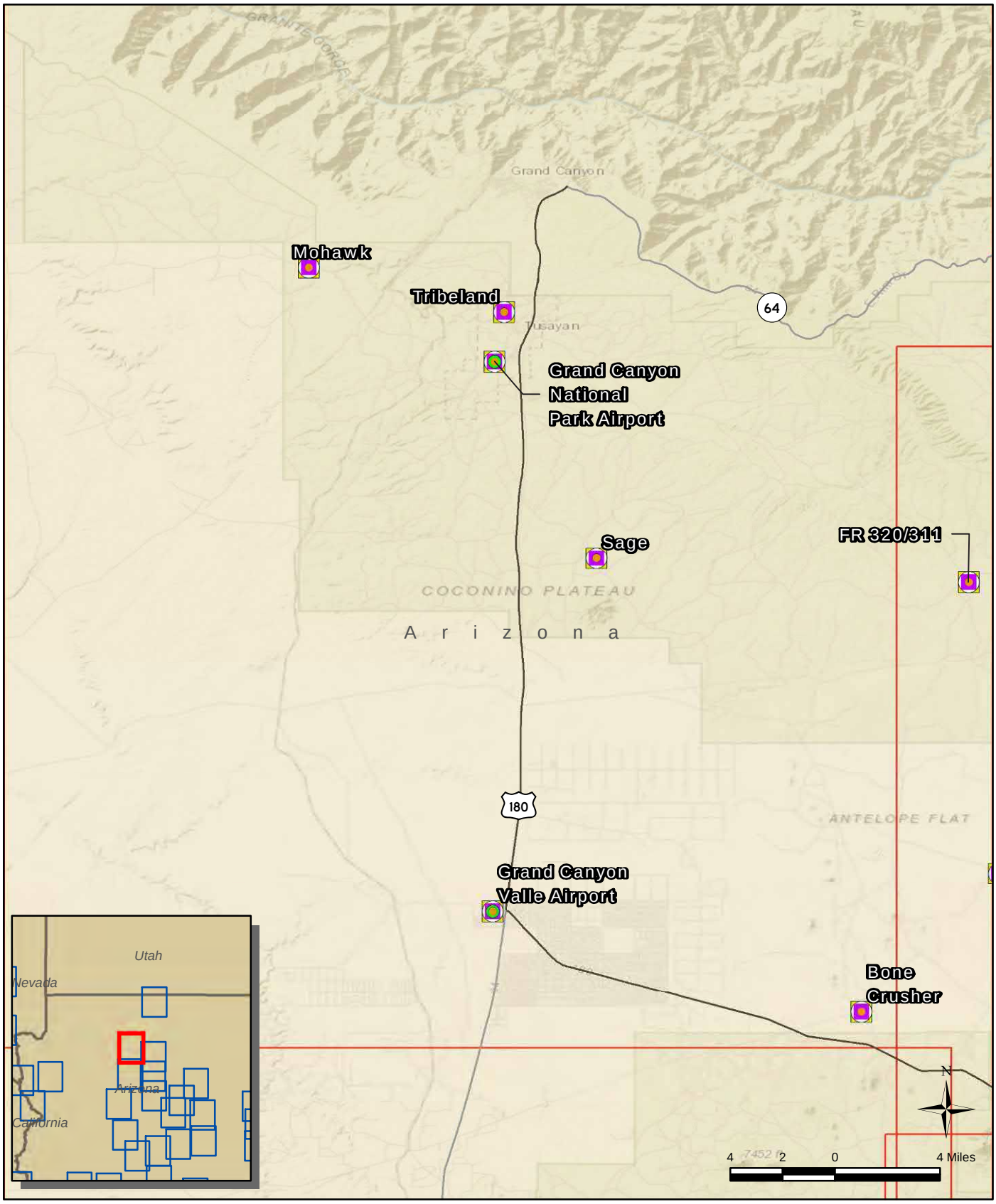

Legend

- Drop Zone
- Fixed-Wing Landing Zone
- Ground Training
- Helicopter Landing Zone
- Flight Training
- US Highway
- State Highway and Route
- Other Roads

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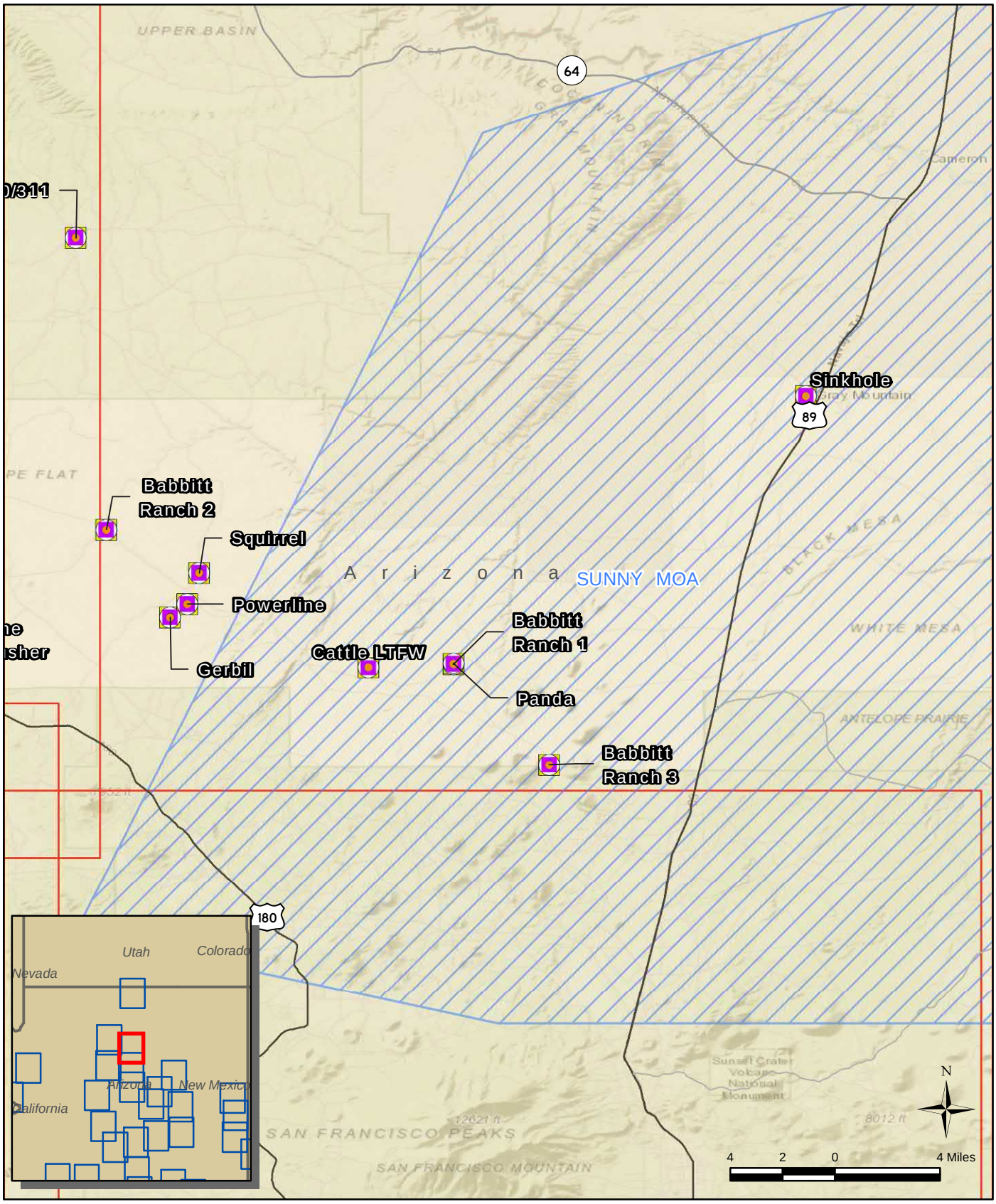

Legend

- Drop Zone
- Ground Training
- Helicopter Landing Zone
- Flight Training
- US Highway
- State Highway and Route
- Other Roads
- Military Operations Area

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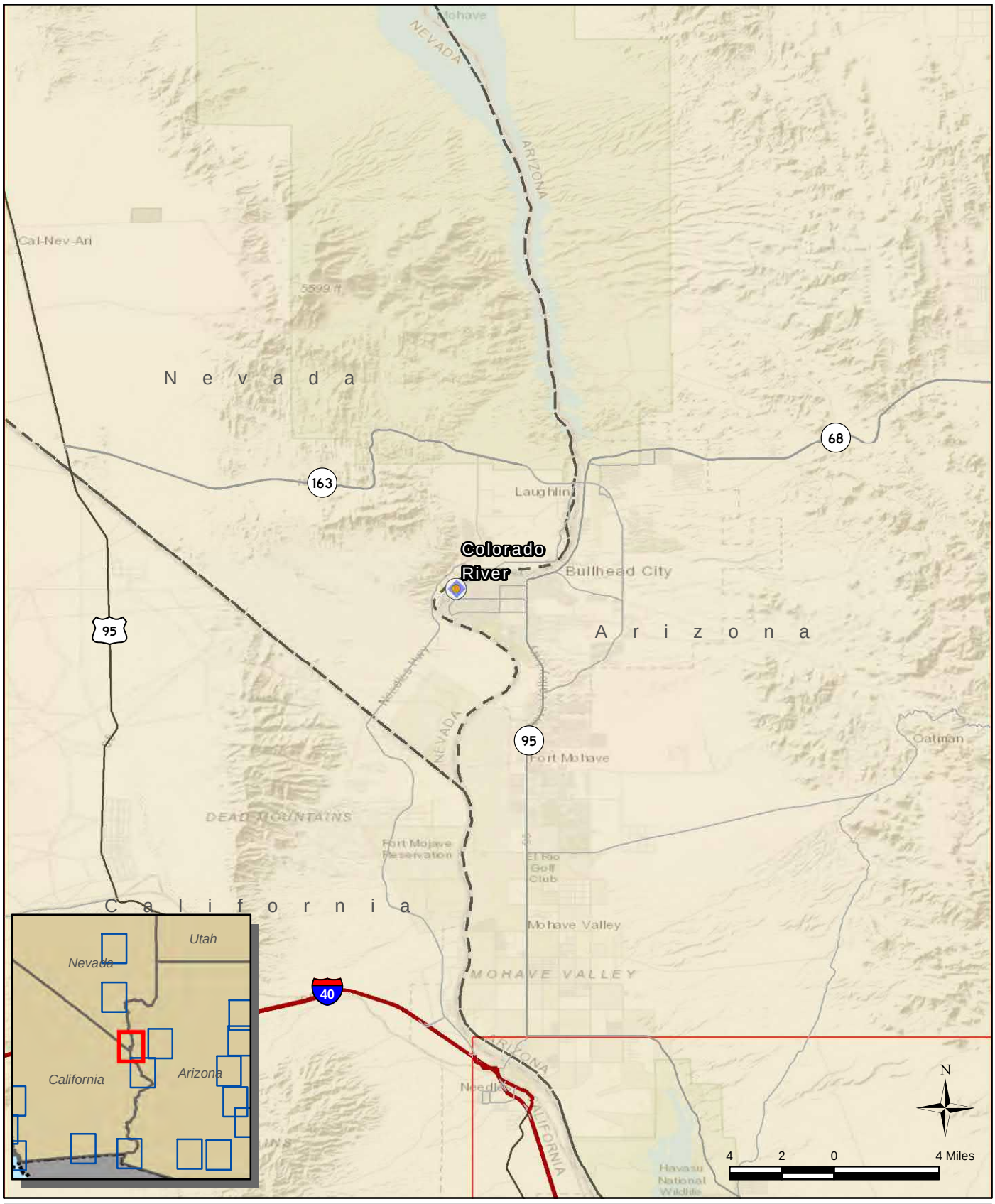

Legend

- Drop Zone
- Water Training
- Helicopter Landing Zone
- Interstate Highway
- US Highway
- State Highway and Route
- Other Roads

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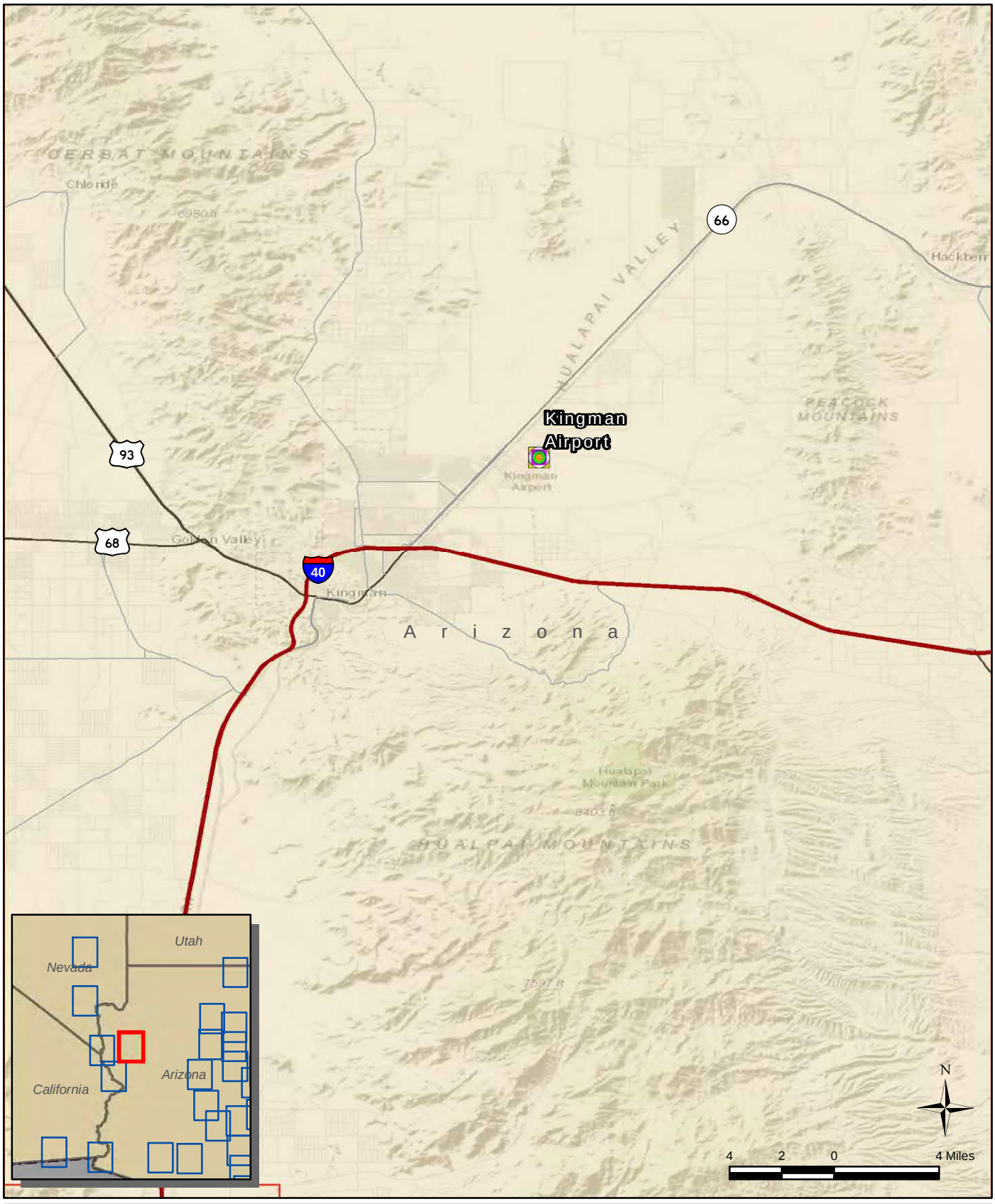

Legend

- Drop Zone
- Fixed-Wing Landing Zone
- Ground Training
- Helicopter Landing Zone
- Flight Training
- Interstate Highway
- US Highway
- State Highway and Route
- Other Roads

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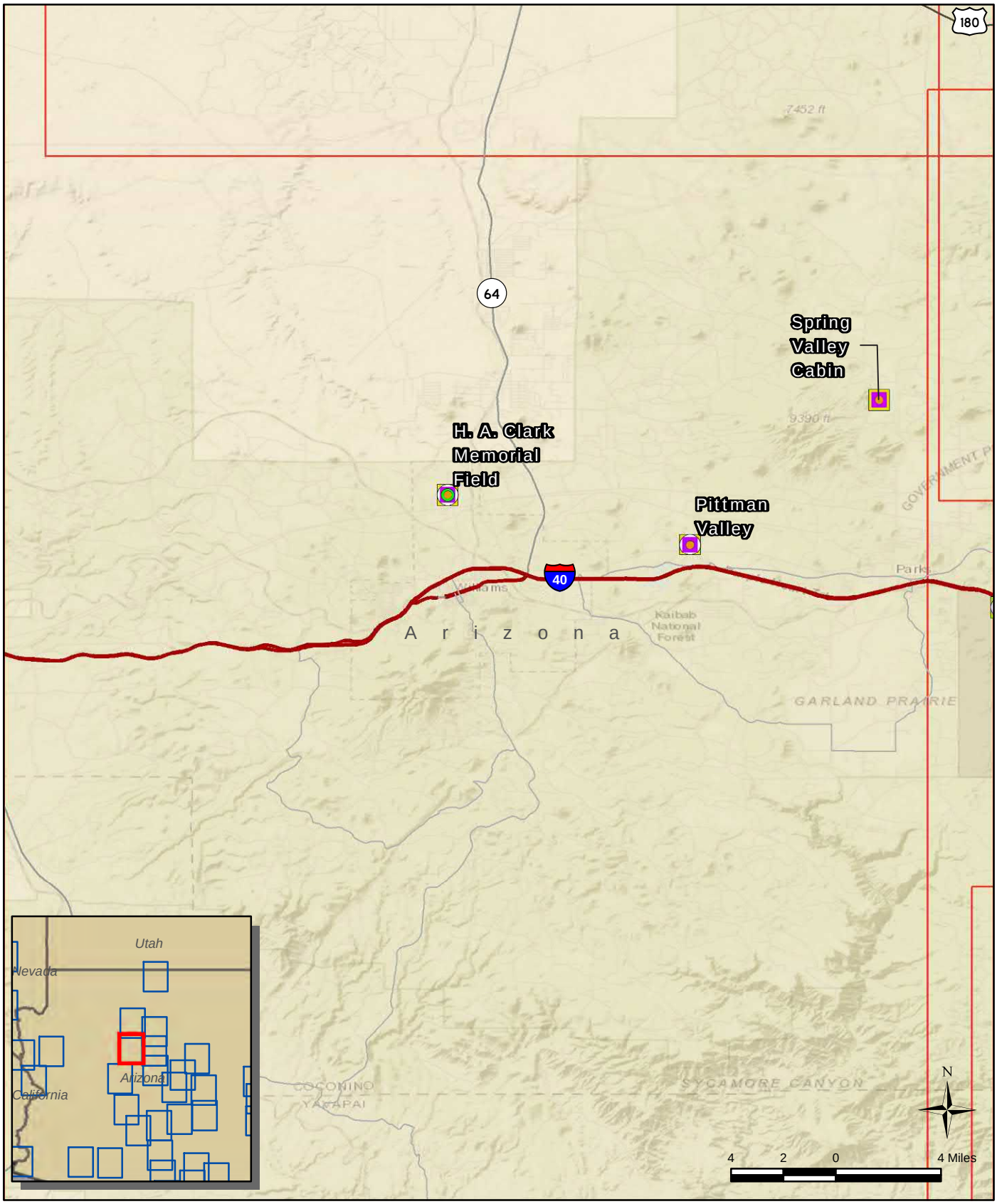
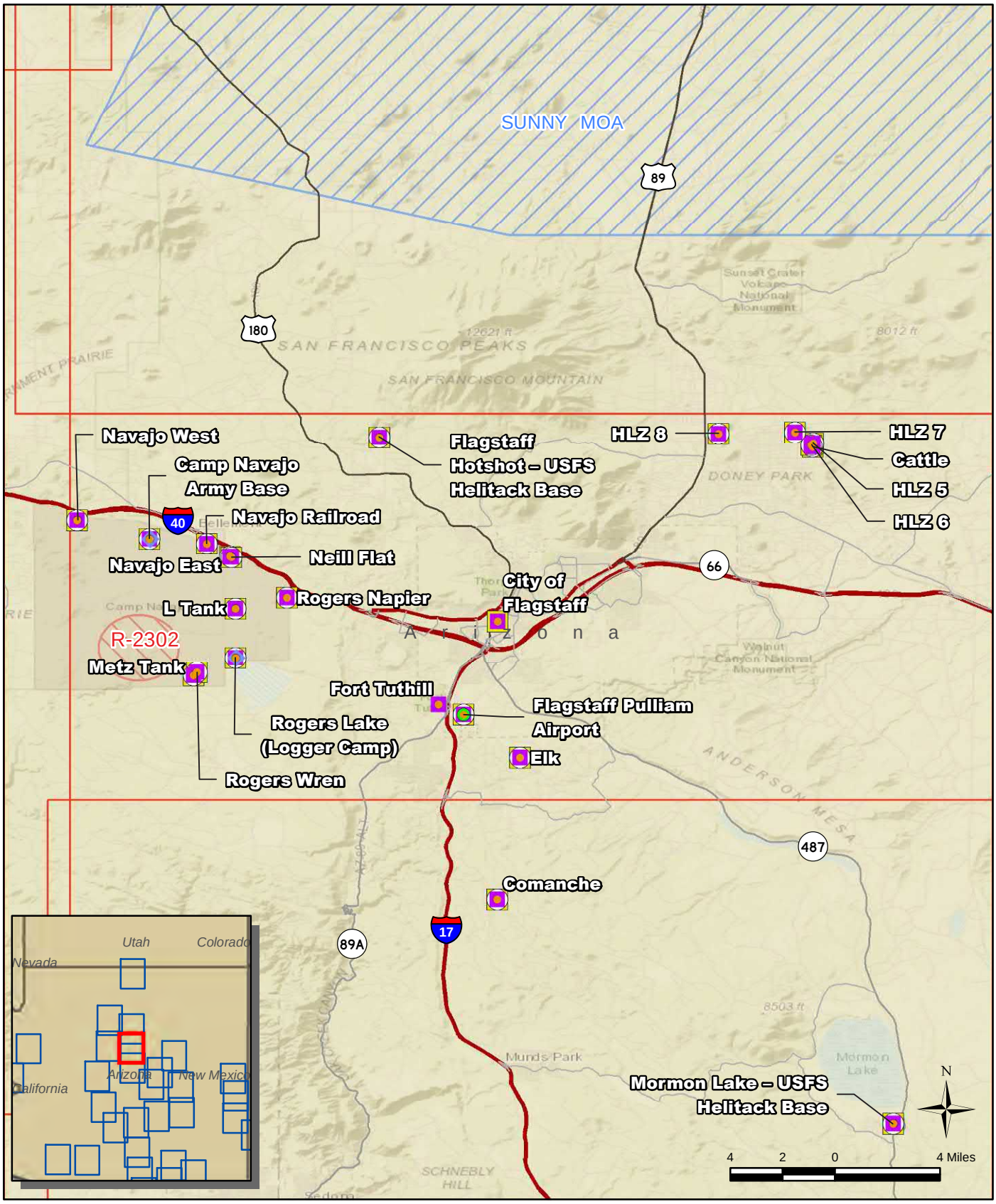


Legend

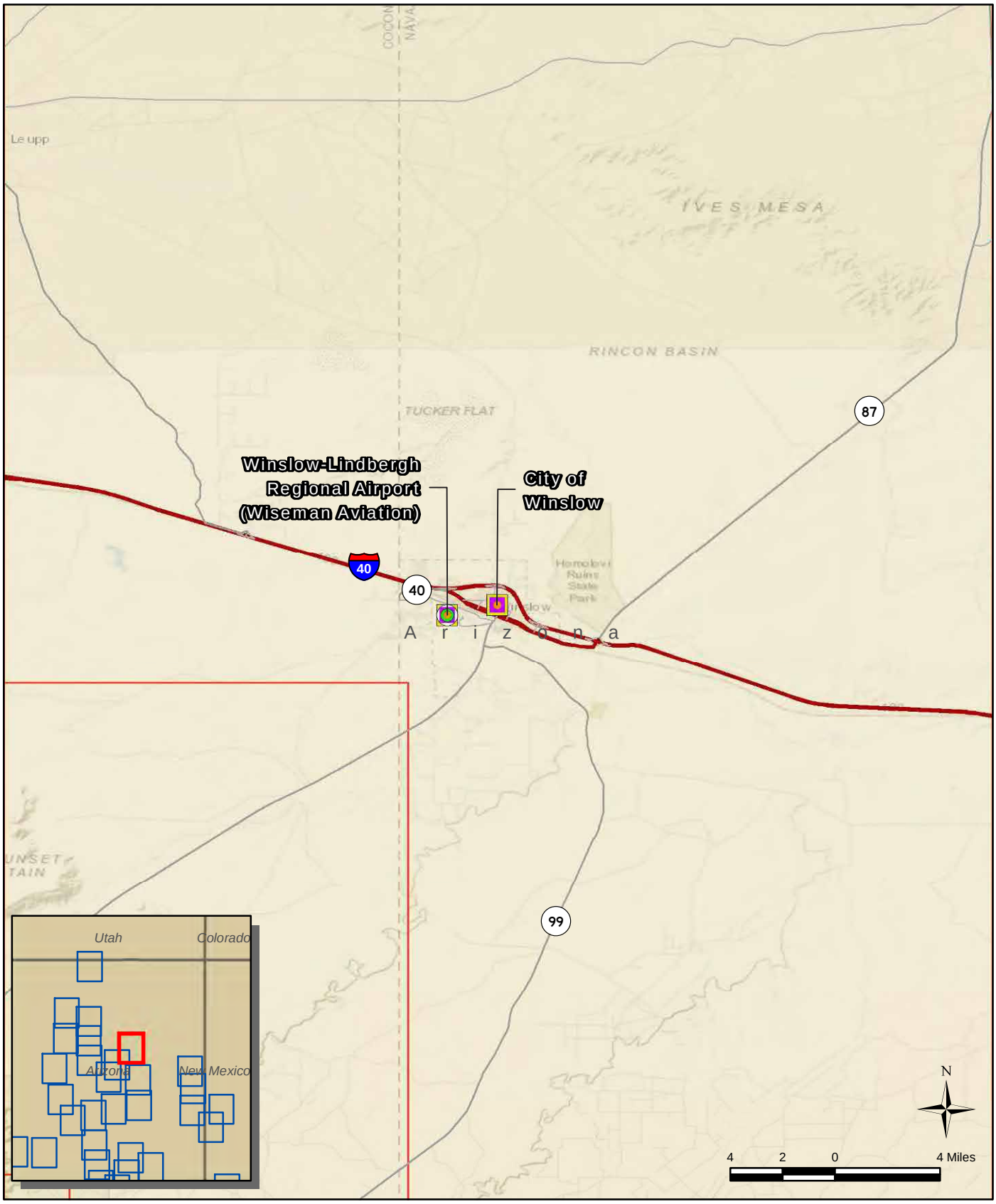
- Drop Zone
- Fixed-Wing Landing Zone
- Ground Training
- Helicopter Landing Zone
- Flight Training
- Interstate Highway
- US Highway
- State Highway and Route
- Other Roads

8 of 48



Legend

- Drop Zone
- Fixed-Wing Landing Zone
- Water Training
- Ground Training
- Helicopter Landing Zone
- Flight Training
- Interstate Highway
- US Highway
- State Highway and Route
- Other Roads
- Restricted Area
- Military Operations Area



Legend

- Forward Aircraft Refueling Point
- Drop Zone
- Fixed-Wing Landing Zone
- Ground Training
- Helicopter Landing Zone
- Flight Training
- Interstate Highway
- State Highway and Route
- Other Roads

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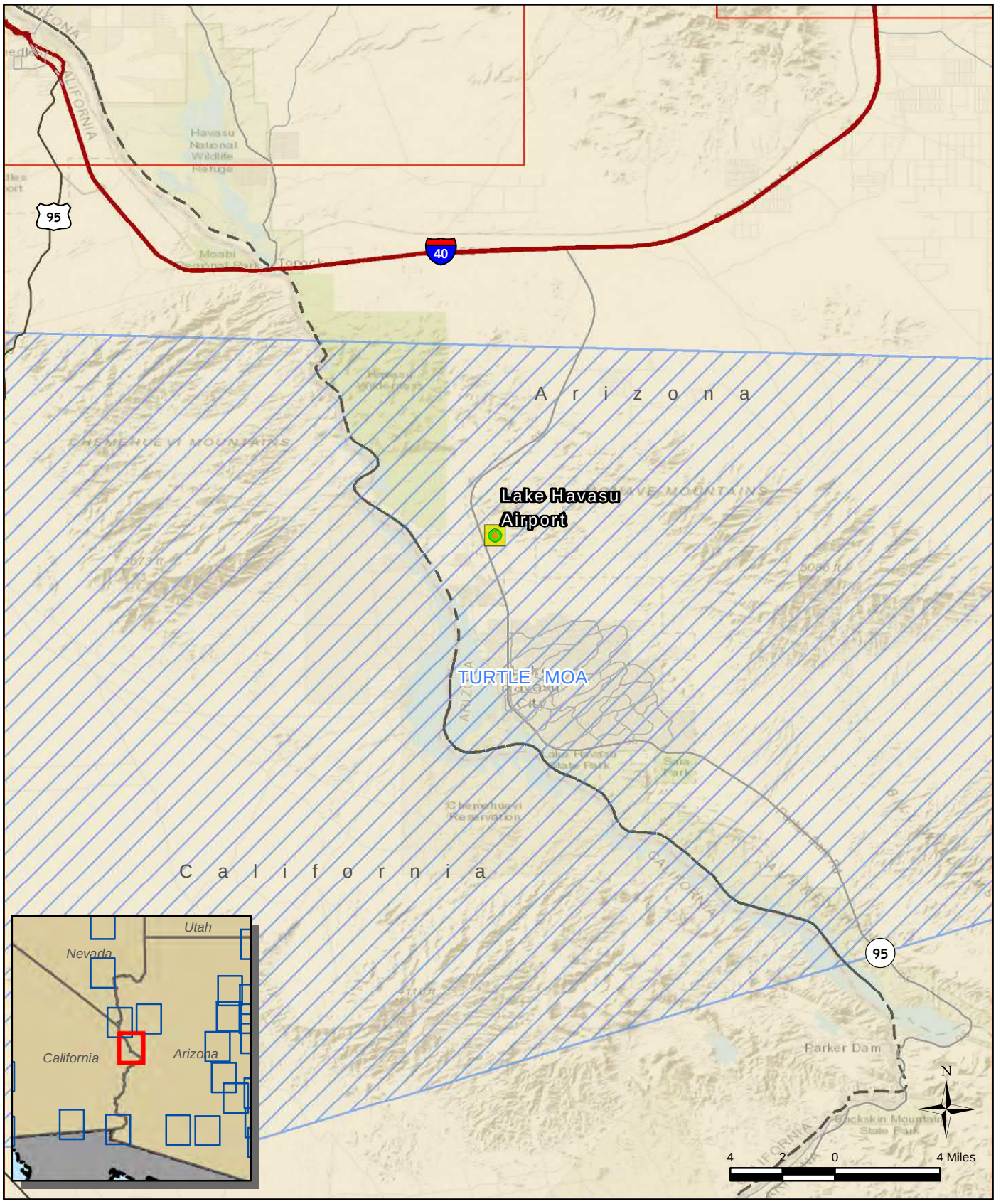

Legend

- Fixed-Wing Landing Zone
- Flight Training
- Interstate Highway
- US Highway
- State Highway and Route
- Other Roads
- Military Operations Area

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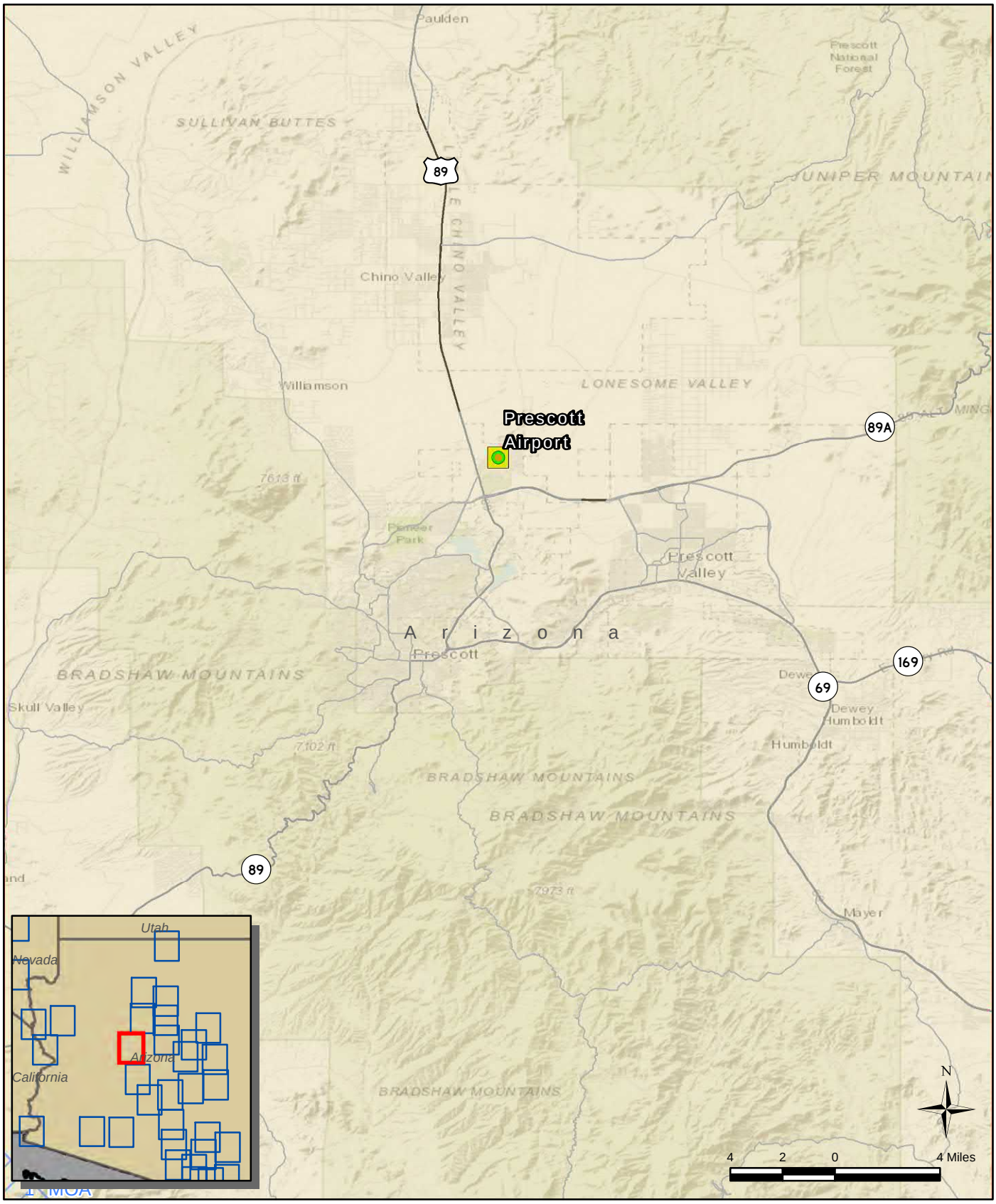
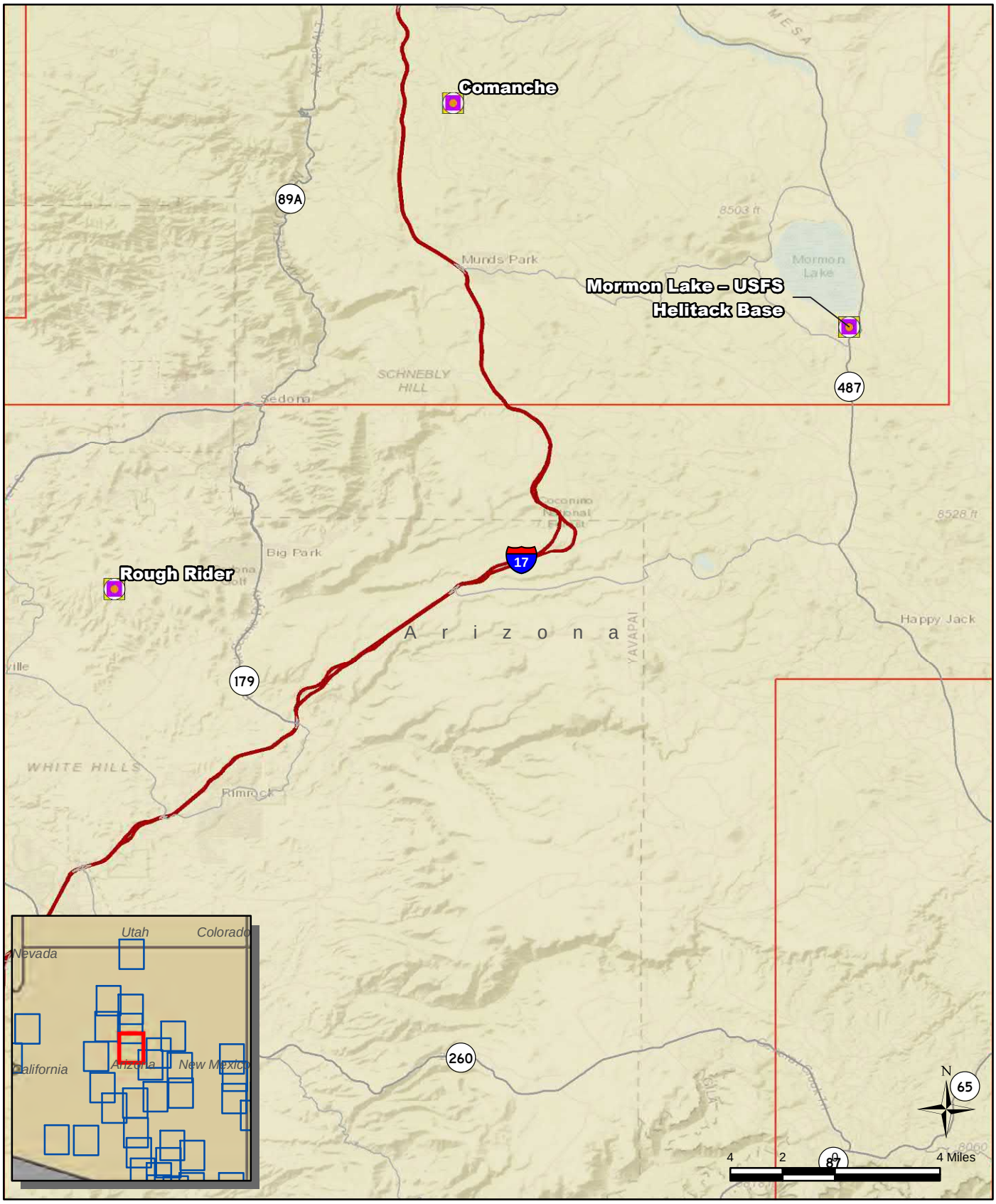


Legend

- Fixed-Wing Landing Zone
- Flight Training
- US Highway
- State Highway and Route
- Other Roads
- Military Operations Area

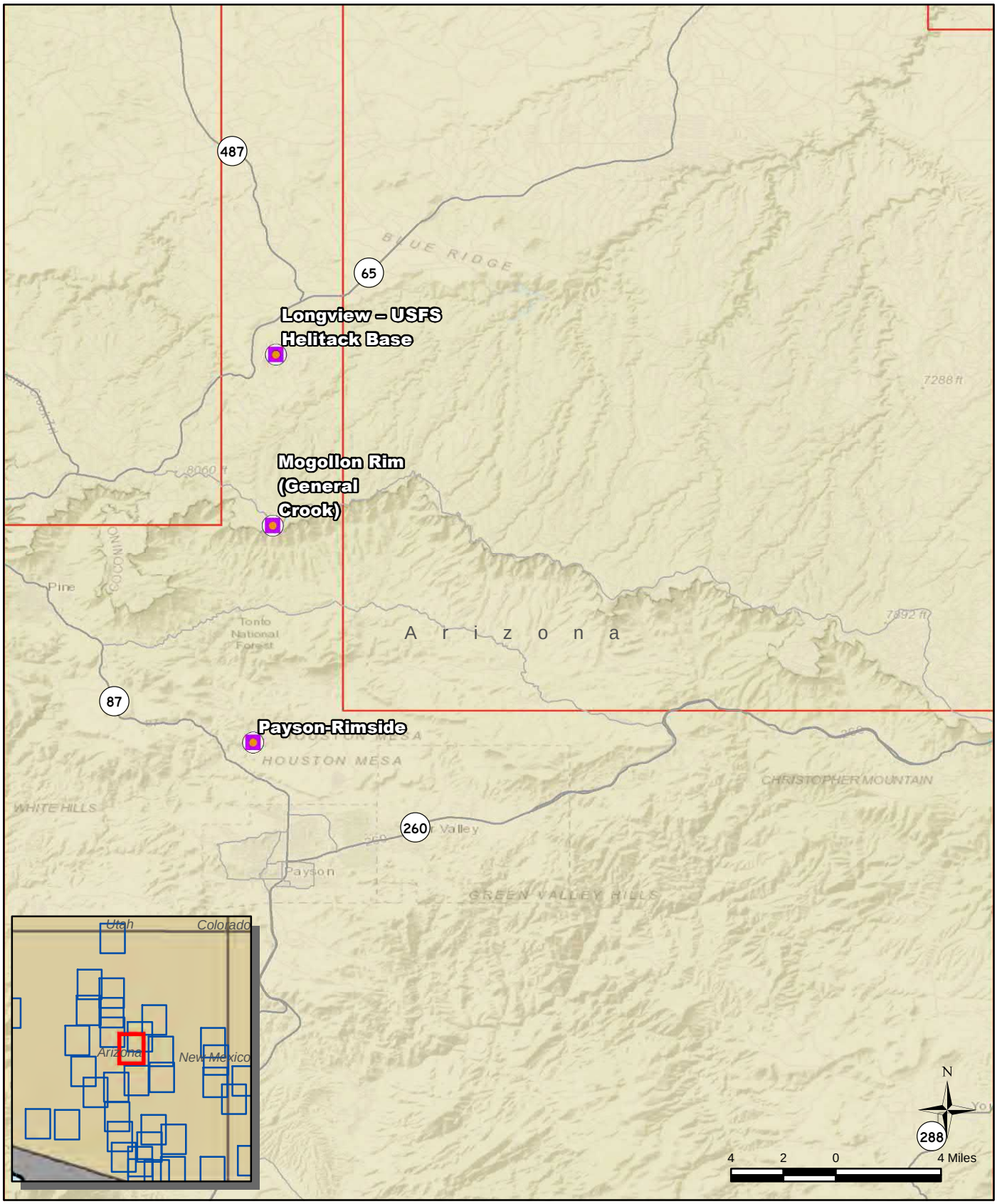
12 of 48



Legend

- Drop Zone
- Ground Training
- Helicopter Landing Zone
- Flight Training
- Interstate Highway
- State Highway and Route
- Other Roads

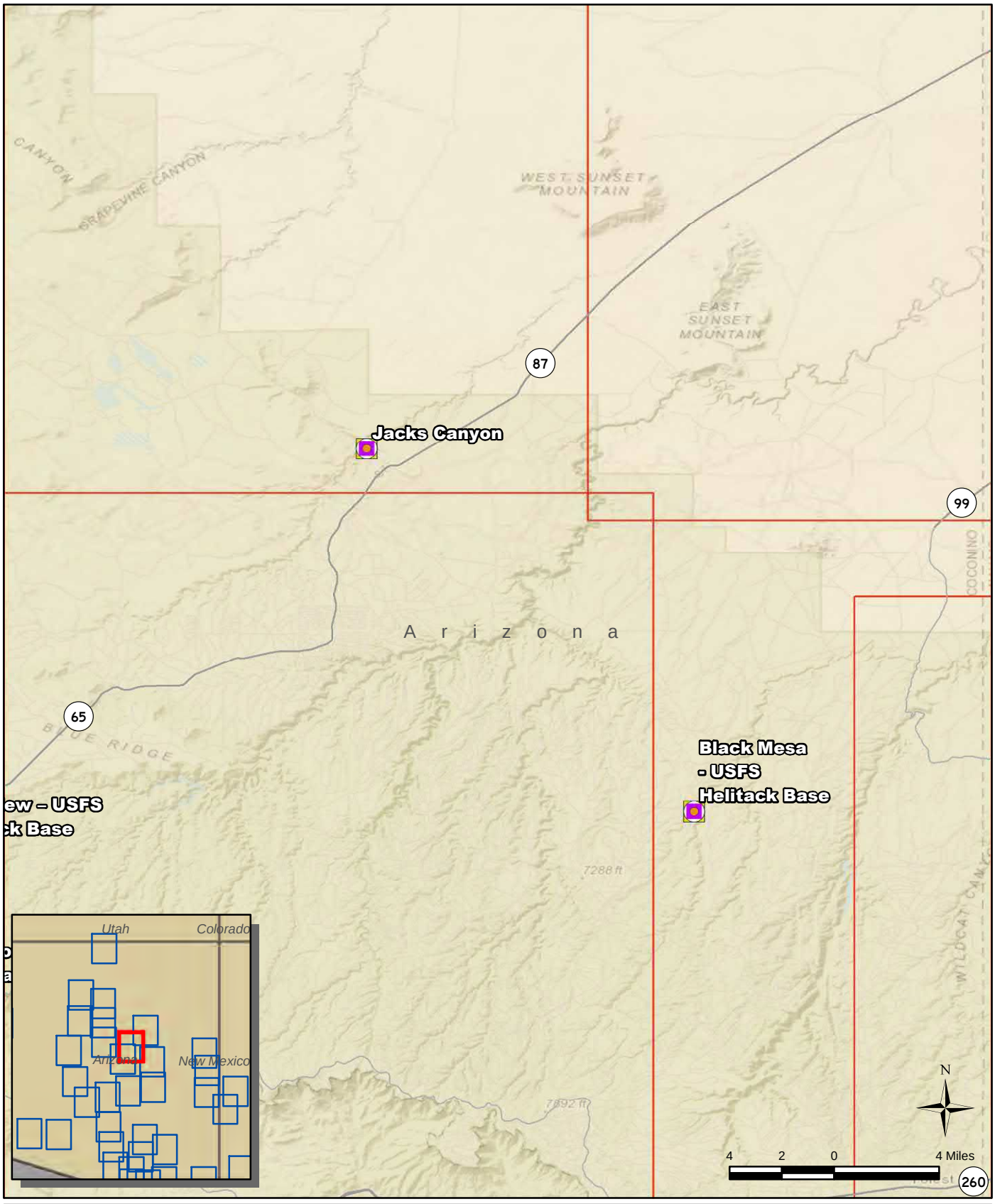
13 of 48



Legend

- Drop Zone
- Ground Training
- Helicopter Landing Zone
- State Highway and Route
- Other Roads

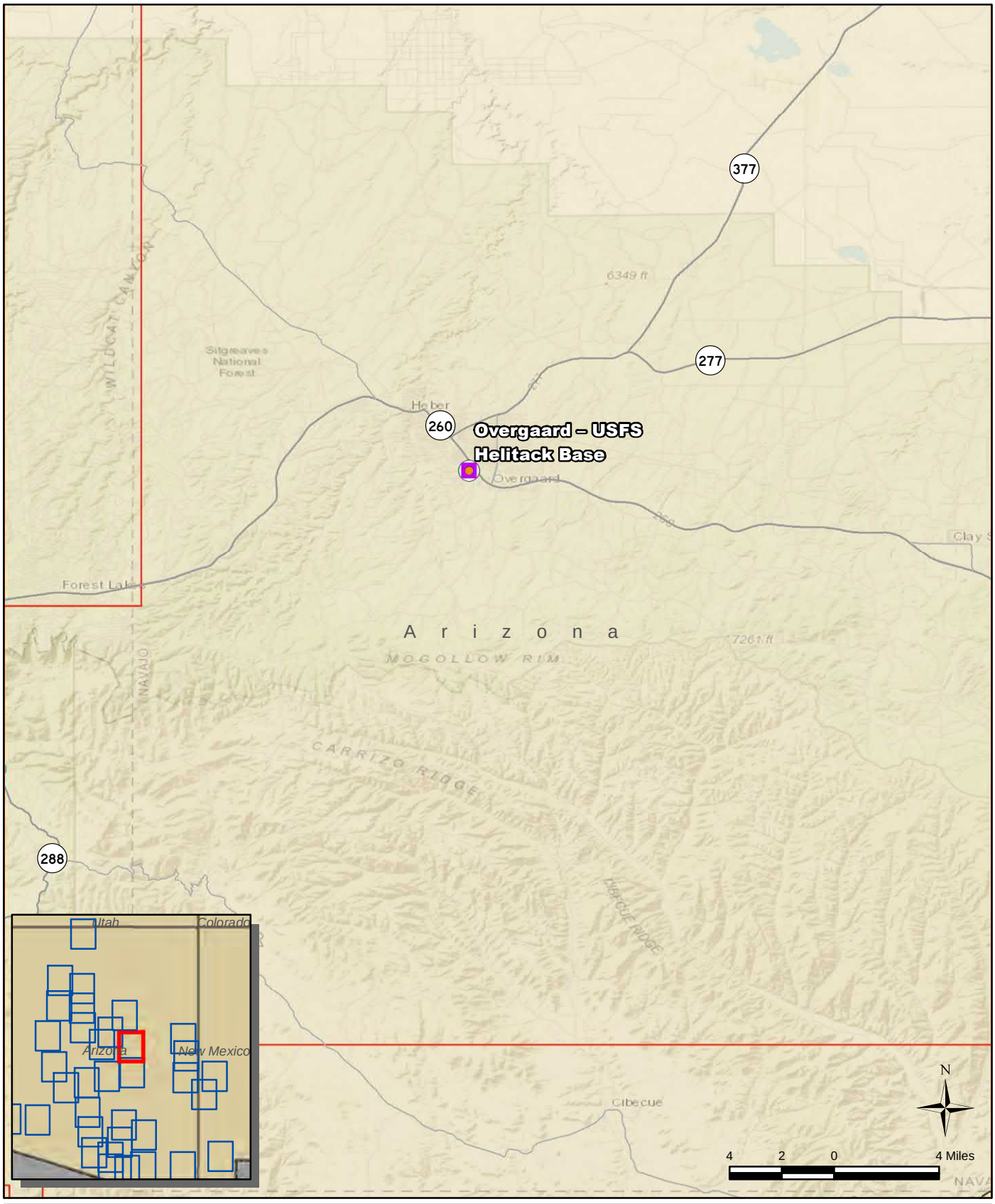
14 of 48



Legend

- Drop Zone
- Ground Training
- Helicopter Landing Zone
- Flight Training
- State Highway and Route
- Other Roads

15 of 48



Legend

- Drop Zone
- Ground Training
- Helicopter Landing Zone
- US Highway
- State Highway and Route
- Other Roads

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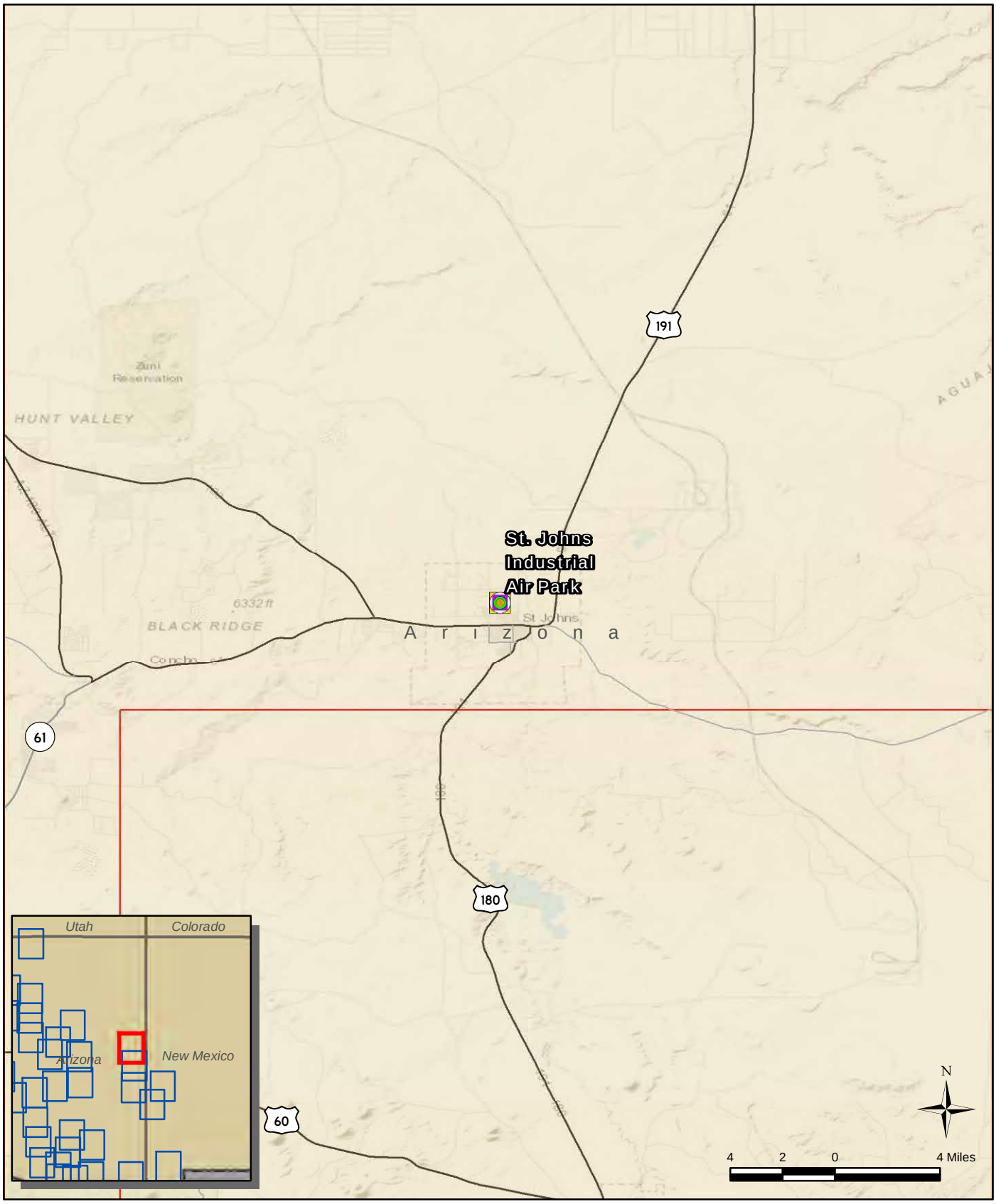

Legend

- Forward Aircraft Refueling Point
- Drop Zone
- Fixed-Wing Landing Zone
- Ground Training
- Helicopter Landing Zone
- Flight Training
- US Highway
- State Highway and Route
- Other Roads

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Legend

- Forward Aircraft Refueling Point
- Fixed-Wing Landing Zone
- Ground Training
- Helicopter Landing Zone
- Interstate Highway
- State Highway and Route
- Other Roads

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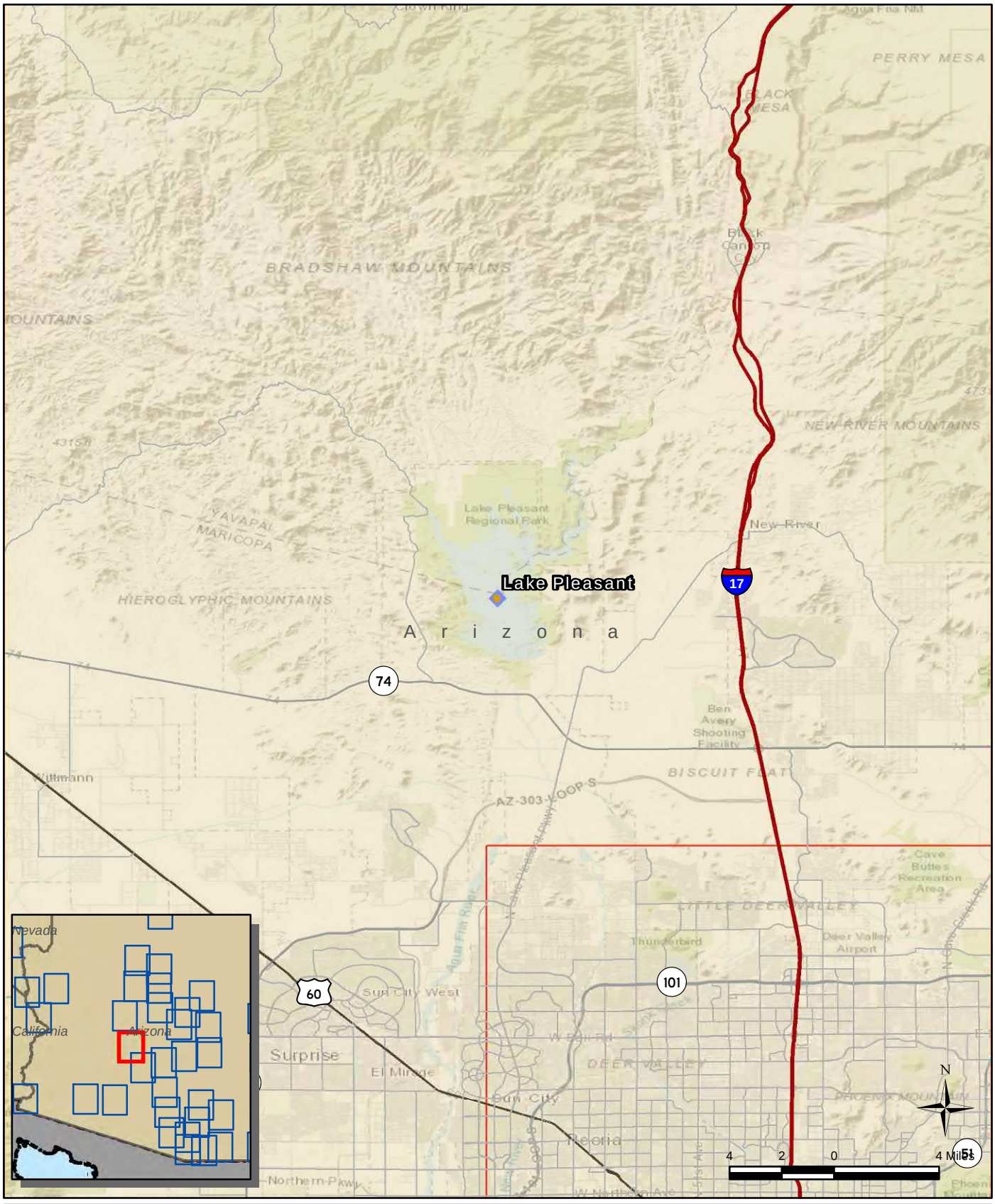
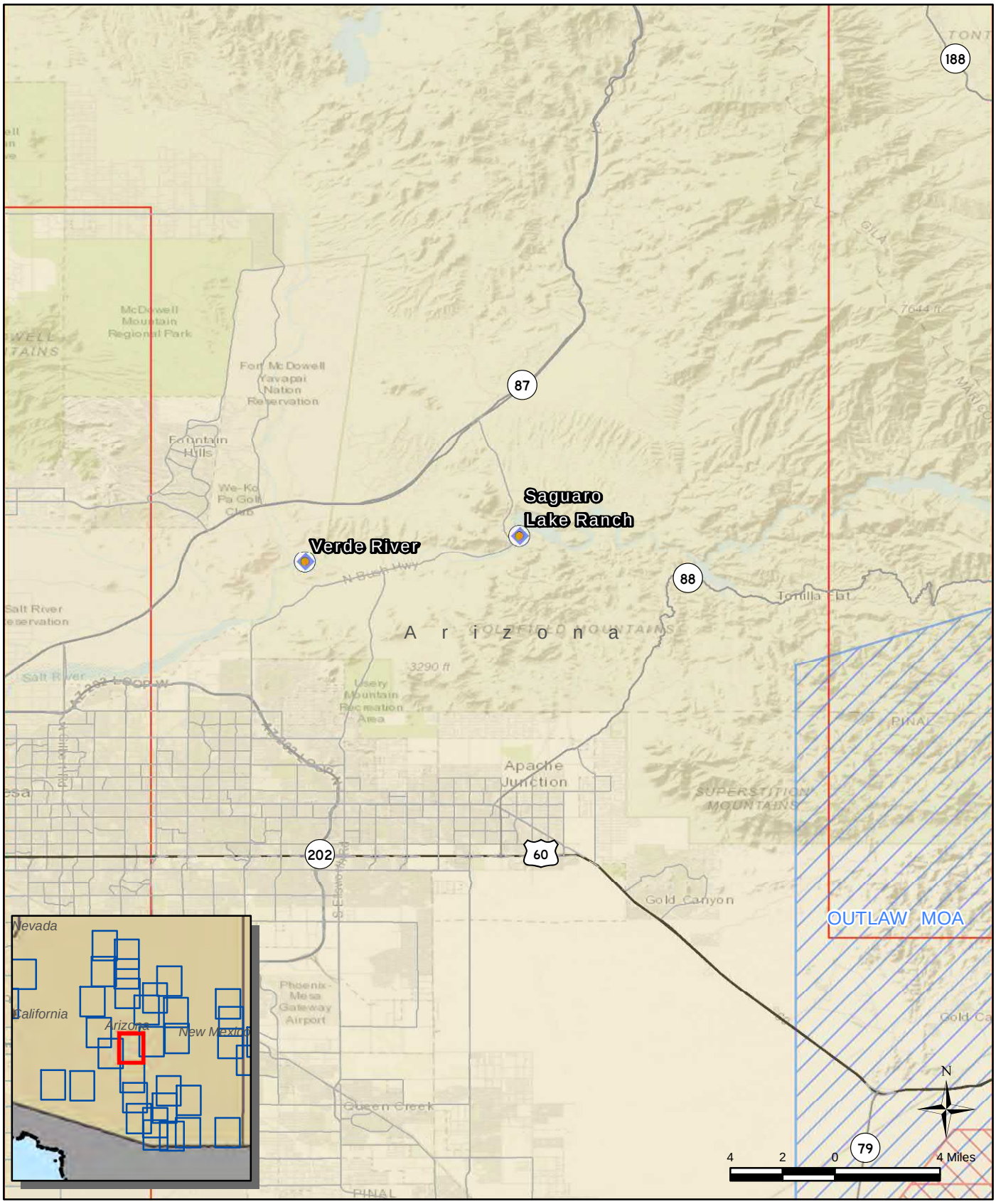


Legend

- Water Training
- Interstate Highway
- US Highway
- State Highway and Route
- Other Roads

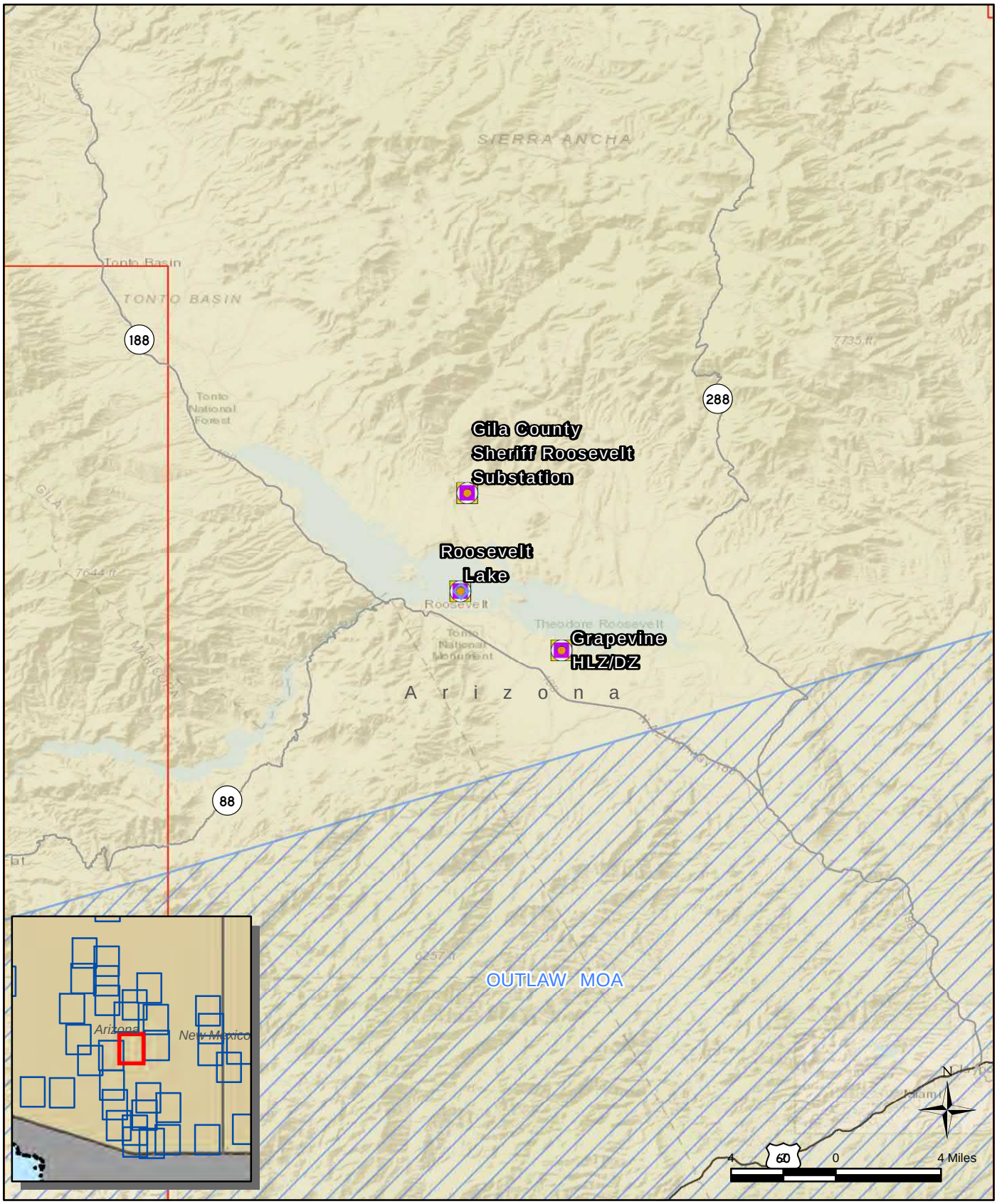
19 of 48



Legend

- Drop Zone
- Water Training
- Helicopter Landing Zone
- US Highway
- State Highway and Route
- Other Roads
- Restricted Area
- Military Operations Area

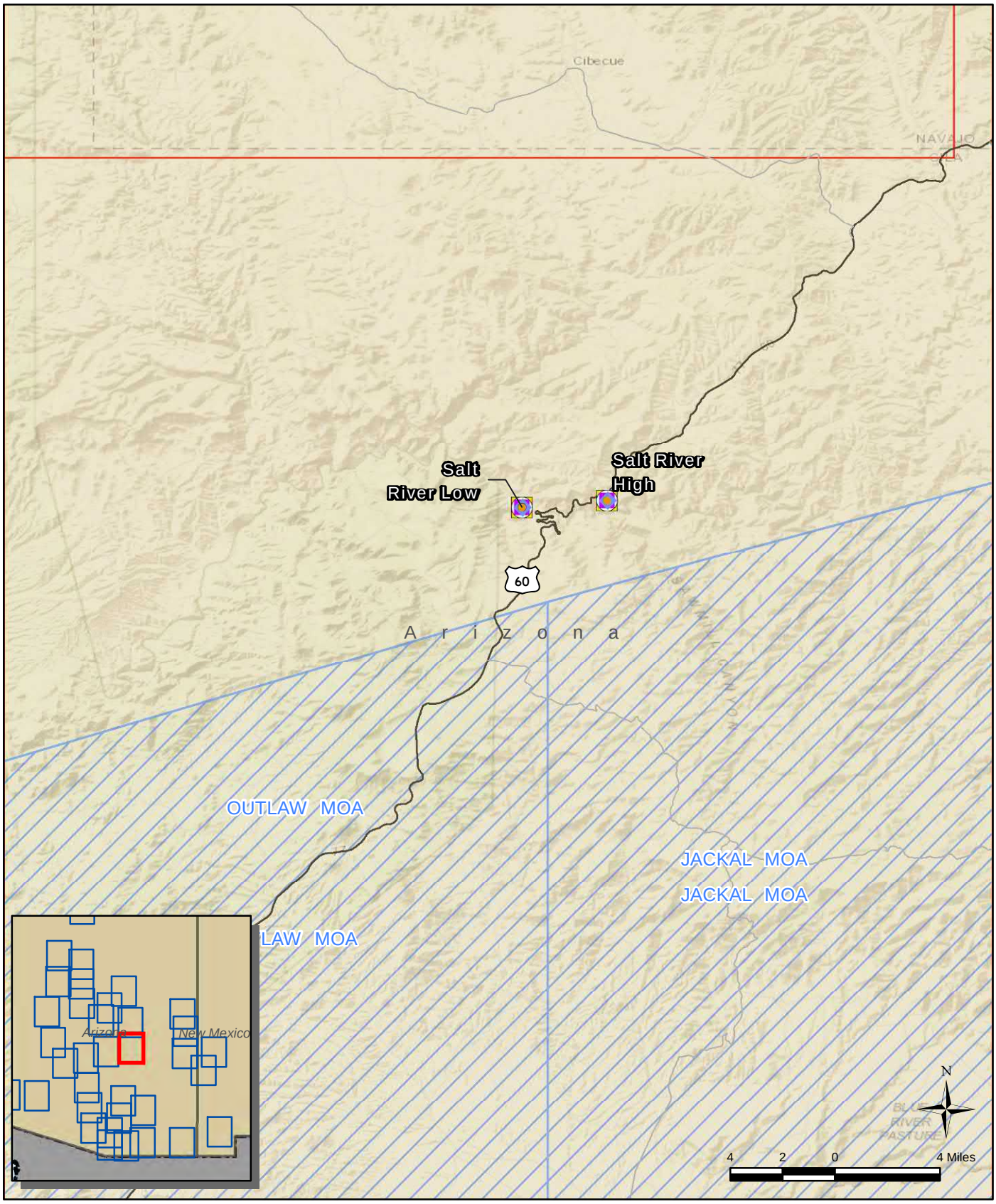
20 of 48



Legend

- Drop Zone
- Water Training
- Ground Training
- Helicopter Landing Zone
- Flight Training
- US Highway
- State Highway and Route
- Other Roads
- Military Operations Area

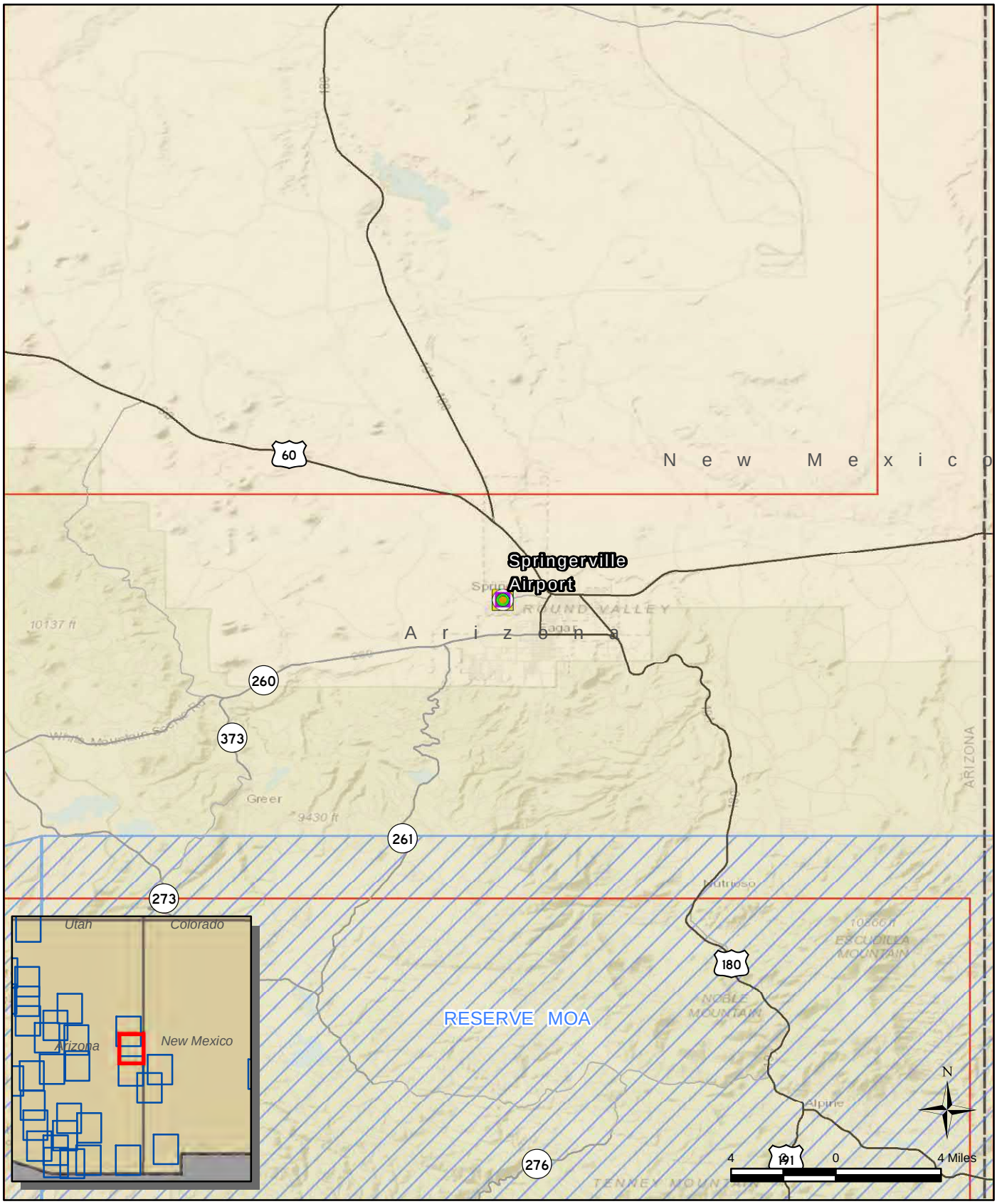
21 of 48



Legend

- Drop Zone
- Water Training
- Ground Training
- Helicopter Landing Zone
- Flight Training
- US Highway
- State Highway and Route
- Other Roads
- Military Operations Area

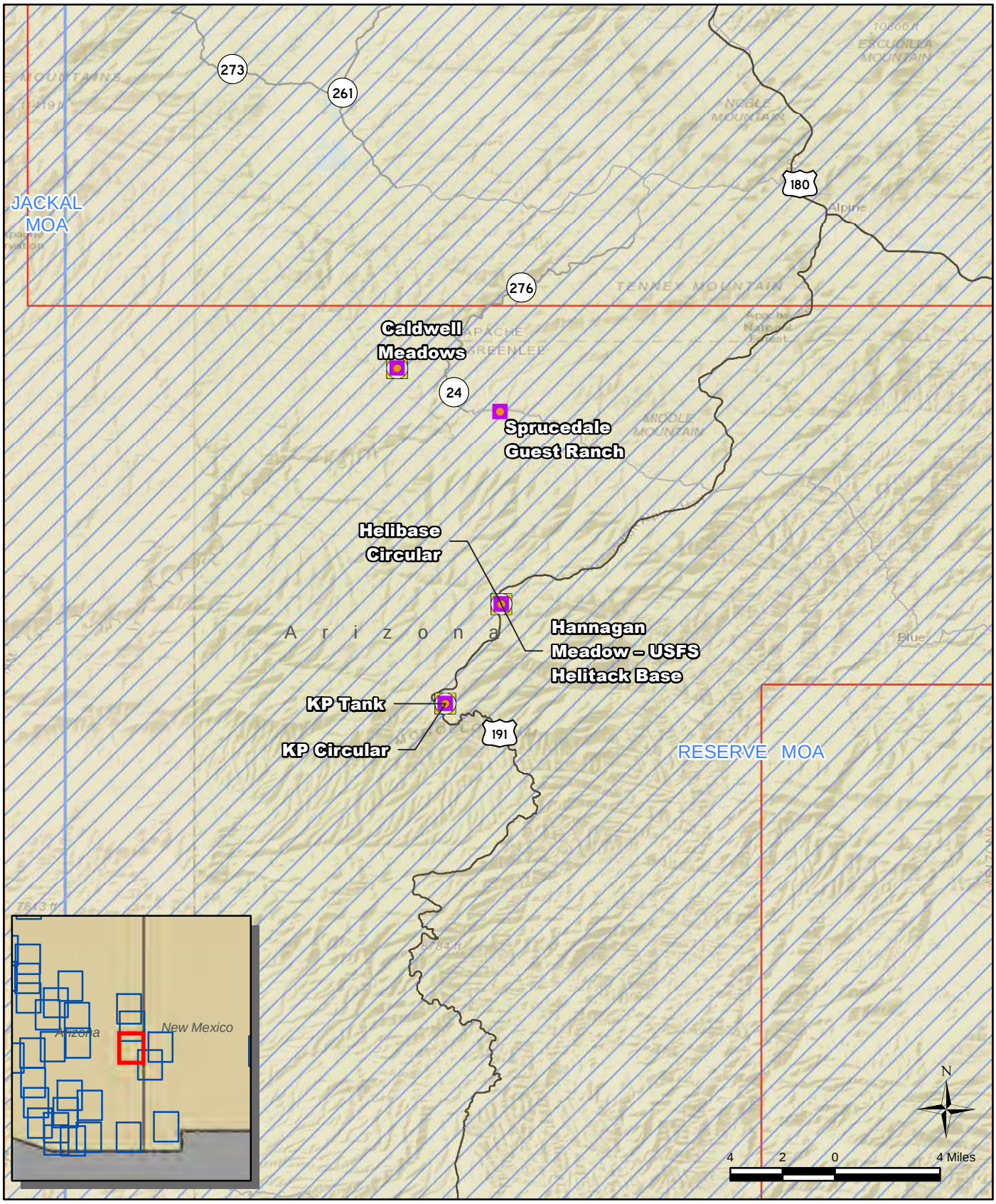
22 of 48



Legend

- Drop Zone
- Fixed-Wing Landing Zone
- Ground Training
- Helicopter Landing Zone
- Flight Training
- US Highway
- State Highway and Route
- Other Roads
- Military Operations Area

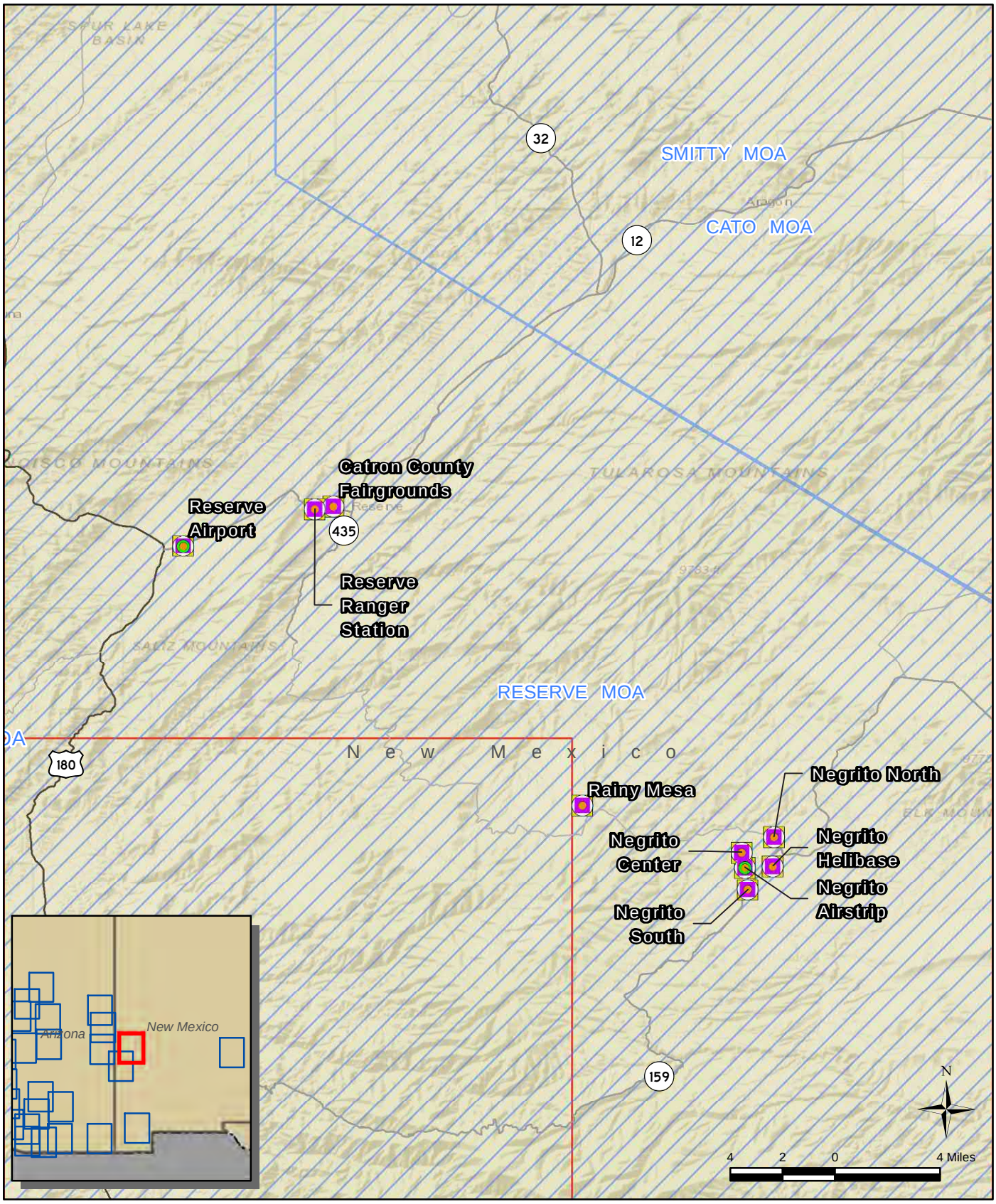
23 of 48



Legend

- Drop Zone
- Ground Training
- Helicopter Landing Zone
- Flight Training
- US Highway
- State Highway and Route
- Other Roads
- Military Operations Area

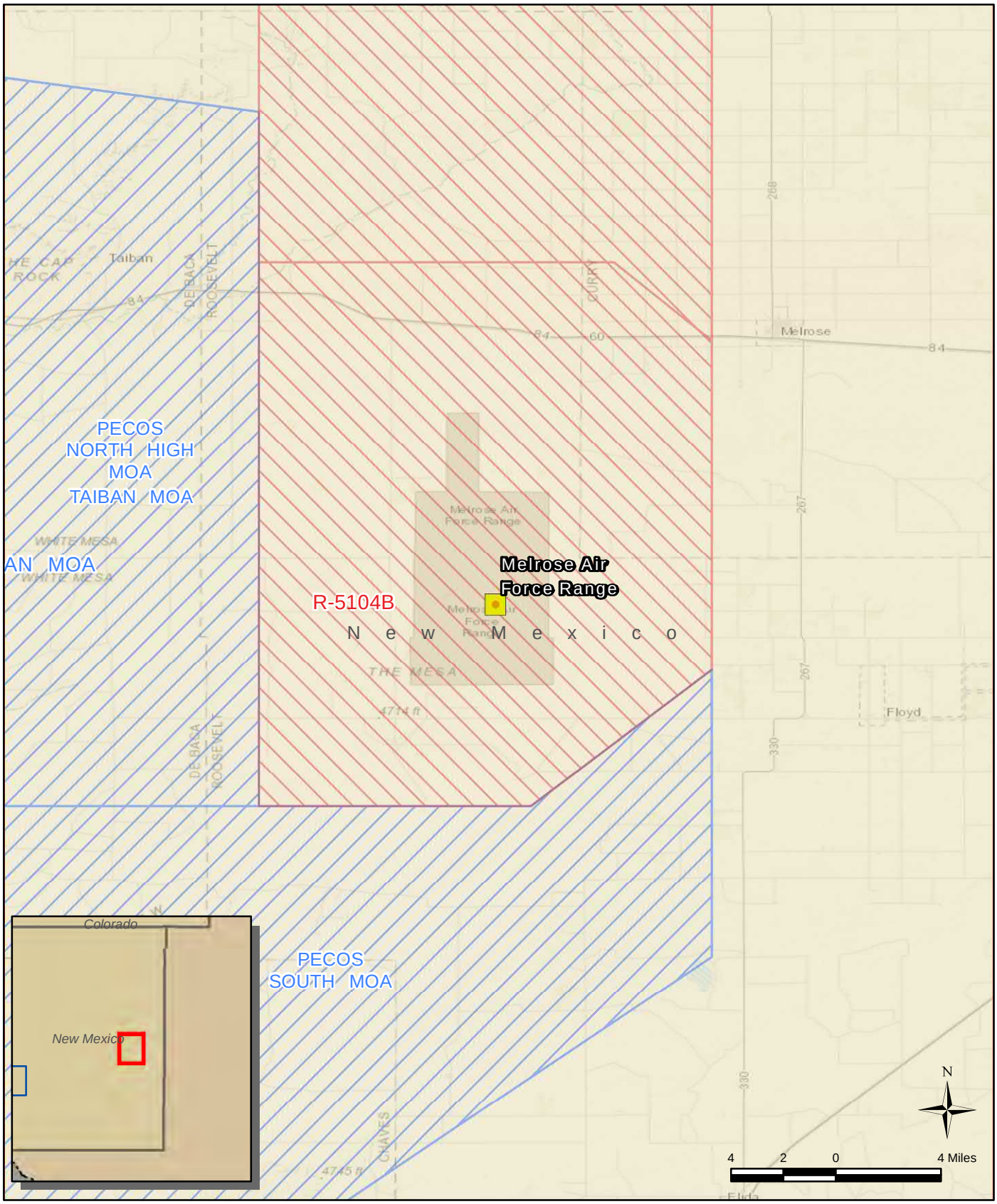
24 of 48



Legend

- Forward Aircraft Refueling Point
- Drop Zone
- Fixed-Wing Landing Zone
- Ground Training
- Helicopter Landing Zone
- Flight Training
- US Highway
- State Highway and Route
- Other Roads
- Military Operations Area

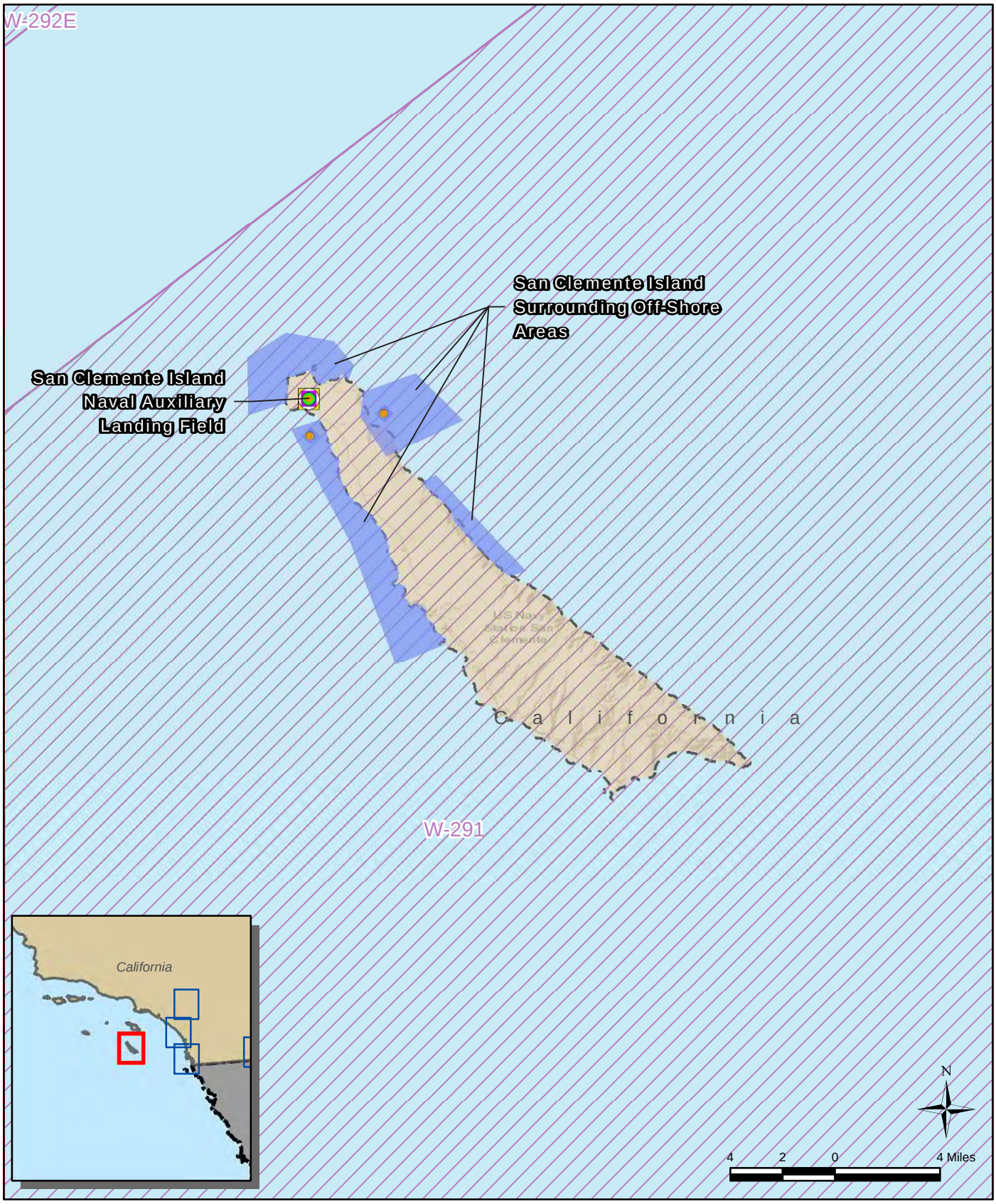
25 of 48



Legend

- Flight Training
- Restricted Area
- Military Operations Area

26 of 48



Legend

- Forward Aircraft Refueling Point
- Drop Zone
- Fixed-Wing Landing Zone
- Water Training
- Ground Training
- Helicopter Landing Zone
- Flight Training
- San Clemente Island Surrounding Off-Shore Areas (include Drop Zones and Water Training)
- Warning Area

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Legend

- Forward Aircraft Refueling Point
- Drop Zone
- Water Training
- Ground Training
- Helicopter Landing Zone
- Flight Training
- Interstate Highway
- State Highway and Route
- Other Roads
- Restricted Area

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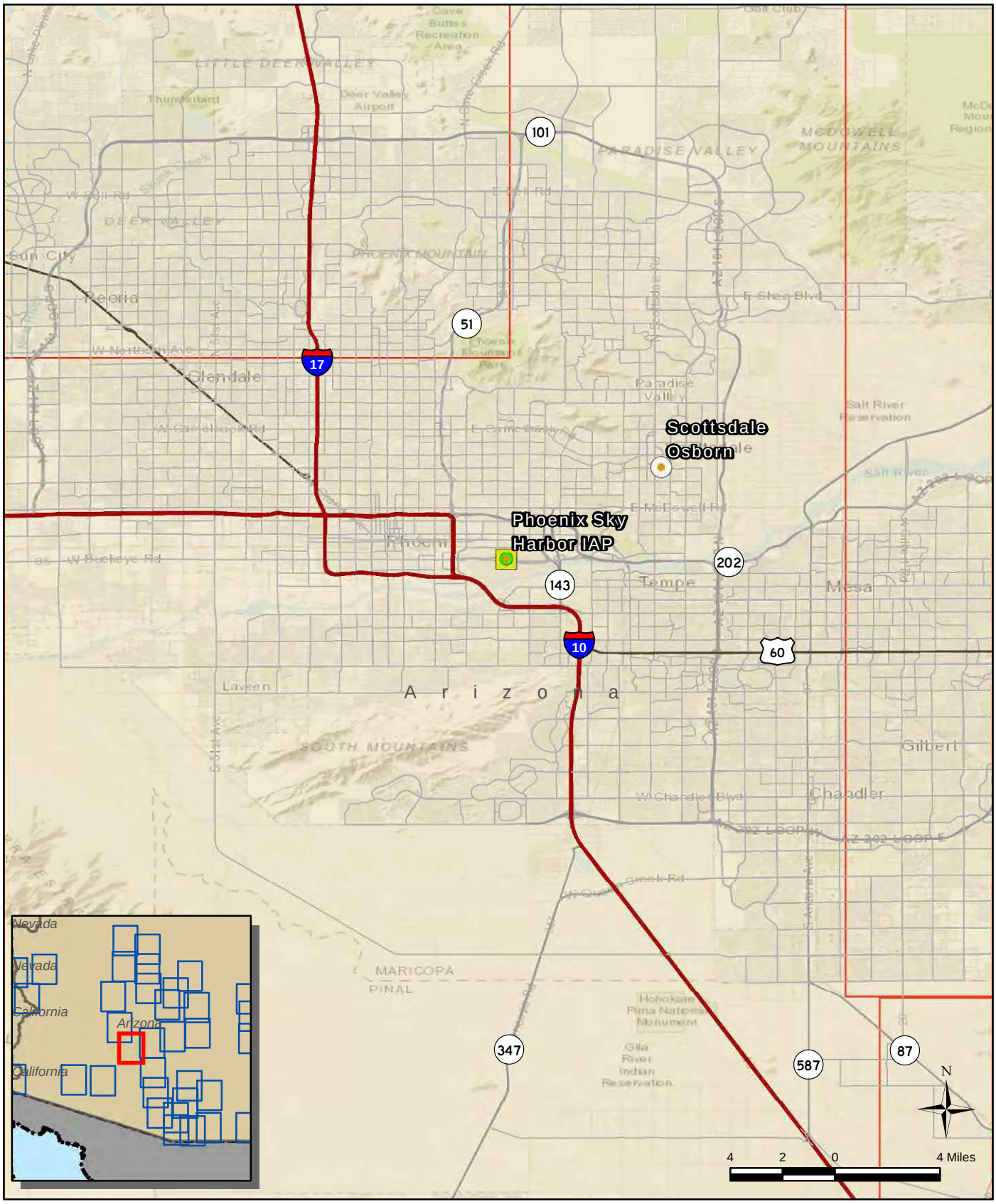
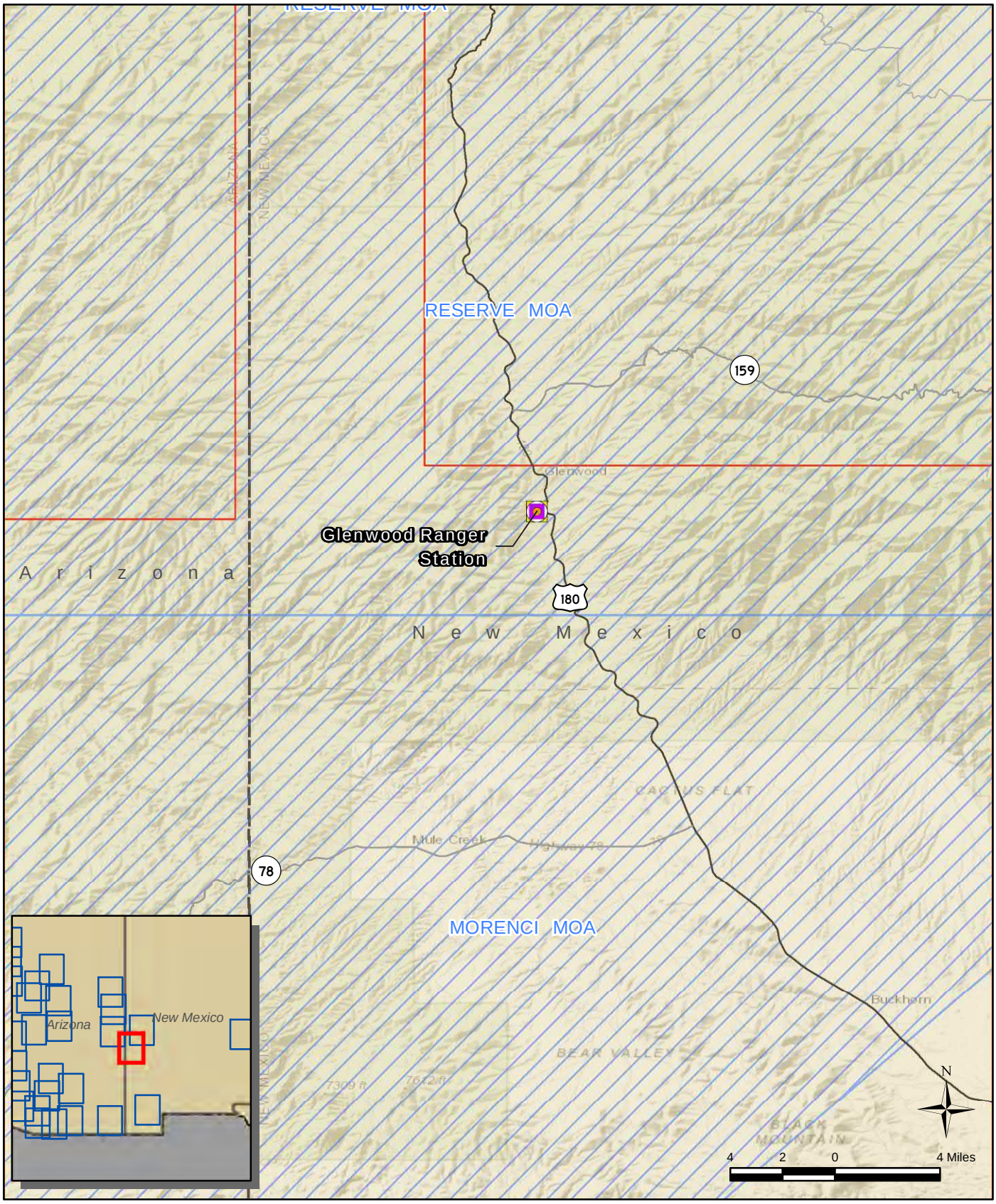


Legend

- Fixed-Wing Landing Zone
- Helicopter Landing Zone
- Flight Training
- Interstate Highway
- US Highway
- State Highway and Route
- Other Roads

29 of 48



Legend

- Drop Zone
- Ground Training
- Helicopter Landing Zone
- Flight Training
- US Highway
- State Highway and Route
- Other Roads
- Military Operations Area

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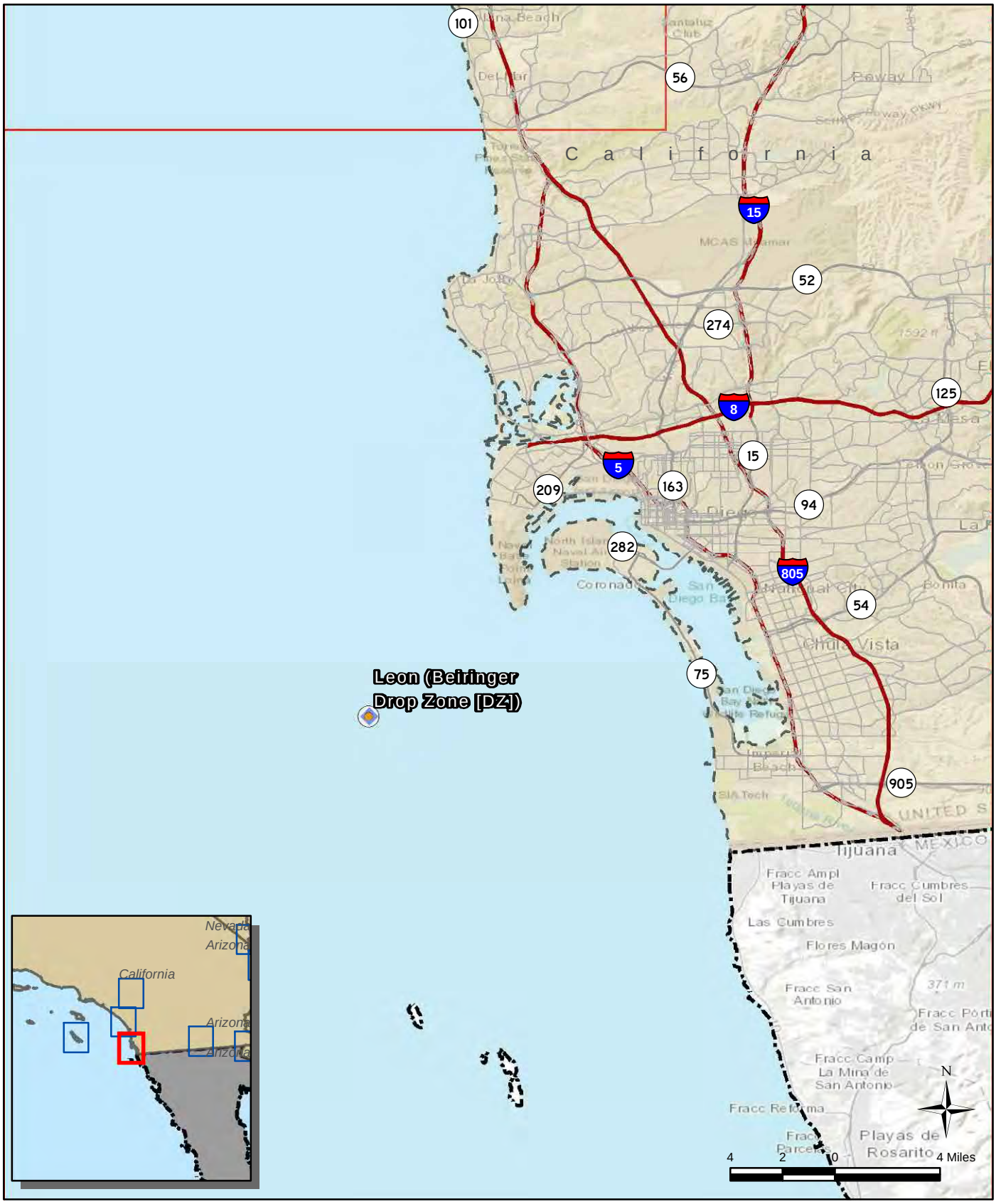
Legend

- Ground Training
- Flight Training
- US Highway
- Other Roads
- Restricted Area

31 of 48



Legend

- Drop Zone
- Water Training
- Helicopter Landing Zone
- Interstate Highway
- State Highway and Route
- Other Roads

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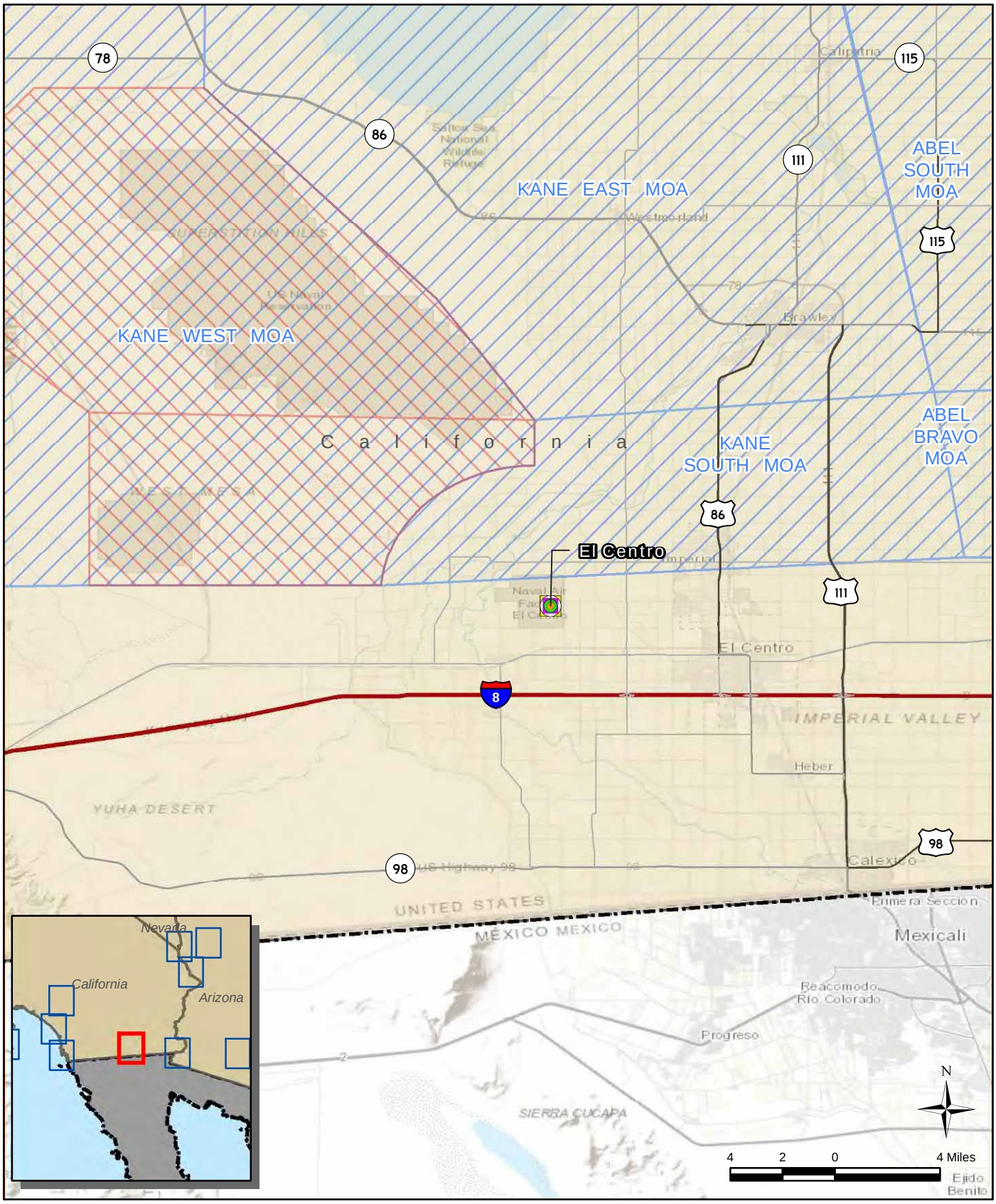

Legend

- Forward Aircraft Refueling Point
- Drop Zone
- Fixed-Wing Landing Zone
- Ground Training
- Helicopter Landing Zone
- Flight Training
- Interstate Highway
- US Highway
- State Highway and Route
- Other Roads
- Restricted Area
- Military Operations Area

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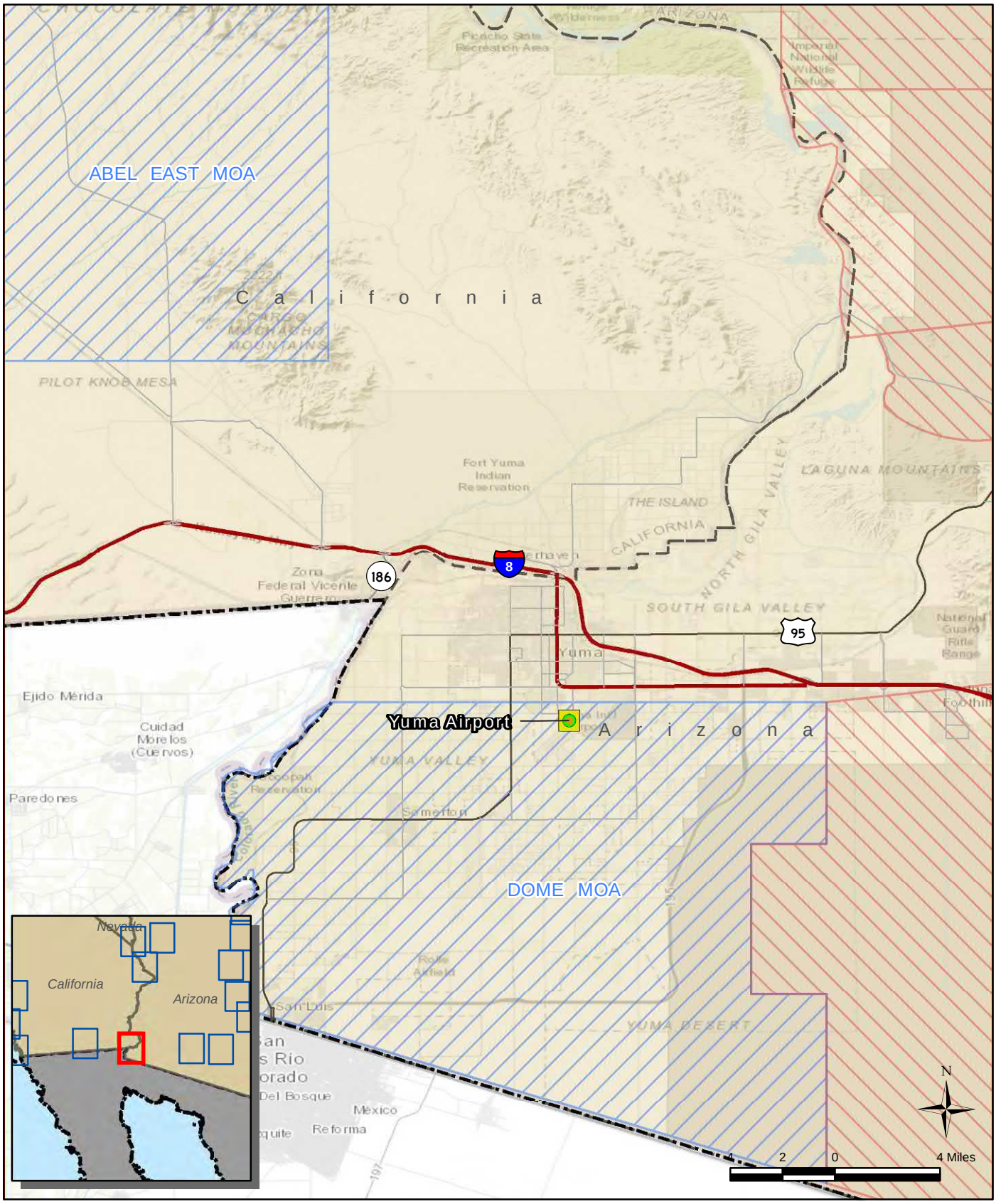
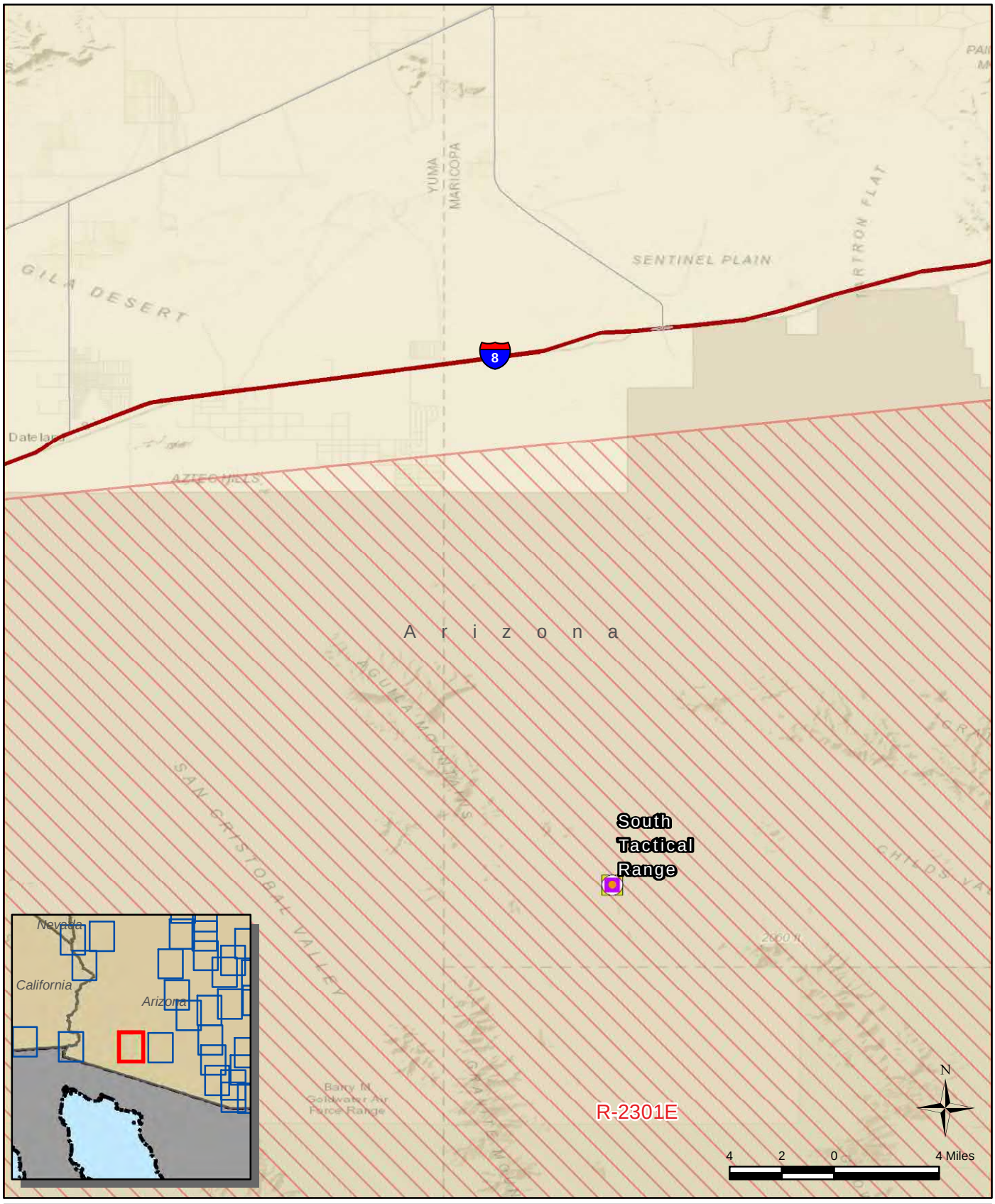


Legend

- Fixed-Wing Landing Zone
- Flight Training
- Interstate Highway
- US Highway
- State Highway and Route
- Other Roads
- Restricted Area
- Military Operations Area



Legend

- Ground Training
- Helicopter Landing Zone
- Flight Training
- Interstate Highway
- Other Roads
- Restricted Area

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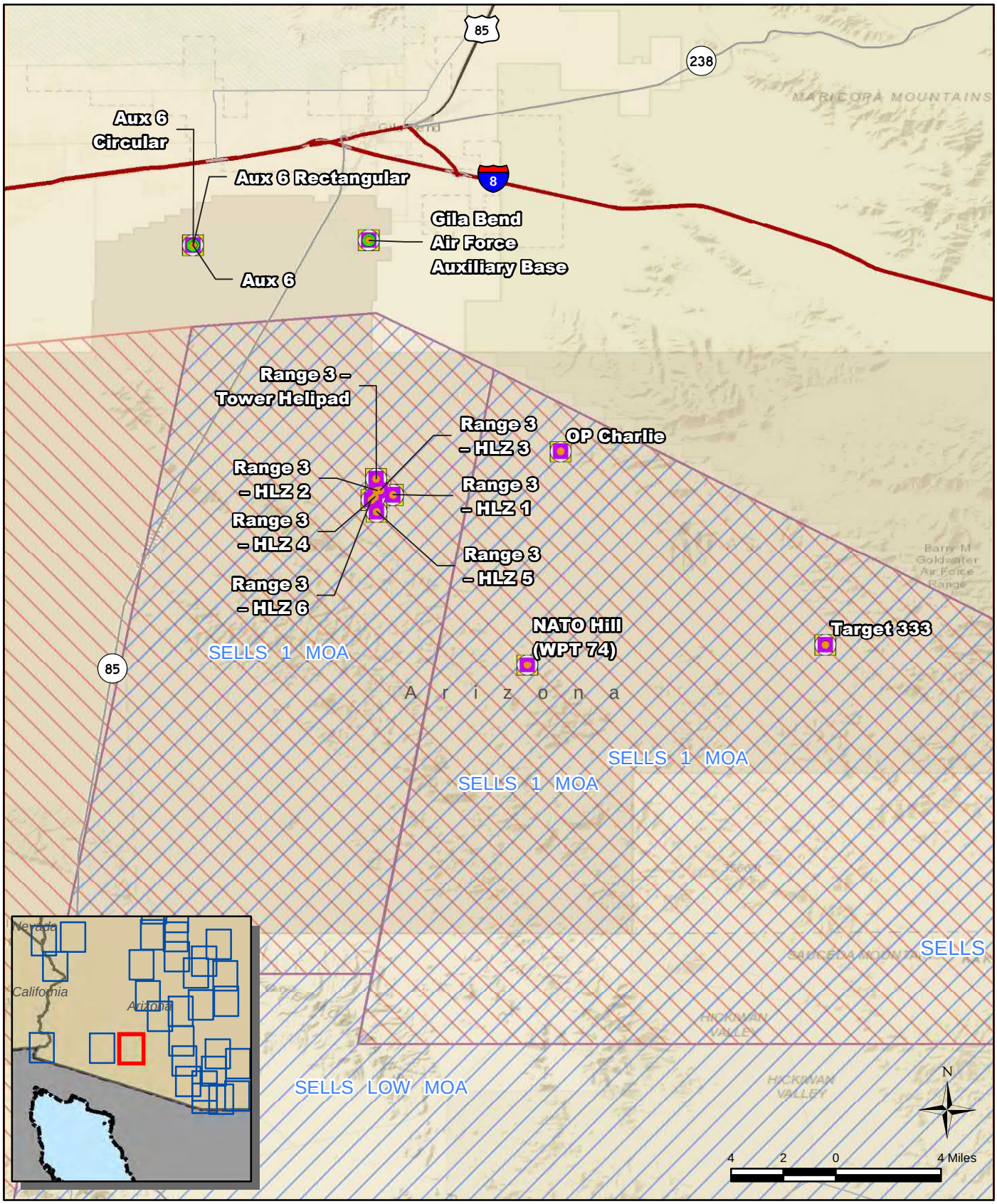

Legend

- Forward Aircraft Refueling Point
- Drop Zone
- Fixed-Wing Landing Zone
- Ground Training
- Helicopter Landing Zone
- Flight Training
- Interstate Highway
- US Highway
- State Highway and Route
- Other Roads
- Restricted Area
- Military Operations Area

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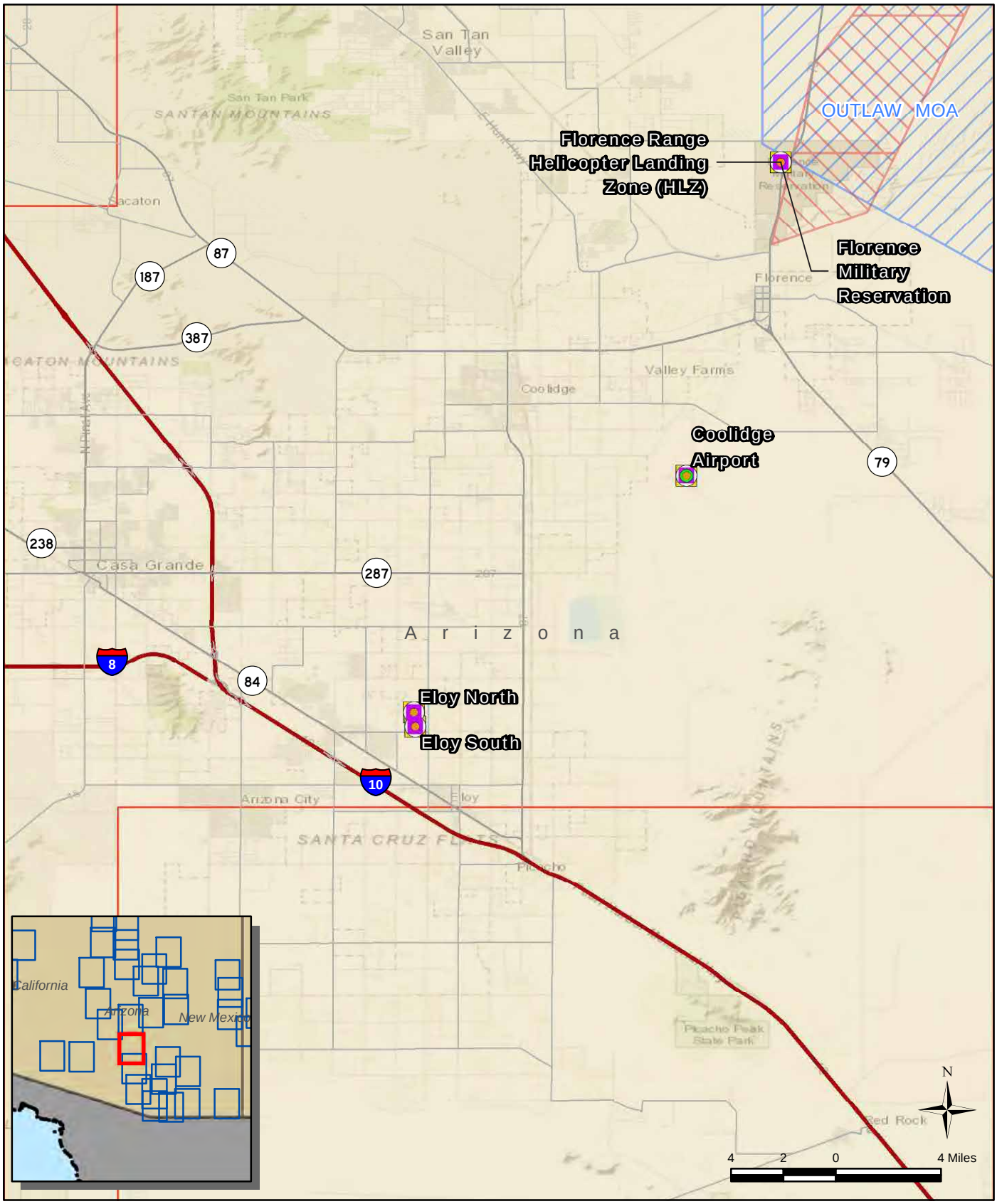

Legend

- Forward Aircraft Refueling Point
- Drop Zone
- Fixed-Wing Landing Zone
- Ground Training
- Helicopter Landing Zone
- Flight Training
- Interstate Highway
- State Highway and Route
- Other Roads
- Restricted Area
- Military Operations Area

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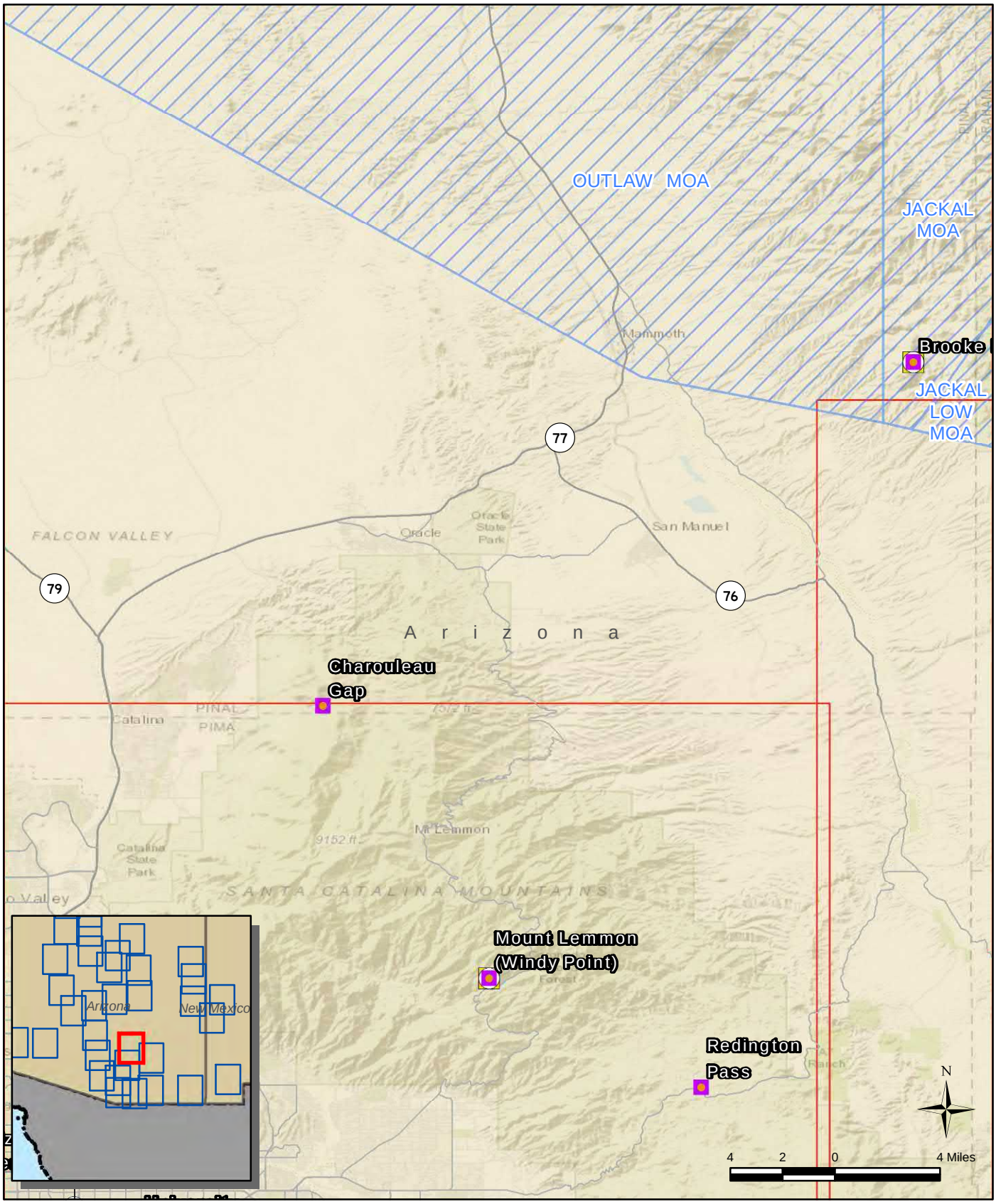

Legend

- Ground Training
- Helicopter Landing Zone
- Flight Training
- State Highway and Route
- Other Roads
- Military Operations Area

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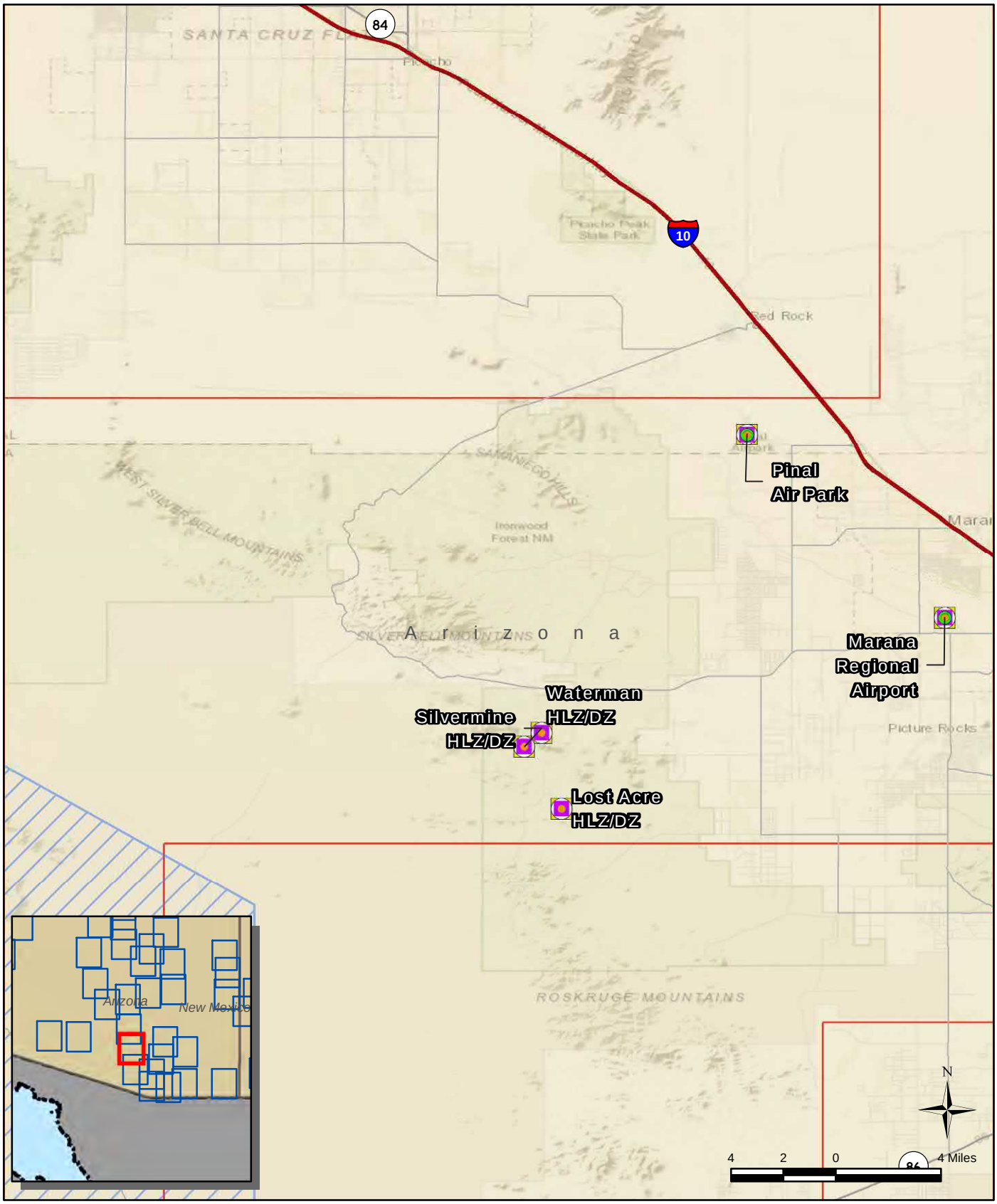

Legend

- Drop Zone
- Fixed-Wing Landing Zone
- Ground Training
- Helicopter Landing Zone
- Flight Training
- Interstate Highway
- State Highway and Route
- Other Roads
- Military Operations Area

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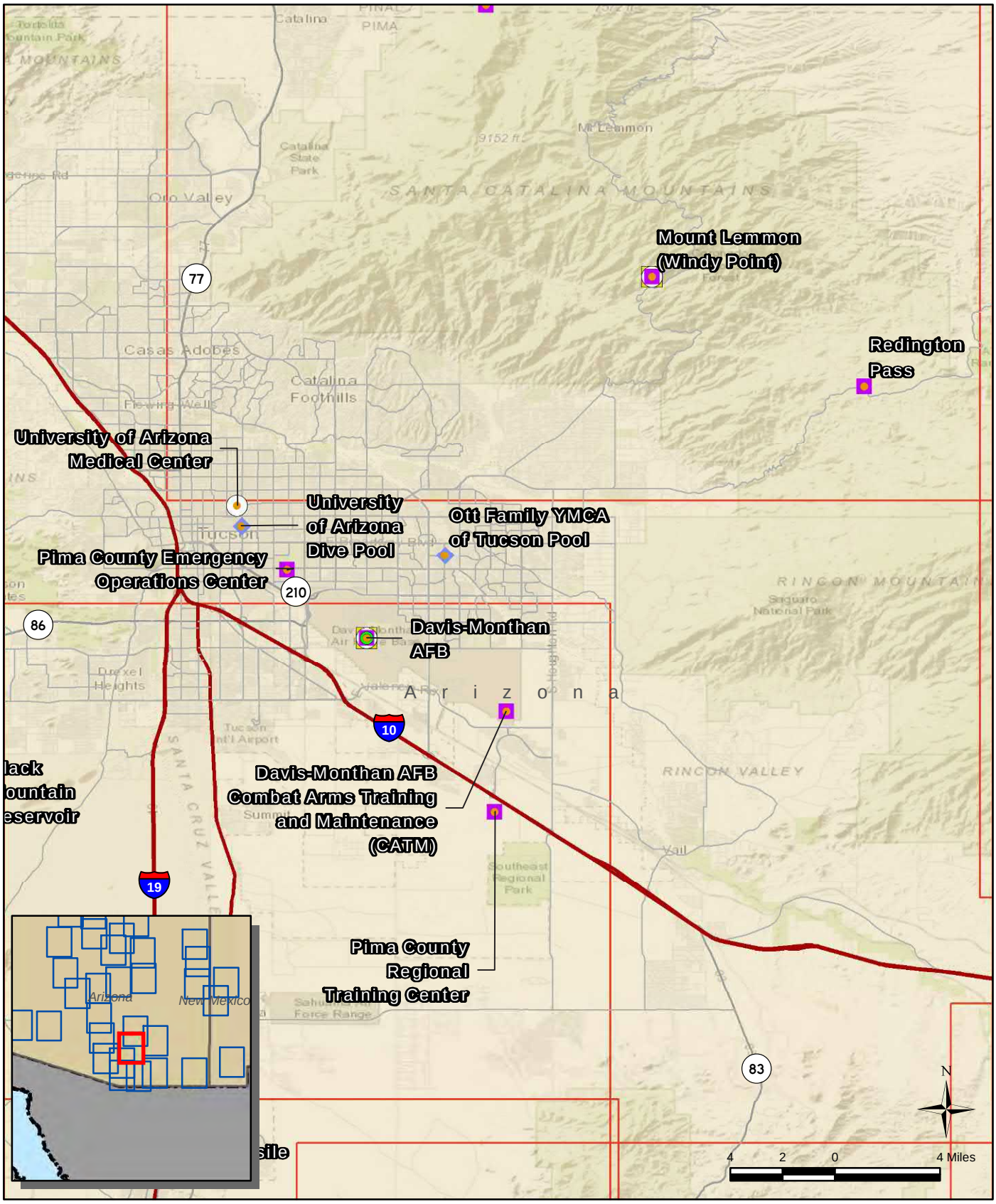

Legend

- Forward Aircraft Refueling Point
- Drop Zone
- Fixed-Wing Landing Zone
- Water Training
- Ground Training
- Helicopter Landing Zone
- Flight Training
- Interstate Highway
- State Highway and Route
- Other Roads

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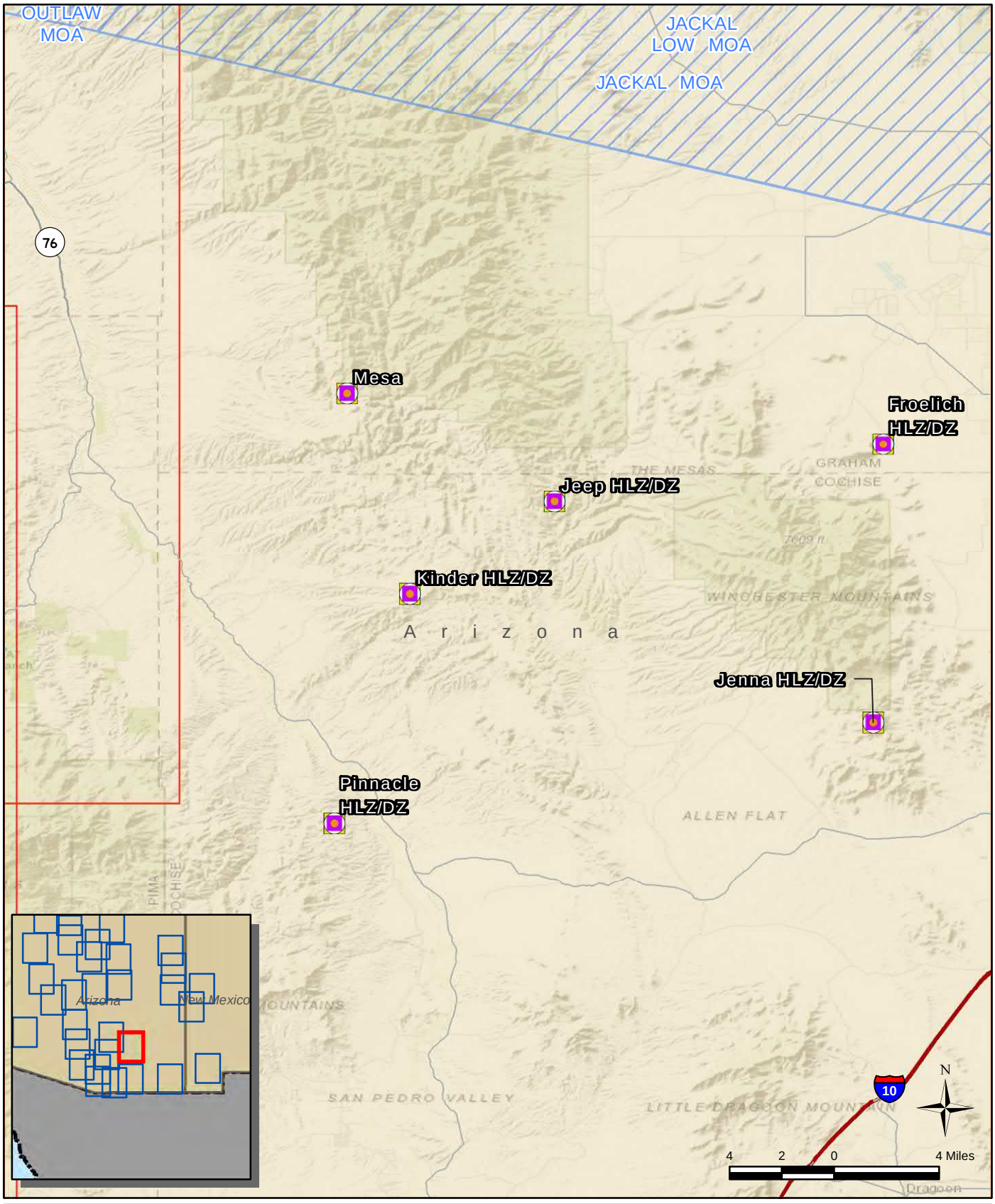

Legend

- Ground Training
- Helicopter Landing Zone
- Flight Training
- Interstate Highway
- State Highway and Route
- Other Roads
- Military Operations Area

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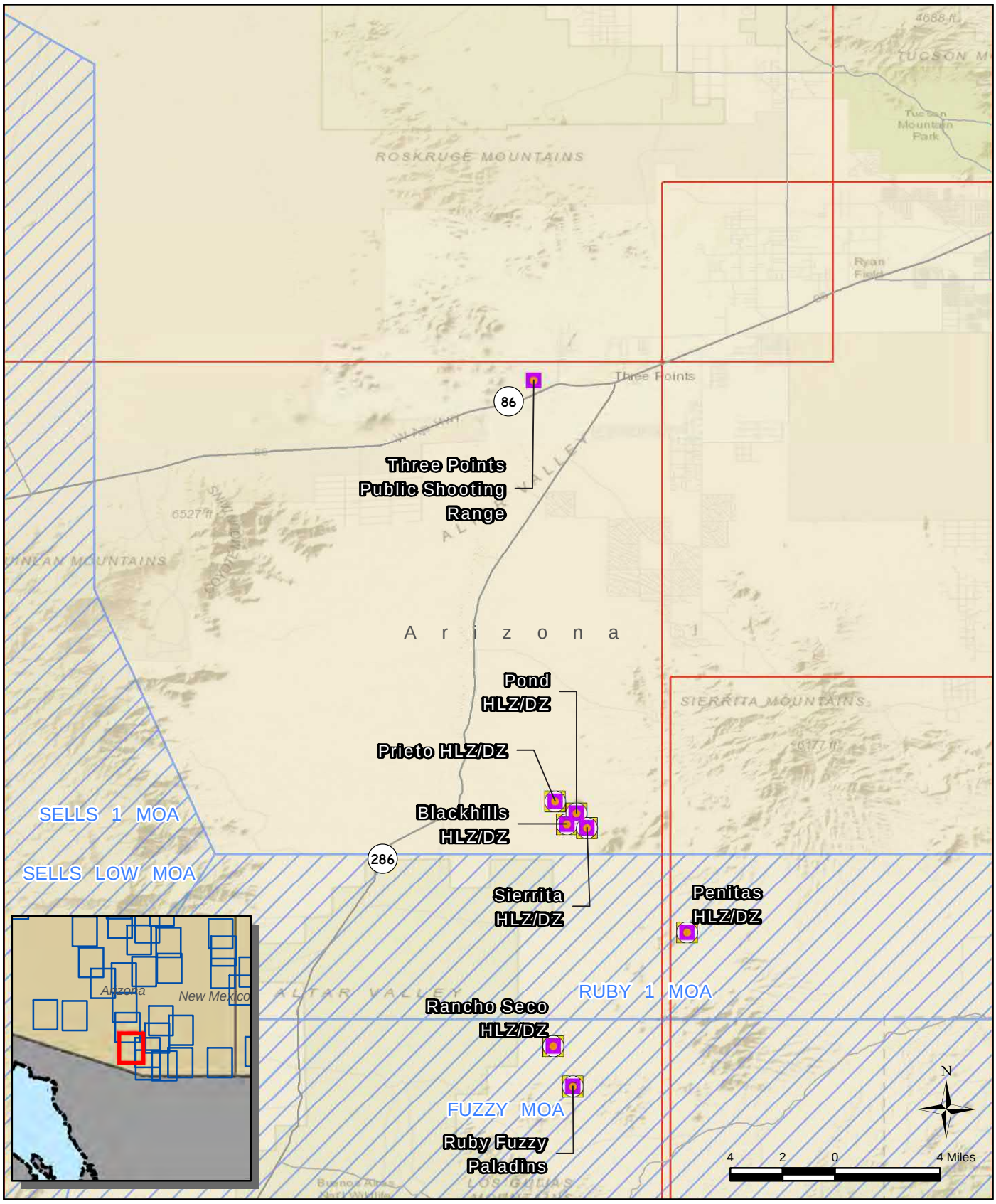
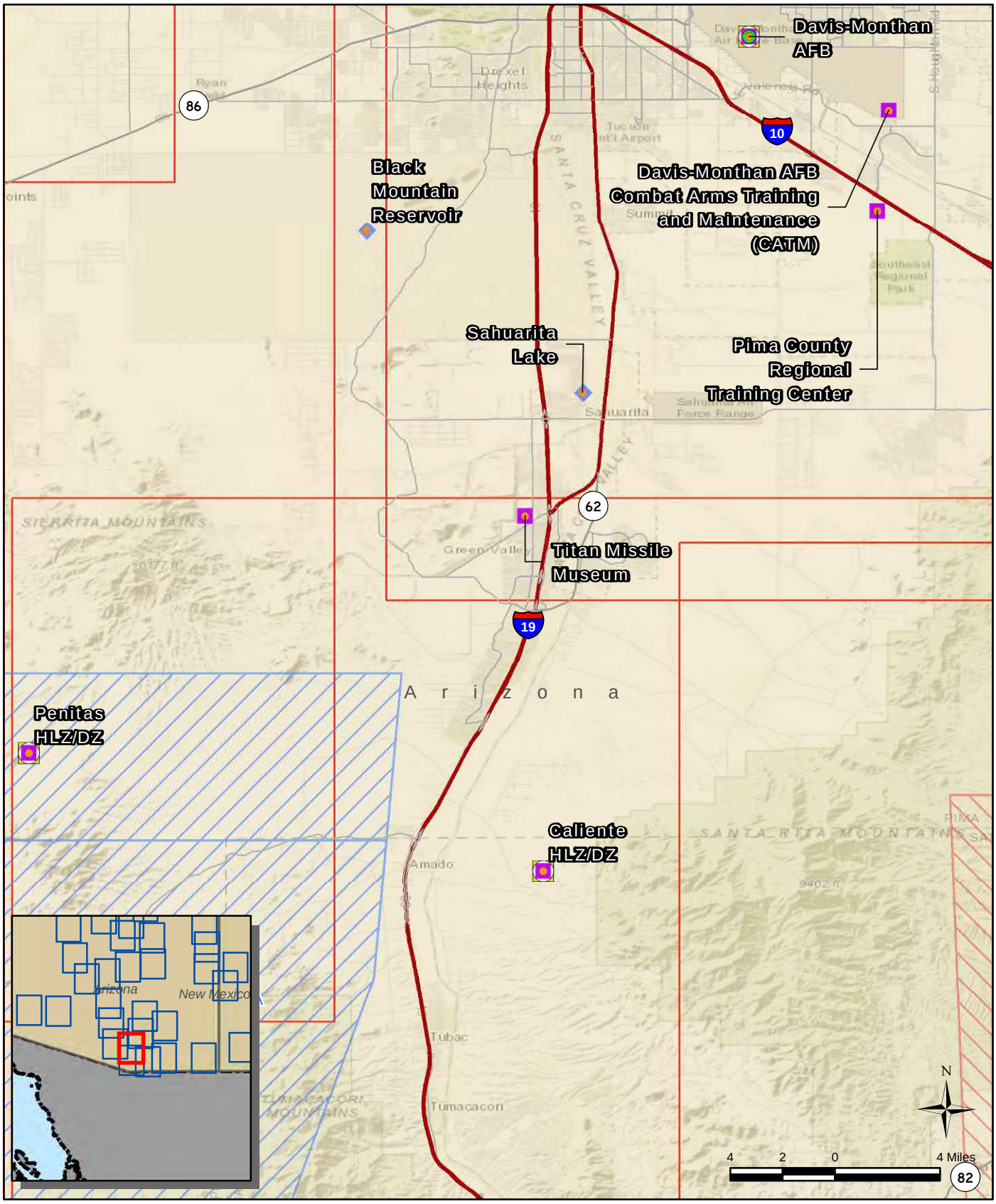


Legend

- Drop Zone
- Ground Training
- Helicopter Landing Zone
- Flight Training
- State Highway and Route
- Other Roads
- Military Operations Area



Legend

- Forward Aircraft Refueling Point
- Drop Zone
- Fixed-Wing Landing Zone
- Water Training
- Ground Training
- Helicopter Landing Zone
- Flight Training
- Interstate Highway
- State Highway and Route
- Other Roads
- Restricted Area
- Military Operations Area

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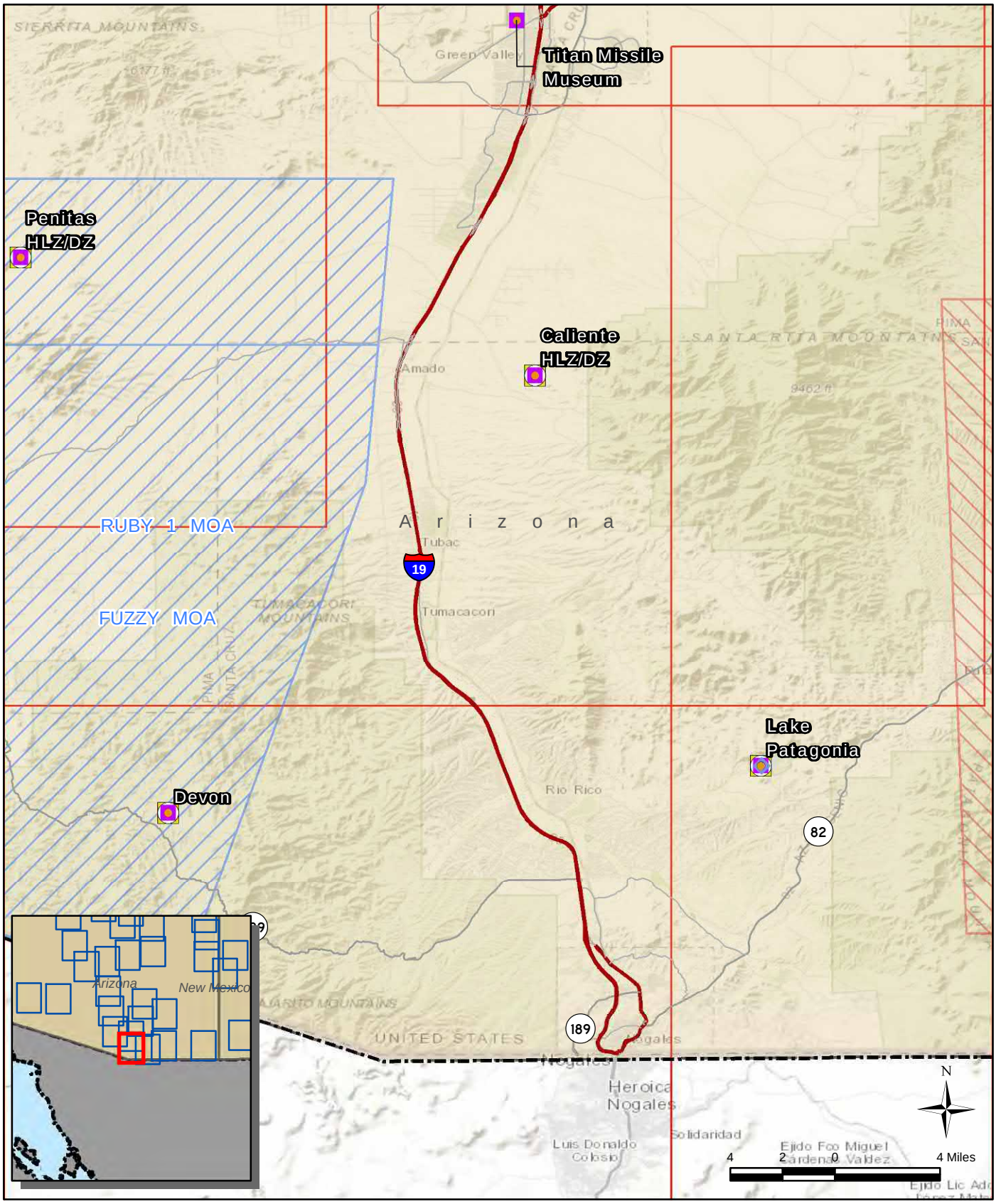
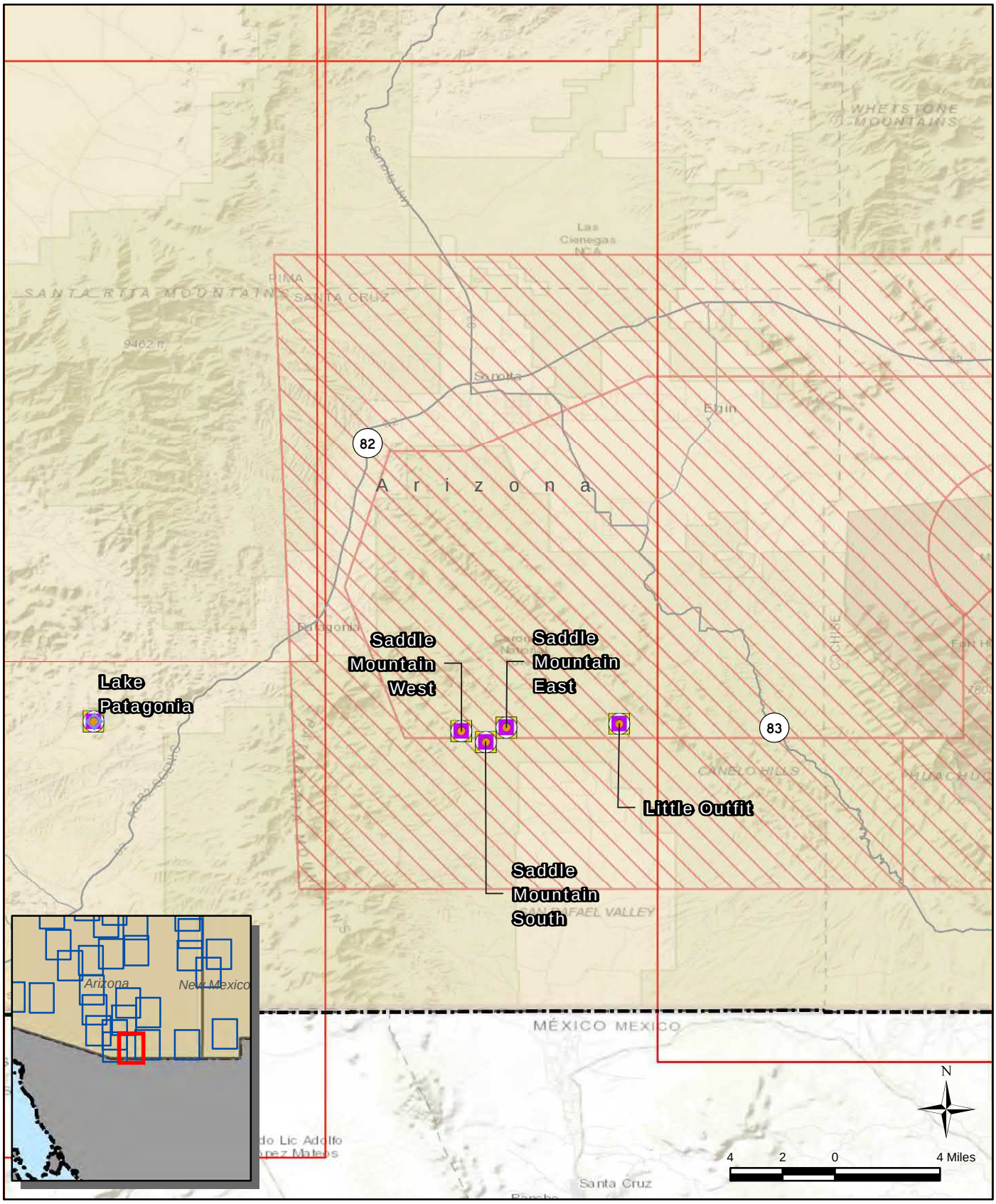


Legend

- Drop Zone
- Water Training
- Ground Training
- Helicopter Landing Zone
- Flight Training
- Interstate Highway
- State Highway and Route
- Other Roads
- Restricted Area
- Military Operations Area



Legend

- Drop Zone
- Water Training
- Ground Training
- Helicopter Landing Zone
- Flight Training
- State Highway and Route
- Other Roads
- Restricted Area

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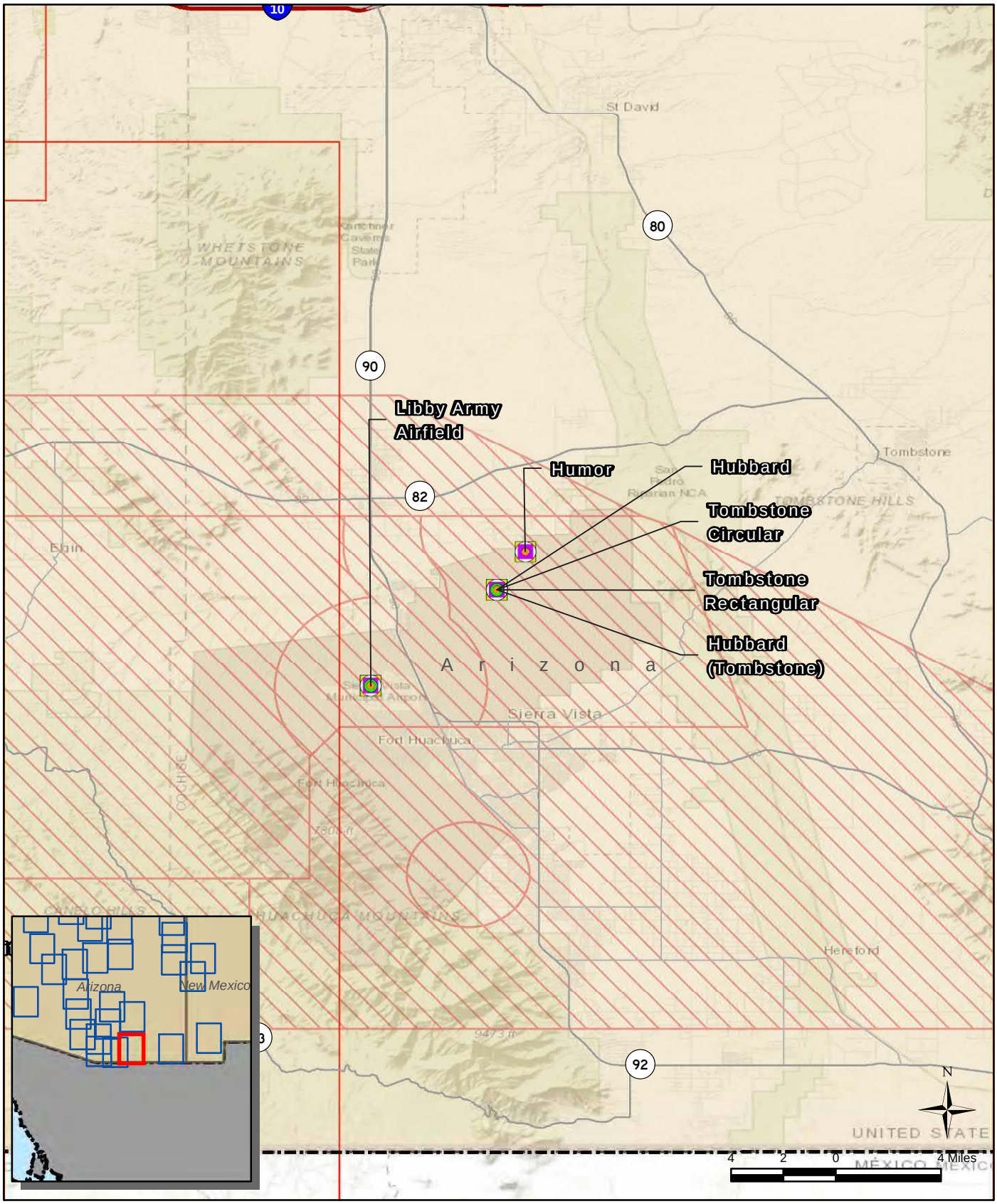

Legend

- Forward Aircraft Refueling Point
- Drop Zone
- Fixed-Wing Landing Zone
- Ground Training
- Helicopter Landing Zone
- Flight Training
- Interstate Highway
- State Highway and Route
- Other Roads
- Restricted Area

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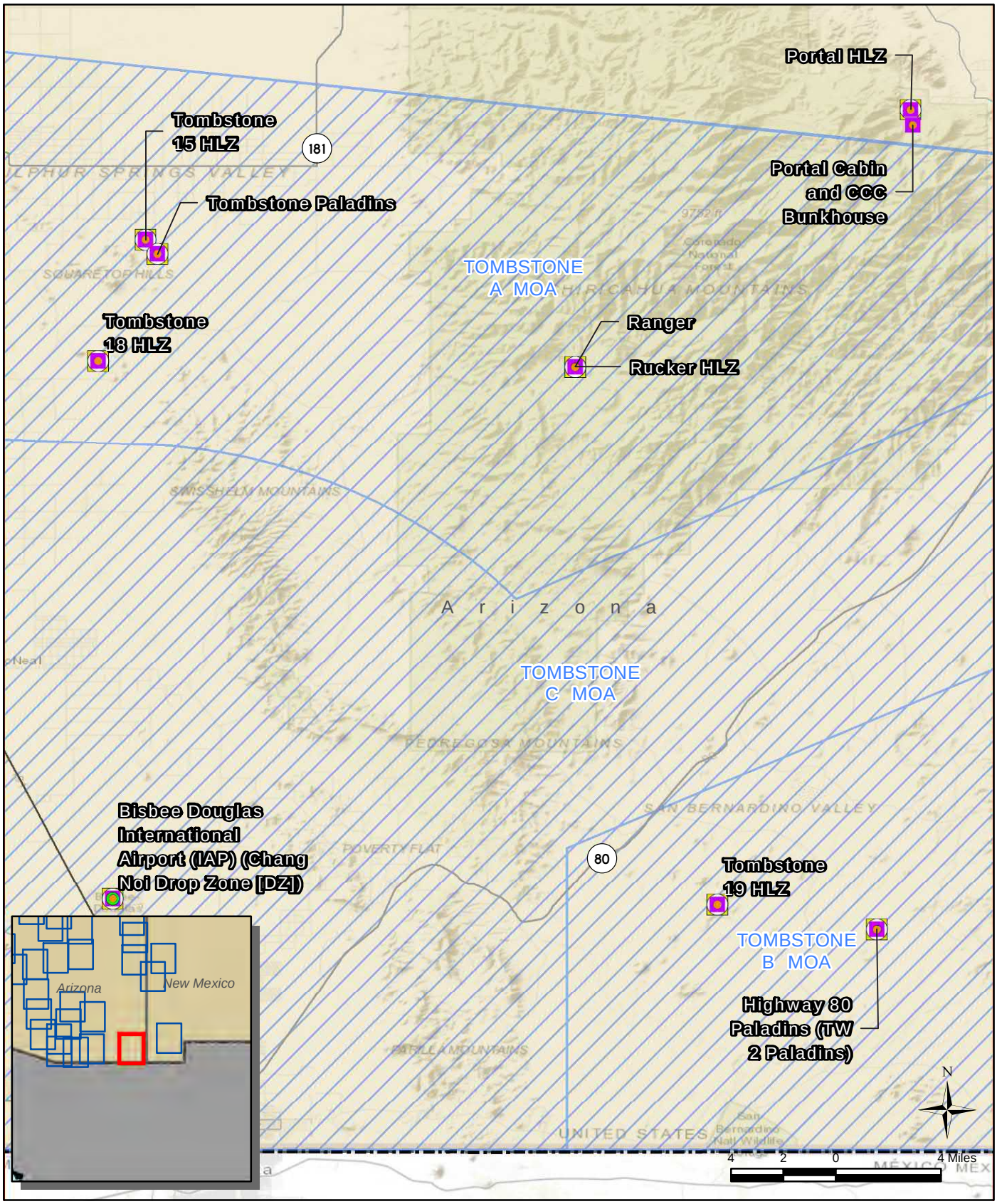
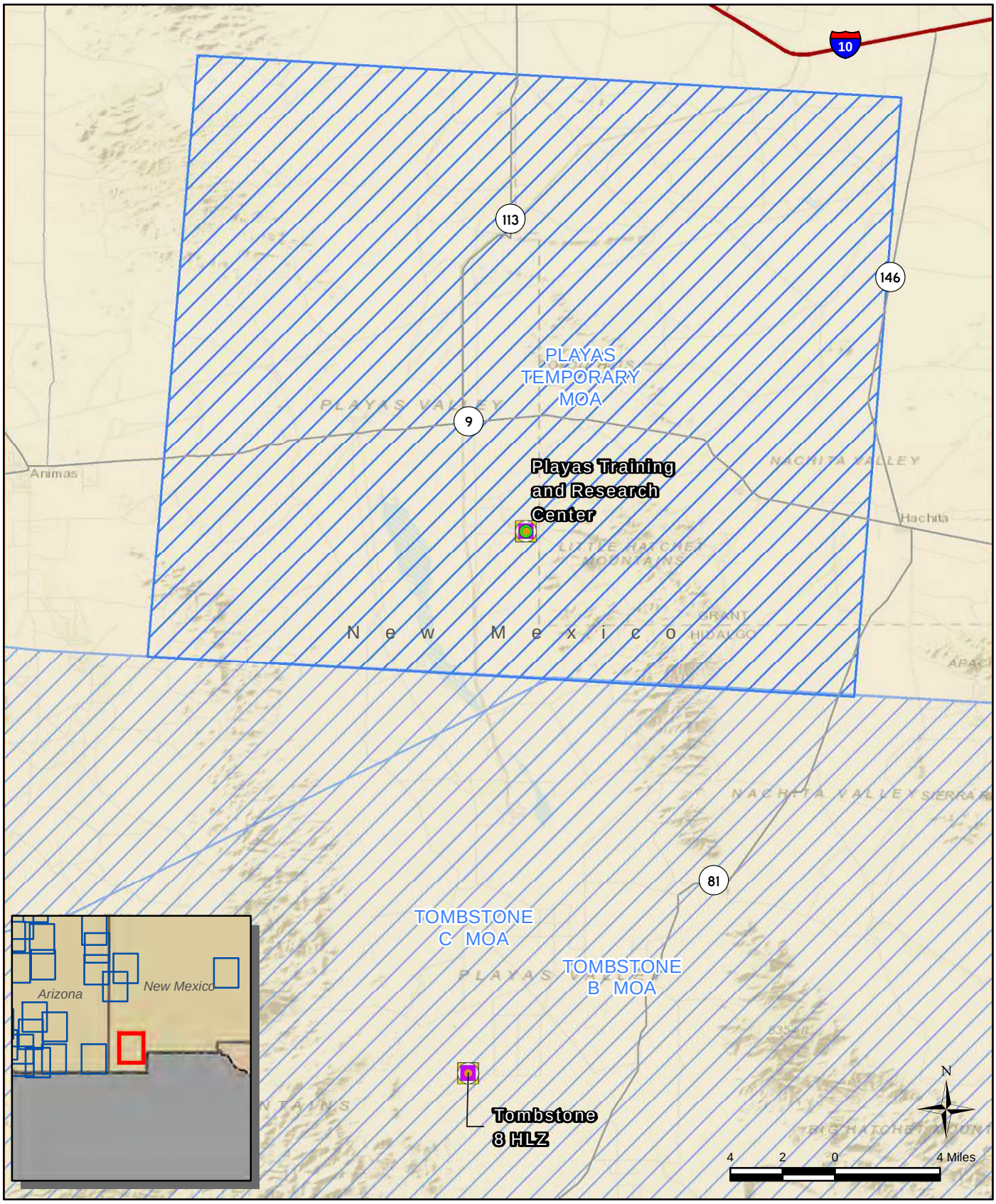


Legend

- Forward Aircraft Refueling Point
- Drop Zone
- Fixed-Wing Landing Zone
- Ground Training
- Helicopter Landing Zone
- Flight Training
- US Highway
- State Highway and Route
- Other Roads
- Military Operations Area



Legend

- Forward Aircraft Refueling Point
- Drop Zone
- Fixed-Wing Landing Zone
- Ground Training
- Helicopter Landing Zone
- Flight Training
- Interstate Highway
- State Highway and Route
- Other Roads
- Military Operations Area

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Appendix B

Agencies Consulted

Agencies Consulted

The Federal, state, and local agencies, DoD units, and other agencies/organizations/individuals contacted during the preparation of this EA are listed below.

Federal

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
Bureau of Land Management
Federal Aviation Administration
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Fisheries
National Park Service
U.S. Bureau of Reclamation
U.S. Department of Agriculture
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
U.S. Forest Service

State

Arizona
Arizona Department of Agriculture
Arizona Department of Environmental Quality
Arizona Department of Transportation
Arizona Department of Water Resources
Arizona Game and Fish Department
Arizona State Historic Preservation Officer
Arizona State Land Department
Arizona State Parks
State of Arizona - Office of the Arizona Governor
State of Arizona - Office of the Attorney General
University of Arizona

California
California Coastal Commission
California Department of Fish and Wildlife
California Office of Historic Preservation
Native American Heritage Commission
State of California - Department of Toxic Substances Control
State of California - Governor's Office of Planning and Research
State of California - Office of the Attorney General
State of California - State Water Resources Control Board

Nevada
Nevada Department of Wildlife
Nevada Division of Environmental Protection
Nevada Division of State Parks
Nevada State Clearinghouse
Nevada State Historic Preservation Office
State of Nevada - Office of the Governor
State of Nevada - Office of the Attorney General

New Mexico
New Mexico Department of Agriculture
New Mexico Department of Game and Fish
New Mexico Environment Department
New Mexico Historic Preservation Division
New Mexico State Land Office
State of New Mexico - Office of the Governor
State of New Mexico - Office of the Attorney General
University of New Mexico

Local

Arizona
City of Coolidge Municipal Airport
City of Flagstaff Planning and Development Services Section
City of Flagstaff Pulliam Airport
City of Kingman Historical Preservation Commissions
City of Kingman Planning & Economic Development Department
City of Mesa Development Services - Planning
City of Mesa Historic Preservation
City of Phoenix Historic Preservation Office
City of Phoenix Planning & Development Department
City of Prescott Historic Preservation
City of Prescott Community Development Department
City of Scottsdale Historic Preservation Office
City of Scottsdale Planning and Development Services
City of South Tucson Development Services Division
City of St. Johns
City of Tucson Historic Preservation Officer
City of Tucson Planning & Development Services Department
City of Williams Community Development Department
City of Winslow Historic Preservation Commission
City of Winslow Community Development Department
City of Yuma Community Planning Division
Cochise County Development Services Department
Gila County Sheriff's Office
Lake Havasu City Planning & Zoning Division

Maricopa County Planning & Development Department
Maricopa Water District
Pima Association of Governments
Pima County Department of Environmental Quality
Pima County Development Services – Planning Department
Pima County Sheriff's Department
Santa Cruz County Planning & Zoning Department
Town of Marana Planning Department
Town Sahuarita Planning & Zoning Division
Town of Springerville Municipal Airport

New Mexico
Catron County Managers Office
Hidalgo County Manager
New Mexico Tech, Playas Training and Research Center

Department of Defense

ACC/A3O
ACC/A3AA
ACC A3/A3J
ACC A3/A307
ACC/JA AFLOA/JACE
ACC 414 CTS Det 1/DO
ACC 414 CTS Det 1/DS
ACC 414 CTS Det 1/Air Cell
ACC 414 CTS Det 1/Logistics Cell
ACC 414 CTS Det 1/OPFOR
ACC 563 OSS/CC
AFRC 943 MSF/CC
AFCEC/CZN
AFCEC/CZTQ
AFCEC/CPPR
AFCEC/CP
AFCEC/CZPW
AFCEC/CZOW
AFIMSC Det 8
AFLOA/JACE-FSC
AFRC A3J
AFRC 306 RQS/DOJ
AFSOC 27 AOS/RMO
AFSOC 27 SOCES/CEIE
ANG 162 LRS/LGRD
Arizona Army National Guard
March Air Reserve Base
Marine Corps Air Station Yuma

Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton
Marine Corps Installations – West (MCIWEST)
NAVAIR Range Sustainability Office
Naval Air Facility El Centro
Naval Air Station North Island
Naval Base Coronado
Naval Facilities Engineering Command Southwest
Navy Region Southwest
NTTR
U.S. Army Garrison
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USMC
U.S. THIRD Fleet
355 CES/CEIE
355 OSS/OSOA
355 OSS/OSA
355 WG/JA
355 WG/XP
56 RMO/ESMP
56 RMO/ARO
56 RMO/ASM
White Sands Army Garrison

Other

Affiliated tribes for Arizona, California, Nevada, and New Mexico.

Interagency and Intergovernmental Coordination Letter

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
355TH CIVIL ENGINEER SQUADRON (ACC)
DAVIS-MONTHAN AIR FORCE BASE, ARIZONA

JUN 1 9 2019

FROM: 355 Civil Engineer Squadron
3775 S. Fifth Street
Davis Monthan AFB, AZ 85707

SUBJECT: Interagency Notification of the Preparation of an Environmental Assessment for the Davis-Monthan Air Force Base Personnel Recovery Training Program

The United States Air Force (USAF) is preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) to evaluate the potential environmental impacts of proposed Davis-Monthan Air Force Base (AFB) Personnel Recovery (PR) Training.

The purpose of the Proposed Action is to enhance readiness of PR forces operating out of Davis-Monthan AFB and to strengthen joint military operations, multi-national partnerships, and operations with other federal, state, and local agencies/organizations. The USAF is proposing to improve PR training and exercises conducted throughout the southwestern U.S., including routine and specialized formal training for PR forces as a well as large-force joint/multi-national exercises. Improvements would involve increasing suitable PR training site access and expanding PR training activities at some sites. The proposed PR activities would be centered out of Davis-Monthan AFB and hosted by various organizations depending on the PR training event. Comprehensive PR training would involve ground, water, and flight/airspace activities. The proposed PR training would utilize unique training environments across four states: Arizona, California, Nevada, and New Mexico. The proposed PR training sites would be located on federal, state, municipal, or private property, on sites that have been previously disturbed or are currently or were previously used for activities similar to those defined under the Proposed Action. No new military construction and no significant ground disturbance would occur. Overall, there are 181 proposed PR training sites that may be utilized during PR training. Maps showing the specific locations for these proposed PR training sites (as well as a vicinity map of Davis-Monthan AFB) are provided in Attachment 1. Please note that some of the PR training sites included on this map may change based on ongoing coordination with the controlling agencies.

The EA will be prepared in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, 42 United States Code (U.S.C.), the Council of Environmental Quality NEPA Regulations, 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Parts 1500-1508, and the USAF's Environmental Impact Analysis Process, 32 CFR 989.

If you have any advance concerns or comments regarding this proposal or would like to be notified when the Draft EA is published, please contact Mr. Kevin Wakefield, 355 CES/CEIE, 3775 South 5th Street, Davis-Monthan AFB, AZ 85707-4927, by email to kevin.wakefield.1@us.af.mil, or by phone at (520) 228-4035.

VINCENT A. REA, Lt Col, USAF
Commander

Attachment:

1. Davis-Monthan AFB Vicinity and Proposed PR Training Sites Maps

Draft Consultation Letters

(Section 7 – U.S. Fish and Wildlife; and

Section 106 -- State Historic Preservation Office and Tribal)

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
355TH CIVIL ENGINEER SQUADRON (ACC)
DAVIS-MONTHAN AIR FORCE BASE, ARIZONA

16 August 2019

Mr. Scott Richardson
Arizona Ecological Services Office
US Fish and Wildlife Service
201 N. Bonita Avenue, Suite 141
Tucson, AZ 85745

Subject: **Section 7 Informal Consultation for the Davis-Monthan Air Force Base Personnel Recovery Training Program in the Southwestern United States**

Dear Mr. Richardson:

The U.S. Air Force (USAF) is in the process of preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) evaluating the potential environmental impacts associated with the Davis-Monthan Air Force Base (AFB) Personnel Recovery (PR) Training Program (Proposed Action) in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The environmental impact process for this Proposed Action is being conducted by the USAF in accordance with the Council on Environmental Quality regulations pursuant to requirements of NEPA. The USAF is complying with Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) and Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act concurrently with development of the EA as recommended by NEPA's implementing regulations Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Section 1502.25(a). In accordance with 50 CFR Section 402.13, this letter initiates Section 7 consultation for this Proposed Action and requests your input on the Proposed Action.

The purpose of the Proposed Action is to enhance readiness of PR forces operating out of Davis-Monthan AFB and to strengthen joint military operations, multi-national partnerships, and operations with other federal, state, and local agencies/organizations. PR training participants would include USAF PR forces, Joint Services, local/state agencies, Department of Defense (DoD) Interagencies, and Foreign Partner Nations. DoD Directive 3002.01E, *Personnel Recovery in the Department of Defense*, defines PR as "one of the highest priorities of the DoD," and tasks Service Chiefs with this responsibility. The PR training needs to provide the most realistic PR training environment available to USAF PR forces so that it complies with DoD Directive 3002.01E, as well as Air Force Policy Directive 10-30, *Personnel Recovery*. The Proposed Action is needed because PR forces operating out of Davis-Monthan AFB are limited by the number of adequate and realistic training sites which have the required characteristics for PR training activities. Commanders face challenges in ensuring that routine and formal training requirements are met so that PR forces are prepared to execute their special mission sets. PR training events that are critical for joint readiness and strengthening multi-national partnerships are limited due the lack of availability of appropriate training sites. The range of currently available sites does not include all of the types of terrain and vegetation that would realistically be present in real-life PR operations.

Under the Proposed Action, the USAF is proposing to improve PR training conducted throughout the southwestern United States (U.S.). This would include routine and specialized formal training for PR forces as well as Large Force joint/multi-national events. The Proposed Action would authorize additional training sites, and the range of authorized PR training activities on some current sites would be expanded to include additional activities. However, there would be no change in the organizations at Davis-Monthan AFB that conduct the training, no change in the number of personnel involved, no change in the amount and type of equipment used, and no change in current procedures used to avoid and protect environmental resources. Proposed PR training activities would be centered out of Davis-Monthan AFB, Arizona and would be conducted in Arizona, California, Nevada, and New Mexico in areas that have been previously disturbed or are currently or were previously used for activities similar to those defined under the Proposed Action and No-Action Alternative. A total of 181 sites may be utilized during PR

training, 160 of which are already authorized and used for PR training. Under the Proposed Action, 21 additional sites would be authorized for use. Specifically, the Proposed Action would include using DoD and non-DoD properties for ground, flight (including activation of a Temporary Military Operations Area [MOA] above the Playas Training and Research Center), and water operations. Proposed PR training would involve related DoD training airspaces and ranges using various numbers and types of U.S. and foreign aircraft operating primarily from Davis-Monthan AFB. Given the complexity of the Proposed Action and the dispersed geographical locations of the proposed PR training sites, the following scale categories were developed to capture three probable PR training and event levels: Large Force training event, Medium Force training event (group level training), and Small Force training event (squadron level training). Please note that some of the PR training sites may change based on ongoing coordination with the controlling agencies. If changes occur to proposed PR training sites, that information will be provided to you. The Proposed Action is described in further detail in the attached Biological Evaluation (BE).

Please note that the proposed San Clemente Island and Leon PR training sites in California and White Sands Missile Range (WSMR) PR training sites in New Mexico shown in Attachment 1 are not part of this consultation. These proposed PR training activities and sites were previously addressed under separate Proposed Actions where Section 7 consultation was completed (i.e., U.S. Navy's 2018 Hawaii-Southern California Training and Testing Final Environmental Impact Statement/Overseas Environmental Impact Statement for the San Clemente Island and Leon PR training sites; and WSMR's 2009 Final EIS for Development and Implementation of Range-Wide Mission and Major Capabilities, 2011 Final EA for Network Integration Evaluation, and 2015-2019 Integrated Natural and Cultural Resources Management Plan and EA for the WSMR PR training sites). In addition, please note that the USAF is considering PR training sites at U.S. Marine Corps (USMC) Base Camp Pendleton as part of the Proposed Action and is currently coordinating with the USMC. These proposed MCB Camp Pendleton PR training sites are provided in Attachment 1 for reference purposes only and are not part of this consultation. If a training event is proposed for any of these sites, USMC has indicated that they would engage in Section 7 consultation related to proposed activities on their property at that time.

The USAF has determined in the attached BE that this proposal "may affect, but is unlikely to adversely affect" bonytail chub, Gila chub, little Colorado spinedace, spikedace, Gila trout, Gila topminnow, Colorado pikeminnow, loach minnow, razorback sucker, three forks springsnail, Sonoran tiger salamander, arroyo toad, Sonoyta mud turtle, northern Mexican gartersnake, narrow-headed gartersnake, yellow-billed cuckoo, Sonoran pronghorn, Mexican wolf, Stephens' kangaroo rat, Mexican long-nosed bat, or jaguar.

In addition the USAF determined that this proposal "may affect, but is unlikely to adversely affect" the following species for the reasons outlined below:

- For the Chiricahua leopard frog – training activities would be limited to areas where human activity is more prevalent, riparian habitat would be avoided, and training would avoid the breeding season;
- For the Southwestern willow flycatcher – training activities would avoid areas of heavy riparian vegetation;
- For the Northern aplomado falcon – training activities would be scheduled outside of the breeding season;
- For the Yuma clapper rail and Least Bell's vireo – training activities would be scheduled outside of the breeding season and areas of heavy riparian vegetation would be avoided;
- For the Mexican spotted owl – training activities would be scheduled outside the nesting season.
- For the New Mexico meadow jumping mouse – training would be limited to daytime activities during the active season in order to avoid disrupting the mouse's nocturnal activities;
- For the thread-leaved brodiaea, Pima pineapple cactus, Nichol's Turk's head cactus, acuna cactus, and Fickeisen plains cactus – training activities would avoid respective blooming periods.

Effect on Critical Habitats

The USAF has determined that impacts are not expected to occur on designated critical habitats for bonytail chub, Gila chub, little Colorado spinedace, spikedace, Colorado pikeminnow, loach minnow, razorback sucker, three forks springsnail, arroyo toad, Chiricahua leopard frog, northern Mexican gartersnake, narrow-headed gartersnake, southwestern willow flycatcher, Mexican spotted owl, Least Bell's vireo, jaguar, New Mexico meadow jumping mouse, thread-leaved brodiaea, acuna cactus, and Fickeisen plains cactus as a result of the Proposed Action. To avoid impacts on yellow-billed cuckoo proposed critical habitat, personnel involved in the training activities would avoid entering Lake Patagonia in riparian areas with heavy vegetation and unstable shoreline, and the proposed PR training activities would not adversely modify proposed critical habitat.

Please let us know if you concur with our species identification and effect determination. Please provide your written concurrence of the USAF's determination to Mr. Kevin Wakefield, 355 CES/CEIE, by mailing address at 3775 South 5th Street, Davis-Monthan AFB, AZ 85707-4927; by e-mail at kevin.wakefield.1@us.af.mil; or by phone at 520-228-4035.

Sincerely,

VINCENT A. REA, Lt Col, USAF
Commander

Attachment:

1. Biological Evaluation for the Davis-Monthan Air Force Base Personnel Recovery Training Program

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
355TH CIVIL ENGINEER SQUADRON (ACC)
DAVIS-MONTHAN AIR FORCE BASE, ARIZONA

16 August 2019

Katharine Kerr, Program Analyst
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
401 F Street NW, Suite 308
Washington DC 20001

Subject: **Section 106 Consultation Initiation for the Proposed Davis-Monthan Air Force Base Personnel Recovery Training Program in the Southwestern United States**

Dear Ms. Kerr:

The U.S. Air Force (USAF) is in the process of preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) evaluating the potential environmental impacts associated with the Davis-Monthan Air Force Base (AFB) Personnel Recovery (PR) Training Program (Proposed Action) in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The environmental impact process for this proposed undertaking is being conducted by the USAF in accordance with the Council on Environmental Quality regulations pursuant to requirements of NEPA. The USAF is complying with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) concurrently with development of the EA as recommended by NEPA's implementing regulations Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Section 1502.25(a). In accordance with 36 CFR Section 800.3(c), this letter initiates Section 106 consultation for this undertaking and requests your input on the proposed undertaking.

The purpose of the proposed undertaking is to enhance readiness of PR forces operating out of Davis-Monthan AFB and to strengthen joint military operations, multi-national partnerships, and operations with other federal, state, and local agencies/organizations. PR training participants would include USAF PR forces, Joint Services, local/state agencies, Department of Defense (DoD) Interagencies, and Foreign Partner Nations. DoD Directive 3002.01E, *Personnel Recovery in the Department of Defense*, defines PR as "one of the highest priorities of the DoD," and tasks Service Chiefs with this responsibility. The PR training needs to provide the most realistic PR training environment available to USAF PR forces so that it complies with DoD Directive 3002.01E, as well as Air Force Policy Directive 10-30, *Personnel Recovery*. The proposed undertaking is needed because PR forces operating out of Davis-Monthan AFB are limited by the number of adequate and realistic training sites which have the required characteristics for PR training activities. Commanders face challenges in ensuring that routine and formal training requirements are met so that PR forces are prepared to execute their special mission sets. PR training events that are critical for joint readiness and strengthening multi-national partnerships are limited due the lack of availability of appropriate training sites. The range of currently available sites does not include all of the types of terrain and vegetation that would realistically be present in real-life PR operations.

Under the proposed undertaking, the USAF is proposing to improve PR training conducted throughout the southwestern United States (U.S.). This would include routine and specialized formal training for PR forces as well as Large Force joint/multi-national events. The Proposed Action would authorize additional training sites, and the range of authorized PR training activities on some current sites would be expanded to include additional activities. However, there would be no change in the organizations at Davis-Monthan AFB that conduct the training, no change in the number of personnel involved, no change in the amount and type of equipment used, and no change in current procedures used to avoid and protect environmental resources. Proposed PR training activities would be centered out of Davis-Monthan AFB, Arizona and would be conducted in Arizona, California, Nevada, and New Mexico in areas that have been previously disturbed or are currently or were previously used for activities similar to

those defined under the Proposed Action and No-Action Alternative. A total of 181 sites may be utilized during PR training, 160 of which are already authorized and used for PR training. Under the proposed undertaking, 21 additional sites would be authorized for use. Specifically, the proposed undertaking would include using DoD and non-DoD properties for ground, flight (including activation of a Temporary Military Operations Area [MOA] above the Playas Training and Research Center), and water operations. Proposed PR training would involve related DoD training airspaces and ranges using various numbers and types of U.S. and foreign aircraft operating primarily from Davis-Monthan AFB. Given the complexity of the proposed undertaking and the dispersed geographical locations of the proposed PR training sites, the following scale categories were developed to capture three probable PR training event levels: Large Force training event, Medium Force training event (group level training), and Small Force training event (squadron level training). A description of the Proposed Action is provided in Attachment 1, and a summary of the proposed PR training activities is provided in Attachment 2. The Area of Potential Effect (APE) for each proposed PR training site in Nevada is defined in Attachment 3 and depicted on a map in Attachment 4. In addition, coordinates of the PR training sites in Nevada are provided in Attachment 3. Please note that some of the PR training sites may change based on ongoing coordination with the controlling agencies. If changes occur to proposed PR training sites in Nevada, that information will be provided to you.

The USAF has conducted searches of publicly available records, the National Register of Historic Places, Arizona's Cultural Resource Inventory (AZSITE), the Arizona Department of Emergency and Military Affairs (AZDEMA) Cultural Resource Team (AZDEMA), the New Mexico Cultural Resources Information System (NMCRIS), the Nevada Cultural Resources Information system (NVCRIS), and the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). In addition, reviews were made of records maintained by the (California) Eastern Information Center, National Forest Districts, and DoD installations to identify cultural properties at proposed PR training sites. PR training sites on DoD facilities have been previously analyzed and approved for activities similar to the proposed undertaking under a variety of Cultural Resource Management Plans, EAs, and Environmental Impact Statements (EISs), which have also been reviewed. Approximately 38 proposed training sites on National Forest, state, municipal, or private lands in Arizona and/or New Mexico require cultural resources surveys, which are ongoing. Information regarding historic properties at the proposed PR training sites in Arizona, New Mexico, Nevada, and California will be provided to you when those studies have been completed.

Please note that the proposed San Clemente Island and Leon training sites in California shown in Attachments 1, 3, and 4 are not part of this consultation. The proposed PR training activities at these sites were previously addressed under separate undertakings (i.e., U.S. Navy's 2018 Hawaii-Southern California Training and Testing Final EIS/Overseas EIS for the San Clemente Island and Leon PR training sites). A copy of the concurrence letter is provided in Attachment 5.

Also, please note that 29 proposed PR sites in Arizona and five proposed PR training sites at the White Sands Missile Range (WSMR) in New Mexico shown in Attachments 1, 3, and 4 were previously addressed under separate undertakings. Specifically, 17 of the 29 proposed PR training sites in Arizona were addressed under the USAF's 2017 Rescue Group Personnel Recovery Supplemental EIS and SHPO concurred with the determination of no effects to historic properties on 12 July 2013 (case reference number SHPO-2013-0702 [113064]); the remaining 12 proposed PR training sites were addressed as part of the Continuing Consultation for Remaining Angel Thunder Exercise Locations Needing Additional Review, and SHPO concurred on 30 October 2018 (Davis 2018), providing there will be no change in use or improvements needed. Copies of the concurrence communications and tables of those proposed PR trainings sites are provided in Attachment 5. In addition, the five proposed PR training sites at WSMR in New Mexico were addressed in WSMR's 2009 Final EIS for Development and Implementation of Range-Wide Mission and Major Capabilities, 2011 Final EA for Network Integration Evaluation, and 2015-2019 Integrated Natural and Cultural Resources Management Plan and EA. The proposed WSMR PR training sites were also addressed in the Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement (PMOA) executed on 18 April 1985 by the U.S. Army, WSMR, SHPO, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation for the treatment of historic properties. The APE for this proposed undertaking on WSMR falls within the area addressed by that PMOA. Proposed training events would follow the established WSMR siting process to avoid adverse effects to historic properties. The USAF is seeking SHPO concurrence that implementation of the mitigation measures and any operational constraints identified in these documents would result in no adverse effects to cultural resources, and that for those proposed PR training sites, no further cultural resources studies are needed and no further consultation is warranted.

In addition, please note that the USAF is considering PR training sites at U.S. Marine Corps (USMC) Base Camp Pendleton in California as part of the proposed undertaking and is currently coordinating with the

USMC. These proposed PR training sites are shown in Attachments 1, 3, and 4 for reference purposes only and are not part of this consultation. If a training event is proposed for any of these sites, USMC has indicated that they would engage in the Section 106 consultation related to proposed activities on their property.

The USAF welcomes your comments and concerns regarding known culturally and historically significant properties at or near the proposed PR training sites. The USAF is concurrently seeking additional information regarding historic properties within or near the APE from the Arizona State Historic Preservation Office, the New Mexico Historic Preservation Division, the California Office of Historic Preservation, the Nevada Historic Preservation Office, and federally-recognized tribes. A Tribal contact list for the Proposed Action is provided as Attachment 6.

If you have any questions or inputs, please contact Kevin Wakefield, 355 CES/CEIE, by mailing address at 3775 South 5th Street, Davis-Monthan AFB, AZ 85707-4927; by e-mail at kevin.wakefield.1@us.af.mil; or by phone at 520-228-4035.

Sincerely,

VINCENT A. REA, Lt Col, USAF
Commander

cc: Robin K. Reed, Deputy

Attachments:

1. Description of Proposed Action
2. Summary of Proposed PR Training Activities
3. APE Defintions and Coordinates of Proposed PR Training Sites by State
4. APE Maps of Proposed PR Training Sites by State
5. Prior SHPO Concurrence of Proposed PR Training Sites
6. Tribal Consultation List

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
355TH CIVIL ENGINEER SQUADRON (ACC)
DAVIS-MONTHAN AIR FORCE BASE, ARIZONA

16 August 2019

Ms. Julianne Polanco, SHPO
Office of Historic Preservation
Department of Parks & Recreation
1725 23rd Street, Suite 100
Sacramento, CA 96816

Subject: **Section 106 Consultation Initiation for the Proposed Davis-Monthan Air Force Base Personnel Recovery Training Program in the Southwestern United States**

Dear Ms. Polanco:

The U.S. Air Force (USAF) is in the process of preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) evaluating the potential environmental impacts associated with the Davis-Monthan Air Force Base (AFB) Personnel Recovery (PR) Training Program (Proposed Action) in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The environmental impact process for this proposed undertaking is being conducted by the USAF in accordance with the Council on Environmental Quality regulations pursuant to requirements of NEPA. The USAF is complying with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) concurrently with development of the EA as recommended by NEPA's implementing regulations Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Section 1502.25(a). In accordance with 36 CFR Section 800.3(c), this letter initiates Section 106 consultation for this undertaking and requests your input on the proposed undertaking.

The purpose of the proposed undertaking is to enhance readiness of PR forces operating out of Davis-Monthan AFB and to strengthen joint military operations, multi-national partnerships, and operations with other federal, state, and local agencies/organizations. PR training participants would include USAF PR forces, Joint Services, local/state agencies, Department of Defense (DoD) Interagencies, and Foreign Partner Nations. DoD Directive 3002.01E, *Personnel Recovery in the Department of Defense*, defines PR as "one of the highest priorities of the DoD," and tasks Service Chiefs with this responsibility. The PR training needs to provide the most realistic PR training environment available to USAF PR forces so that it complies with DoD Directive 3002.01E, as well as Air Force Policy Directive 10-30, *Personnel Recovery*. The proposed undertaking is needed because PR forces operating out of Davis-Monthan AFB are limited by the number of adequate and realistic training sites which have the required characteristics for PR training activities. Commanders face challenges in ensuring that routine and formal training requirements are met so that PR forces are prepared to execute their special mission sets. PR training events that are critical for joint readiness and strengthening multi-national partnerships are limited due the lack of availability of appropriate training sites. The range of currently available sites does not include all of the types of terrain and vegetation that would realistically be present in real-life PR operations.

Under the proposed undertaking, the USAF is proposing to improve PR training conducted throughout the southwestern United States (U.S.). This would include routine and specialized formal training for PR forces as well as Large Force joint/multi-national events. The Proposed Action would authorize additional training sites, and the range of authorized PR training activities on some current sites would be expanded to include additional activities. However, there would be no change in the organizations at Davis-Monthan AFB that conduct the training, no change in the number of personnel involved, no change in the amount and type of equipment used, and no change in current procedures used to avoid and protect environmental resources. Proposed PR training activities would be

centered out of Davis-Monthan AFB, Arizona and would be conducted in Arizona, California, Nevada, and New Mexico in areas that have been previously disturbed or are currently or were previously used for activities similar to those defined under the Proposed Action and No-Action Alternative. A total of 181 sites may be utilized during PR training, 160 of which are already authorized and used for PR training. Under the proposed undertaking, 21 additional sites would be authorized for use. Specifically, the proposed undertaking would include using DoD and non-DoD properties for ground, flight (including activation of a Temporary Military Operations Area [MOA] above the Playas Training and Research Center), and water operations. Proposed PR training would involve related DoD training airspaces and ranges using various numbers and types of U.S. and foreign aircraft operating primarily from Davis-Monthan AFB. Given the complexity of the proposed undertaking and the dispersed geographical locations of the proposed PR training sites, the following scale categories were developed to capture three probable PR training event levels: Large Force training event, Medium Force training event (group level training), and Small Force training event (squadron level training). A description of the Proposed Action is provided in Attachment 1, and a summary of the proposed PR training activities is provided in Attachment 2. The Area of Potential Effect (APE) for the proposed PR training site in California is defined in Attachment 3 and depicted on a map in Attachment 4. In addition, coordinates of the PR training site in California is provided in Attachment 3. Please note that some of the PR training sites may change based on ongoing coordination with the controlling agencies. If changes occur to proposed training sites in California, that information will be provided to you.

The USAF has conducted searches of publicly available records, the National Register of Historic Places, the Eastern Information Center (EIC), the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), and applicable DoD installation's Cultural Resource Management Plan and environmental documents to identify historic properties at the proposed PR training site in California. Information regarding historic properties at the proposed PR training site in California will be provided to you when those studies have been completed.

Please note that the proposed San Clemente Island and Leon PR training sites in California shown in Attachments 1, 3, and 4 are not part of this consultation. The proposed PR training activities at these sites were previously addressed under a separate undertaking (U.S. Navy's 2018 Hawaii-Southern California Training and Testing Final Environmental Impact Statement/Overseas Environmental Impact Statement) and SHPO concurred on 20 October 2017 (case reference number USN120509). A copy of the concurrence letter is provided in Attachment 5.

Also, please note that the USAF is considering PR training sites at U.S. Marine Corps (USMC) Base Camp Pendleton as part of the proposed undertaking and is currently coordinating with the USMC. These proposed PR training sites are shown in Attachments 1, 3, and 4 for reference purposes only and are not part of this consultation. If a training event is proposed for any of these sites, USMC has indicated that they would engage in Section 106 consultation with you related to proposed activities on their property.

The USAF welcomes your comments and concerns regarding known culturally and historically significant properties at or near the proposed PR training sites. The USAF is concurrently seeking additional information regarding historic properties within or near the APE from the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the Arizona State Historic Preservation Office, the New Mexico Historic Preservation Division, the Nevada Historic Preservation Office, and federally-recognized tribes. A Tribal contact list for the project is provided as Attachment 6. Given the complexity and geographical scope of this action, along with the programmatic nature of the EA, the USAF believes development of a Programmatic Agreement (PA) would be appropriate. Please let us know if you would be amenable to and willing to participate in development of a PA for this action.

If you have any questions or inputs, please contact Kevin Wakefield, 355 CES/CEIE, by mailing address at 3775 South 5th Street, Davis-Monthan AFB, AZ 85707-4927; by e-mail at kevin.wakefield.1@us.af.mil; or by phone at 520-228-4035.

Sincerely,

VINCENT A. REA, Lt Col, USAF
Commander

cc: Ms. Jenan Saunders, Deputy

Attachments:

1. Description of Proposed Action
2. Summary of Proposed PR Training Activities
3. APE Definition and Coordinates of California Proposed PR Training Sites
4. APE Maps of California Proposed PR Training Sites
5. Prior SHPO Concurrence of Proposed PR Training Sites
6. Tribal Consultation List

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
355TH CIVIL ENGINEER SQUADRON (ACC)
DAVIS-MONTHAN AIR FORCE BASE, ARIZONA

16 August 2019

Ms. Kathryn Leonard, SHPO
State Historic Preservation Office
1100 W. Washington Street
Phoenix, AZ 85007

Subject: **Section 106 Consultation Initiation for the Proposed Davis-Monthan Air Force Base Personnel Recovery Training Program in the Southwestern United States**

Dear Ms. Leonard:

The U.S. Air Force (USAF) is in the process of preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) evaluating the potential environmental impacts associated with the Davis-Monthan Air Force Base (AFB) Personnel Recovery (PR) Training Program (Proposed Action) in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The environmental impact process for this proposed undertaking is being conducted by the USAF in accordance with the Council on Environmental Quality regulations pursuant to requirements of NEPA. The USAF is complying with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) concurrently with development of the EA as recommended by NEPA's implementing regulations Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Section 1502.25(a). In accordance with 36 CFR Section 800.3(c), this letter initiates Section 106 consultation for this undertaking and requests your input on the proposed undertaking.

The purpose of the proposed undertaking is to enhance readiness of PR forces operating out of Davis-Monthan AFB and to strengthen joint military operations, multi-national partnerships, and operations with other federal, state, and local agencies/organizations. PR training participants would include USAF PR forces, Joint Services, local/state agencies, Department of Defense (DoD) Interagencies, and Foreign Partner Nations. DoD Directive 3002.01E, *Personnel Recovery in the Department of Defense*, defines PR as "one of the highest priorities of the DoD," and tasks Service Chiefs with this responsibility. The PR training needs to provide the most realistic PR training environment available to USAF PR forces so that it complies with DoD Directive 3002.01E, as well as Air Force Policy Directive 10-30, *Personnel Recovery*. The proposed undertaking is needed because PR forces operating out of Davis-Monthan AFB are limited by the number of adequate and realistic training sites which have the required characteristics for PR training activities. Commanders face challenges in ensuring that routine and formal training requirements are met so that PR forces are prepared to execute their special mission sets. PR training events that are critical for joint readiness and strengthening multi-national partnerships are limited due the lack of availability of appropriate training sites. The range of currently available sites does not include all of the types of terrain and vegetation that would realistically be present in real-life PR operations.

Under the proposed undertaking, the USAF is proposing to improve PR training conducted throughout the southwestern United States (U.S.). This would include routine and specialized formal training for PR forces as well as Large Force joint/multi-national events. The Proposed Action would authorize additional training sites, and the range of authorized PR training activities on some current sites would be expanded to include additional activities. However, there would be no change in the organizations at Davis-Monthan AFB that conduct the training, no change in the number of personnel involved, no change in the amount and type of equipment used, and no change in current procedures used to avoid and protect environmental resources. Proposed PR training activities would be centered out of Davis-Monthan AFB, Arizona and would be conducted in Arizona, California, Nevada, and New Mexico in areas that have been previously disturbed or are currently or were previously used for activities similar to

those defined under the Proposed Action and No-Action Alternative. A total of 181 sites may be utilized during PR training, 160 of which are already authorized and used for PR training. Under the proposed undertaking, 21 additional sites would be authorized for use. Specifically, the proposed undertaking would include using DoD and non-DoD properties for ground, flight (including activation of a Temporary Military Operations Area [MOA] above the Playas Training and Research Center), and water operations. Proposed PR training would involve related DoD training airspaces and ranges using various numbers and types of U.S. and foreign aircraft operating primarily from Davis-Monthan AFB. Given the complexity of the proposed undertaking and the dispersed geographical locations of the proposed PR training sites, the following scale categories were developed to capture three probable PR training and event levels: Large Force training event, Medium Force training event (group level training), and Small Force training event (squadron level training). A description of the proposed PR training activities and events are provided in Attachment 1, and a summary of the proposed PR training activities is provided in Attachment 2. The Area of Potential Effect (APE) for each proposed PR training site in Arizona is defined in Attachment 3 and depicted on a map in Attachment 4. In addition, coordinates of the PR training sites in Arizona are provided in Attachment 3. Please note that some of the PR training sites may change based on ongoing coordination with the controlling agencies. If changes occur to proposed PR training sites in Arizona, that information will be provided to you.

The USAF has conducted searches of publicly available records, the National Register of Historic Places, Arizona's Cultural Resource Inventory (AZSITE), the Arizona Department of Emergency and Military Affairs (AZDEMA) Cultural Resource Team, National Forest Districts, and DoD installations' Cultural Resource Management Plans and environmental documents to identify historic properties at proposed PR training sites in Arizona. PR training sites on DoD facilities have been previously analyzed and approved for activities similar to the Proposed Action under a variety of Cultural Resource Management Plans, EAs, and Environmental Impact Statements (EISs), which have also been reviewed. Approximately 32 proposed PR training sites on National Forest, state, municipal, or private lands in Arizona require cultural resources surveys, which are ongoing. Information regarding historic properties at the proposed PR training sites in Arizona will be provided to you when those studies have been completed.

Please note that 29 proposed PR training sites in Arizona shown in Attachments 1, 3, and 4 were previously addressed under separate undertakings. Specifically, 17 of the 29 proposed PR training sites were addressed under the USAF's 2017 Rescue Group Personnel Recovery Supplemental EIS and SHPO concurred with the determination of no effects to historic properties on 12 July 2013 (case reference number SHPO-2013-0702 [113064]); the remaining 12 proposed PR training sites were addressed as part of the Continuing Consultation for Remaining Angel Thunder Exercise Locations Needing Additional Review, and SHPO concurred on 30 October 2018 (Davis 2018), providing there will be no change in use or improvements needed. Copies of the concurrence communications and tables of those proposed PR trainings sites are provided in Attachment 5. Your concurrence is requested that for those proposed PR training sites, no further cultural resources studies are needed and no further consultation is warranted.

The USAF welcomes your comments and concerns regarding known culturally and historically significant properties at or near the proposed PR training sites. The USAF is concurrently seeking additional information regarding historic properties within or near the APE from the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the New Mexico Historic Preservation Division, the California Office of Historic Preservation, the Nevada Historic Preservation Office, and federally-recognized tribes. A Tribal contact list for the Proposed Action is provided as Attachment 6. Given the complexity and geographical scope of this action, along with the programmatic nature of the EA, the USAF believes development of a Programmatic Agreement (PA) would be appropriate. Please let us know if you would be amenable to and willing to participate in development of a PA for this action.

If you have any questions or inputs, please contact Kevin Wakefield, 355 CES/CEIE, by mailing address at 3775 South 5th Street, Davis-Monthan AFB, AZ 85707-4927; by e-mail at kevin.wakefield.1@us.af.mil; or by phone at 520-228-4035.

Sincerely,

VINCENT A. REA, Lt Col, USAF
Commander

cc: Ms. Erin Davis, Archaeological Compliance Specialist

Attachments:

1. Description of Proposed Action
2. Summary of Proposed PR Training Activities
3. APE Definitions and Coordinates of Arizona Proposed PR Training Sites
4. APE Maps of Arizona Proposed PR Training Sites
5. Prior SHPO Concurrence of Proposed PR Training Sites
6. Tribal Consultation List

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
355TH CIVIL ENGINEER SQUADRON (ACC)
DAVIS-MONTHAN AIR FORCE BASE, ARIZONA

16 August 2019

Ms. Rebecca Palmer, SHPO
Historic Preservation Office
901 S. Stewart Street
Suite 5004
Carson City, NV 89701-4285

Subject: **Section 106 Consultation Initiation for the Proposed Davis-Monthan Air Force Base Personnel Recovery Training Program in the Southwestern United States**

Dear Ms. Palmer:

The U.S. Air Force (USAF) is in the process of preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) evaluating the potential environmental impacts associated with the Davis-Monthan Air Force Base (AFB) Personnel Recovery (PR) Training Program (Proposed Action) in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The environmental impact process for this proposed undertaking is being conducted by the USAF in accordance with the Council on Environmental Quality regulations pursuant to requirements of NEPA. The USAF is complying with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) concurrently with development of the EA as recommended by NEPA's implementing regulations Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Section 1502.25(a). In accordance with 36 CFR Section 800.3(c), this letter initiates Section 106 consultation for this undertaking and requests your input on the proposed undertaking.

The purpose of the proposed undertaking is to enhance readiness of PR forces operating out of Davis-Monthan AFB and to strengthen joint military operations, multi-national partnerships, and operations with other federal, state, and local agencies/organizations. PR training participants would include USAF PR forces, Joint Services, local/state agencies, Department of Defense (DoD) Interagencies, and Foreign Partner Nations. DoD Directive 3002.01E, *Personnel Recovery in the Department of Defense*, defines PR as "one of the highest priorities of the DoD," and tasks Service Chiefs with this responsibility. The PR training needs to provide the most realistic PR training environment available to USAF PR forces so that it complies with DoD Directive 3002.01E, as well as Air Force Policy Directive 10-30, *Personnel Recovery*. The proposed undertaking is needed because PR forces operating out of Davis-Monthan AFB are limited by the number of adequate and realistic training sites which have the required characteristics for PR training activities. Commanders face challenges in ensuring that routine and formal training requirements are met so that PR forces are prepared to execute their special mission sets. PR training events that are critical for joint readiness and strengthening multi-national partnerships are limited due the lack of availability of appropriate training sites. The range of currently available sites does not include all of the types of terrain and vegetation that would realistically be present in real-life PR operations.

Under the proposed undertaking, the USAF is proposing to improve PR training conducted throughout the southwestern United States (U.S.). This would include routine and specialized formal training for PR forces as well as Large Force joint/multi-national events. The Proposed Action would authorize additional training sites, and the range of authorized PR training activities on some current sites would be expanded to include additional activities. However, there would be no change in the organizations at Davis-Monthan AFB that conduct the training, no change in the number of personnel involved, no change in the amount and type of equipment used, and no change in current procedures used to avoid and protect environmental resources. Proposed PR training activities would be

centered out of Davis-Monthan AFB, Arizona and would be conducted in Arizona, California, Nevada, and New Mexico in areas that have been previously disturbed or are currently or were previously used for activities similar to those defined under the Proposed Action and No-Action Alternative. A total of 181 sites may be utilized during PR training, 160 of which are already authorized and used for PR training. Under the proposed undertaking, 21 additional sites would be authorized for use. Specifically, the proposed undertaking would include using DoD and non-DoD properties for ground, flight (including activation of a Temporary Military Operations Area [MOA] above the Playas Training and Research Center), and water operations. Proposed PR training would involve related DoD training airspaces and ranges using various numbers and types of U.S. and foreign aircraft operating primarily from Davis-Monthan AFB. Given the complexity of the proposed undertaking and the dispersed geographical locations of the proposed PR training sites, the following scale categories were developed to capture three probable PR training events levels: Large Force training event, Medium Force training event (group level training), and Small Force training event (squadron level training). A description of the Proposed Action is provided in Attachment 1, and a summary of the proposed PR training activities is provided in Attachment 2. The Area of Potential Effect (APE) for each proposed PR training site in Nevada is defined in Attachment 3 and depicted on a map in Attachment 4. In addition, coordinates of the PR training sites in Nevada are provided in Attachment 3. Please note that some of the PR training sites may change based on ongoing coordination with the controlling agencies. If changes occur to proposed PR training sites in Nevada, that information will be provided to you.

The USAF has conducted searches of publicly available records, the National Register of Historic Places, the Nevada Cultural Resources Information system (NVCRIS), and DoD installation's Cultural Resource Management Plan and environmental documents to identify historic properties at proposed PR training sites in Nevada. Information regarding historic properties at proposed PR training sites in Nevada will be provided to you when those studies have been completed.

The USAF welcomes your comments and concerns regarding known culturally and historically significant properties at or near the proposed PR training sites. The USAF is concurrently seeking additional information regarding historic properties within or near the APE from the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the Arizona State Historic Preservation Office, the New Mexico Historic Preservation Division, the California Office of Historic Preservation, and federally-recognized tribes. A Tribal contact list for the Proposed Action is provided as Attachment 5. Given the complexity and geographical scope of this action, along with the programmatic nature of the EA, the USAF believes development of a Programmatic Agreement (PA) would be appropriate. Please let us know if you would be amenable to and willing to participate in development of a PA for this action.

If you have any questions or inputs, please contact Kevin Wakefield, 355 CES/CEIE, by mailing address at 3775 South 5th Street, Davis-Monthan AFB, AZ 85707-4927; by e-mail at kevin.wakefield.1@us.af.mil; or by phone at 520-228-4035.

Sincerely,

VINCENT A. REA, Lt Col, USAF
Commander

cc: Robin K. Reed, Deputy

Attachments:

1. Description of Proposed Action
2. Summary of Proposed PR Training Activities
3. APE Definitions and Coordinates of Nevada Proposed PR Training Sites
4. APE Maps of Nevada Proposed PR Training Sites
5. Tribal Consultation List

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
355TH CIVIL ENGINEER SQUADRON (ACC)
DAVIS-MONTHAN AIR FORCE BASE, ARIZONA

16 August 2019

Dr. Jeff Pappas, Director and SHPO
DCA – Historic Preservation Division
407 Galisto Street
Suite 236
Santa Fe, NM 87501

Subject: **Section 106 Consultation Initiation for the Proposed Davis-Monthan Air Force Base Personnel Recovery Training Program in the Southwestern United States**

Dear Dr. Pappas:

The U.S. Air Force (USAF) is in the process of preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) evaluating the potential environmental impacts associated with the Davis-Monthan Air Force Base (AFB) Personnel Recovery (PR) Training Program (Proposed Action) in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The environmental impact process for this proposed undertaking is being conducted by the USAF in accordance with the Council on Environmental Quality regulations pursuant to requirements of NEPA. The USAF is complying with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) concurrently with development of the EA as recommended by NEPA's implementing regulations Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Section 1502.25(a). In accordance with 36 CFR Section 800.3(c), this letter initiates Section 106 consultation for this undertaking and requests your input on the proposed undertaking.

The purpose of the proposed undertaking is to enhance readiness of PR forces operating out of Davis-Monthan AFB and to strengthen joint military operations, multi-national partnerships, and operations with other federal, state, and local agencies/organizations. PR training participants would include USAF PR forces, Joint Services, local/state agencies, Department of Defense (DoD) Interagencies, and Foreign Partner Nations. DoD Directive 3002.01E, *Personnel Recovery in the Department of Defense*, defines PR as "one of the highest priorities of the DoD," and tasks Service Chiefs with this responsibility. The PR training needs to provide the most realistic PR training environment available to USAF PR forces so that it complies with DoD Directive 3002.01E, as well as Air Force Policy Directive 10-30, *Personnel Recovery*. The proposed undertaking is needed because PR forces operating out of Davis-Monthan AFB are limited by the number of adequate and realistic training sites which have the required characteristics for PR training activities. Commanders face challenges in ensuring that routine and formal training requirements are met so that PR forces are prepared to execute their special mission sets. PR training events that are critical for joint readiness and strengthening multi-national partnerships are limited due the lack of availability of appropriate training sites. The range of currently available sites does not include all of the types of terrain and vegetation that would realistically be present in real-life PR operations.

Under the proposed undertaking, the USAF is proposing to improve PR training conducted throughout the southwestern United States (U.S.). This would include routine and specialized formal training for PR forces as well as Large Force joint/multi-national events. The Proposed Action would authorize additional training sites, and the range of authorized PR training activities on some current sites would be expanded to include additional activities. However, there would be no change in the organizations at Davis-Monthan AFB that conduct the training, no change in the number of personnel involved, no change in the amount and type of equipment used, and no change in current procedures used to avoid and protect environmental resources. Proposed PR training activities would be centered out of Davis-Monthan AFB, Arizona and would be conducted in Arizona, California, Nevada, and New

Mexico in areas that have been previously disturbed or are currently or were previously used for activities similar to those defined under the Proposed Action and No-Action Alternative. A total of 181 sites may be utilized during PR training, 160 of which are already authorized and used for PR training. Under the proposed undertaking, 21 additional sites would be authorized for use. Specifically, the proposed undertaking would include using DoD and non-DoD properties for ground, flight (including activation of a Temporary Military Operations Area [MOA] above the Playas Training and Research Center), and water operations. Proposed PR training would involve related DoD training airspaces and ranges using various numbers and types of U.S. and foreign aircraft operating primarily from Davis-Monthan AFB. Given the complexity of the proposed undertaking and the dispersed geographical locations of the proposed PR training sites, the following scale categories were developed to capture three probable PR training event levels: Large Force training event, Medium Force training event (group level training), and Small Force training event (squadron level training). A description of the proposed PR training activities and events are provided in Attachment 1, and a summary of the proposed PR training activities is provided in Attachment 2. The Area of Potential Effect (APE) for each proposed PR training site in New Mexico is defined in Attachment 3 and depicted on a map in Attachment 4. In addition, coordinates of the PR training sites in New Mexico are provided in Attachment 3. Please note that some of the PR training sites may change based on ongoing coordination with the controlling agencies. If changes occur to proposed PR training sites in New Mexico, that information will be provided to you.

The USAF has conducted searches of publicly available records, the National Register of Historic Places, the New Mexico Cultural Resources Information System (NMCRIS), Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), National Forest Districts, and DoD installations' Cultural Resource Management Plans and environmental documents to identify historic properties at proposed PR training sites in New Mexico. PR training sites on DoD facilities have been previously analyzed and approved for activities similar to the proposed undertaking under a variety of Cultural Resource Management Plans, EAs, and Environmental Impact Statements (EISs), which have also been reviewed. Three proposed PR training sites on National Forest or state lands in New Mexico require cultural resources surveys, which are ongoing. Information regarding historic properties at the proposed PR training sites in New Mexico will be provided to you when those studies have been completed.

Please note that the five proposed PR training sites at the White Sands Missile Range (WSMR) in New Mexico shown in Attachments 1, 3, and 4 were previously addressed under separate undertakings. Specifically, the WSMR Small Arms Range PR training site was previously addressed under the U.S. Army's 2011 Environmental Assessment Network Integration Evaluation White Sands Missile Range, New Mexico. Also, the Stallion Army Airfield, Sierra Maneuver Area, Thurgood West Maneuver Area, and Otero Maneuver Area PR training sites were previously addressed under the U.S. Army's 2009 Final EIS for Development and Implementation of Range-Wide Mission and Major Capabilities at WSMR, New Mexico and the 2015-2019 WSMR Integrated Natural and Cultural Resources Management Plan and EA. The U.S. Army, WSMR, SHPO, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation executed a Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement (PMOA) on 18 April 1985 for the treatment of historic properties, and the APE for this proposed undertaking falls within the area addressed by that PMOA. Proposed PR training events would follow the established WSMR siting process to avoid adverse effects to historic properties. Your concurrence is requested that implementation of the mitigation measures and any operational constraints identified in these documents would result in no adverse effects to historic properties, and that for those proposed PR training sites, no further cultural resources studies are needed and no further consultation is warranted.

The USAF welcomes your comments and concerns regarding known culturally and historically significant properties at or near the proposed PR training sites. The USAF is concurrently seeking additional information regarding historic properties within or near the APE from the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the Arizona State Historic Preservation Office, the California Office of Historic Preservation, the Nevada Historic Preservation Office, and federally-recognized tribes. A Tribal contact list for the proposed undertaking is provided as Attachment 5. Given the complexity and geographical scope of this action, along with the programmatic nature of the EA, the USAF believes development of a Programmatic Agreement (PA) would be appropriate. Please let us know if you would be amenable to and willing to participate in development of a PA for this action.

If you have any questions or inputs, please contact Kevin Wakefield, 355 CES/CEIE, by mailing address at 3775 South 5th Street, Davis-Monthan AFB, AZ 85707-4927; by e-mail at kevin.wakefield.1@us.af.mil; or by phone at 520-228-4035.

Sincerely,

VINCENT A. REA, Lt Col, USAF
Commander

cc: Bob Estes, NM HPD Staff archaeologist

Attachments:

1. Description of Proposed Action
2. Summary of Proposed PR Training Activities
3. APE Definitions and Coordinates of New Mexico Proposed PR Training Sites
4. APE Maps of New Mexico Proposed PR Training Sites
5. Tribal Consultation List

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
355TH WING (ACC)
DAVIS-MONTHAN AIR FORCE BASE ARIZONA

16 August 2019

Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Pala Band of Mission Indians
PMB 50
35008 Pala Temecula Road
Pala, CA 92059

Subject: Section 106 Consultation Initiation for the Proposed Davis-Monthan Air Force Base Personnel Recovery Training Program in the Southwestern United States

Dear Ms. Gaughen:

The U.S. Air Force (USAF) is in the process of preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) evaluating the potential environmental impacts associated with the Davis-Monthan Air Force Base (AFB) Personnel Recovery (PR) Training Program (Proposed Action) in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The environmental impact process for this proposed undertaking is being conducted by the USAF in accordance with the Council on Environmental Quality regulations pursuant to requirements of NEPA. The USAF is complying with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) concurrently with development of the EA as recommended by NEPA's implementing regulations Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Section 1502.25(a). In accordance with 36 CFR Section 800.3(c), this letter initiates Section 106 consultation for this undertaking and requests your input on the proposed undertaking.

The purpose of the proposed undertaking is to enhance readiness of PR forces operating out of Davis-Monthan AFB and to strengthen joint military operations, multi-national partnerships, and operations with other federal, state, and local agencies/organizations. PR training participants would include USAF PR forces, Joint Services, local/state agencies, Department of Defense (DoD) Interagencies, and Foreign Partner Nations. DoD Directive 3002.01E, *Personnel Recovery in the Department of Defense*, defines PR as "one of the highest priorities of the DoD," and tasks Service Chiefs with this responsibility. The PR training needs to provide the most realistic PR training environment available to USAF PR forces so that it complies with DoD Directive 3002.01E, as well as Air Force Policy Directive 10-30, *Personnel Recovery*. The proposed undertaking is needed because PR forces operating out of Davis-Monthan AFB are limited by the number of adequate and realistic training sites which have the required characteristics for PR training activities. Commanders face challenges in ensuring that routine and formal training requirements are met so that PR forces are prepared to execute their special mission sets. PR training events that are critical for joint readiness and strengthening multi-national partnerships are limited due the lack of availability of appropriate training sites. The range of currently available sites does not include all of the types of terrain and vegetation that would realistically be present in real-life PR operations.

Under the proposed undertaking, the USAF is proposing to improve PR training conducted throughout the southwestern United States (U.S.). This would include routine and specialized formal training for PR forces as well as Large Force joint/multi-national events. The Proposed Action would authorize additional training sites, and the range of authorized PR training activities on some current sites would be expanded to include additional activities. However, there would be no change in the organizations at Davis-Monthan AFB that conduct the training, no change in the number of personnel involved, no change in the amount and type of equipment used, and no change in current procedures used to avoid and protect environmental resources. Proposed PR training activities would be centered out of Davis-Monthan AFB, Arizona and would be conducted in Arizona, California, Nevada, and New Mexico in areas that have been previously disturbed or are currently or were previously used for activities similar to those defined under the Proposed Action and No-Action Alternative. A total of 181 sites may be utilized during PR training, 160 of which are already authorized and used for PR training. Under the proposed undertaking, 21 additional sites would be authorized for use. Specifically, the proposed undertaking would include using DoD and

non-DoD properties for ground, flight (including activation of a Temporary Military Operations Area [MOA] above the Playas Training and Research Center), and water operations. Proposed PR training would involve related DoD training airspaces and ranges using various numbers and types of U.S. and foreign aircraft operating primarily from Davis-Monthan AFB. Given the complexity of the proposed undertaking and the dispersed geographical locations of the proposed PR training sites, the following scale categories were developed to capture three probable PR training and exercise activity levels: Large Force training event, Medium Force training event (group level training), and Small Force training event (squadron level training). A description of the proposed PR training activities and events are provided in Attachment 1, and a summary of the proposed PR training activities is provided in Attachment 2. The Area of Potential Effect (APE) for the proposed PR training sites is defined in Attachment 3 and depicted on maps in Attachment 4. In addition, coordinates of the PR training sites is provided in Attachment 3. Please note that some of the PR training sites may change based on ongoing coordination with the controlling agencies.

In accordance with NEPA and the USAF's implementing regulations, 32 CFR Section 989.14(1), the USAF is also seeking your input on the on the proposed undertaking . Government-to-government consultation between the USAF and your tribe for this effort is also in accordance with Executive Order 13175, *Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments*: Air Force Instruction (AFI) 32-7065, *Cultural Resources Management Program*; and AFI 90-2002, *Air Force Interactions with Federally-Recognized Tribes*. The USAF is particularly interested in your input on properties at or near the proposed PR training sites that may have religious and cultural significance to the Pala Band of Mission Indians and, if such properties exist, to help assess how the proposed undertaking might affect them.

The USAF has conducted searches of publicly available records, the National Register of Historic Places, Arizona's Cultural Resource Inventory (AZSITE), the Arizona Department of Emergency and Military Affairs (AZDEMA) Cultural Resource Team (AZDEMA), the New Mexico Cultural Resources Information System (NMCRIS), the Nevada Cultural Resources Information system (NVCRIS), and the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). In addition, reviews were made of records maintained by the (California) Eastern Information Center, National Forest Districts, and DoD installations to identify cultural properties at proposed PR training sites. PR training sites on DoD facilities have been previously analyzed and approved for activities similar to the proposed undertaking under a variety of Cultural Resource Management Plans, EAs, and Environmental Impact Statements (EISs), which have also been reviewed. Approximately 38 proposed training sites on National Forest, state, municipal, or private lands in Arizona and/or New Mexico require cultural resources surveys, which are ongoing. A summary of the cultural resources at proposed PR training sites located in states where your tribe has traditional territory will be provided to you when those investigations have been completed.

Please note that the proposed San Clemente Island and Leon training sites in California shown in Attachments 1, 3, and 4 are not part of this consultation. The proposed PR training activities at these sites were previously addressed under separate undertakings (i.e., U.S. Navy's 2018 Hawaii-Southern California Training and Testing Final EIS/Overseas EIS for the San Clemente Island and Leon PR training sites). A copy of the concurrence letter is provided in Attachment 5.

Also, please note that 29 proposed PR training sites in Arizona and five proposed PR training sites at White Sands Missile Range (WSMR) in New Mexico shown in Attachments 1, 3, and 4 were previously addressed under separate undertakings. Specifically, 17 of the 29 proposed PR training sites in Arizona were addressed under the USAF's 2017 Rescue Group Personnel Recovery Supplemental EIS and SHPO concurred with the determination of no effects to historic properties on 12 July 2013 (case reference number SHPO-2013-0702 [113064]); the remaining 12 proposed PR training sites were addressed as part of the Continuing Consultation for Remaining Angel Thunder Exercise Locations Needing Additional Review, and SHPO concurred on 30 October 2018 (Davis 2018), providing there will be no change in use or improvements needed. Copies of the concurrence communications and tables of those proposed PR trainings sites are provided in Attachment 5. In addition, the five proposed PR training sites at WSMR in New Mexico were addressed in WSMR's 2009 Final EIS for Development and Implementation of Range-Wide Mission and Major Capabilities, 2011 Final EA for Network Integration Evaluation, and 2015-2019 Integrated Natural and Cultural Resources Management Plan and EA. The proposed WSMR PR training sites were also addressed in the Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement (PMOA) executed on 18 April 1985 by the U.S. Army, WSMR, SHPO, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation for the treatment of historic properties. The APE for this proposed undertaking on WSMR falls within the area addressed by that PMOA.

Proposed training events would follow the established WSMR siting process to avoid adverse effects to historic properties. The USAF is seeking SHPO concurrence that implementation of the mitigation measures and any operational constraints identified in these documents would result in no adverse effects to cultural resources, and that for those proposed PR training sites, no further cultural resources studies are needed and no further consultation is warranted.

In addition, please note that the USAF is considering PR training sites at U.S. Marine Corps (USMC) Base Camp Pendleton in California as part of the proposed undertaking and is currently coordinating with the USMC. These proposed PR training sites are shown in Attachments 1, 3, and 4 for reference purposes only and are not part of this consultation. If a training event is proposed for any of these sites, USMC has indicated that they would engage in the Section 106 consultation related to proposed activities on their property.

The USAF welcomes your comments and concerns regarding known culturally and historically significant properties at or near the proposed PR training sites. The USAF is concurrently seeking additional information regarding historic properties within or near the APE from the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Arizona State Historic Preservation Office, the New Mexico Historic Preservation Division, the California Office of Historic Preservation, and the Nevada Historic Preservation Office. A Tribal contact list for the proposed undertaking is provided as Attachment 6. To further that investigation to determine cultural resources present at the sites, the USAF respectfully requests Government-to-Government consultation to provide the Pala Band of Mission Indians the opportunity to share information to identify properties of religious and historic significance at proposed PR training sites located within your tribe's traditional territory. Once properties are identified, we would like to consult to discuss potential avoidance, minimization, or mitigation measures. Given the complexity and geographical scope of this action, along with the programmatic nature of the EA, the USAF believes development of a Programmatic Agreement (PA) would be appropriate. Please let us know if you would be amenable to and willing to participate in development of a PA for this action.

If you have any questions or inputs on properties of religious and cultural significance to the Pala Band of Mission Indians, please contact Kevin Wakefield, 355 CES/CEIE, by mailing address at 3775 South 5th Street, Davis-Monthan AFB, AZ 85707-4927; by e-mail at kevin.wakefield.1@us.af.mil; or by phone at 520-228-4035.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL R. DROWLEY, Colonel, USAF
Commander

Attachments:
1. Description of Proposed Action
2. Summary of Proposed PR Training Activities
3. APE Definitions and Coordinates of Proposed PR Training Sites by State
4. APE Maps of Proposed PR Training Sites by State
5. Prior SHPO Concurrence of Proposed PR Training Sites
6. Tribal Consultation List

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
355TH WING (ACC)
DAVIS-MONTHAN AIR FORCE BASE ARIZONA

16 August 2019

Jordan D. Joaquin, President
Fort Yuma Quechan Tribe
P.O. Box 1899
Yuma, AZ 85366

Subject: Section 106 Consultation Initiation for the Proposed Davis-Monthan Air Force Base Personnel Recovery Training Program in the Southwestern United States

Dear Mr. Joaquin:

The U.S. Air Force (USAF) is in the process of preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) evaluating the potential environmental impacts associated with the Davis-Monthan Air Force Base (AFB) Personnel Recovery (PR) Training Program (Proposed Action) in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The environmental impact process for this proposed undertaking is being conducted by the USAF in accordance with the Council on Environmental Quality regulations pursuant to requirements of NEPA. The USAF is complying with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) concurrently with development of the EA as recommended by NEPA's implementing regulations Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Section 1502.25(a). In accordance with 36 CFR Section 800.3(c), this letter initiates Section 106 consultation for this undertaking and requests your input on the proposed undertaking.

The purpose of the proposed undertaking is to enhance readiness of PR forces operating out of Davis-Monthan AFB and to strengthen joint military operations, multi-national partnerships, and operations with other federal, state, and local agencies/organizations. PR training participants would include USAF PR forces, Joint Services, local/state agencies, Department of Defense (DoD) Interagencies, and Foreign Partner Nations. DoD Directive 3002.01E, *Personnel Recovery in the Department of Defense*, defines PR as "one of the highest priorities of the DoD," and tasks Service Chiefs with this responsibility. The PR training needs to provide the most realistic PR training environment available to USAF PR forces so that it complies with DoD Directive 3002.01E, as well as Air Force Policy Directive 10-30, *Personnel Recovery*. The proposed undertaking is needed because PR forces operating out of Davis-Monthan AFB are limited by the number of adequate and realistic training sites which have the required characteristics for PR training activities. Commanders face challenges in ensuring that routine and formal training requirements are met so that PR forces are prepared to execute their special mission sets. PR training events that are critical for joint readiness and strengthening multi-national partnerships are limited due the lack of availability of appropriate training sites. The range of currently available sites does not include all of the types of terrain and vegetation that would realistically be present in real-life PR operations.

Under the proposed undertaking, the USAF is proposing to improve PR training conducted throughout the southwestern United States (U.S.). This would include routine and specialized formal training for PR forces as well as Large Force joint/multi-national events. The Proposed Action would authorize additional training sites, and the range of authorized PR training activities on some current sites would be expanded to include additional activities. However, there would be no change in the organizations at Davis-Monthan AFB that conduct the training, no change in the number of personnel involved, no change in the amount and type of equipment used, and no change in current procedures used to avoid and protect environmental resources. Proposed PR training activities would be centered out of Davis-Monthan AFB, Arizona and would be conducted in Arizona, California, Nevada, and New Mexico in areas that have been previously disturbed or are currently or were previously used for activities similar to those defined under the Proposed Action and No-Action Alternative. A total of 181 sites may be utilized during PR training, 160 of which are already authorized and used for PR training. Under the proposed undertaking, 21 additional sites would be authorized for use. Specifically, the proposed undertaking would include using DoD and non-DoD properties for ground, flight (including activation of a Temporary Military Operations Area [MOA] above

the Playas Training and Research Center), and water operations. Proposed PR training would involve related DoD training airspaces and ranges using various numbers and types of U.S. and foreign aircraft operating primarily from Davis-Monthan AFB. Given the complexity of the proposed undertaking and the dispersed geographical locations of the proposed PR training sites, the following scale categories were developed to capture three probable PR training and exercise activity levels: Large Force training event, Medium Force training event (group level training), and Small Force training event (squadron level training). A description of the proposed PR training activities and events are provided in Attachment 1, and a summary of the proposed PR training activities is provided in Attachment 2. The Area of Potential Effect (APE) for the proposed PR training sites is defined in Attachment 3 and depicted on maps in Attachment 4. In addition, coordinates of the PR training sites is provided in Attachment 3. Please note that some of the PR training sites may change based on ongoing coordination with the controlling agencies.

In accordance with NEPA and the USAF's implementing regulations, 32 CFR Section 989.14(1), the USAF is also seeking your input on the on the proposed undertaking . Government-to-government consultation between the USAF and your tribe for this effort is also in accordance with Executive Order 13175, *Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments*: Air Force Instruction (AFI) 32-7065, *Cultural Resources Management Program*; and AFI 90-2002, *Air Force Interactions with Federally-Recognized Tribes*. The USAF is particularly interested in your input on properties at or near the proposed PR training sites that may have religious and cultural significance to the Fort Yuma Quechan Tribe and, if such properties exist, to help assess how the proposed undertaking might affect them.

The USAF has conducted searches of publicly available records, the National Register of Historic Places, Arizona's Cultural Resource Inventory (AZSITE), the Arizona Department of Emergency and Military Affairs (AZDEMA) Cultural Resource Team (AZDEMA), the New Mexico Cultural Resources Information System (NMCRIS), the Nevada Cultural Resources Information system (NVCRIS), and the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). In addition, reviews were made of records maintained by the (California) Eastern Information Center, National Forest Districts, and DoD installations to identify cultural properties at proposed PR training sites. PR training sites on DoD facilities have been previously analyzed and approved for activities similar to the proposed undertaking under a variety of Cultural Resource Management Plans, EAs, and Environmental Impact Statements (EISs), which have also been reviewed. Approximately 38 proposed training sites on National Forest, state, municipal, or private lands in Arizona and/or New Mexico require cultural resources surveys, which are ongoing. A summary of the cultural resources at proposed PR training sites located in states where your tribe has traditional territory will be provided to you when those investigations have been completed.

Please note that the proposed San Clemente Island and Leon training sites in California shown in Attachments 1, 3, and 4 are not part of this consultation. The proposed PR training activities at these sites were previously addressed under separate undertakings (i.e., U.S. Navy's 2018 Hawaii-Southern California Training and Testing Final EIS/Overseas EIS for the San Clemente Island and Leon PR training sites). A copy of the concurrence letter is provided in Attachment 5.

Also, please note that 29 proposed PR training sites in Arizona and five proposed PR training sites at White Sands Missile Range (WSMR) in New Mexico shown in Attachments 1, 3, and 4 were previously addressed under separate undertakings. Specifically, 17 of the 29 proposed PR training sites in Arizona were addressed under the USAF's 2017 Rescue Group Personnel Recovery Supplemental EIS and SHPO concurred with the determination of no effects to historic properties on 12 July 2013 (case reference number SHPO-2013-0702 [113064]); the remaining 12 proposed PR training sites were addressed as part of the Continuing Consultation for Remaining Angel Thunder Exercise Locations Needing Additional Review, and SHPO concurred on 30 October 2018 (Davis 2018), providing there will be no change in use or improvements needed. Copies of the concurrence communications and tables of those proposed PR trainings sites are provided in Attachment 5. In addition, the five proposed PR training sites at WSMR in New Mexico were addressed in WSMR's 2009 Final EIS for Development and Implementation of Range-Wide Mission and Major Capabilities, 2011 Final EA for Network Integration Evaluation, and 2015-2019 Integrated Natural and Cultural Resources Management Plan and EA. The proposed WSMR PR training sites were also addressed in the Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement (PMOA) executed on 18 April 1985 by the U.S. Army, WSMR, SHPO, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation for the treatment of historic properties. The APE for this proposed undertaking on WSMR falls within the area addressed by that PMOA. Proposed training events would follow the established WSMR siting process to avoid adverse effects to historic

properties. The USAF is seeking SHPO concurrence that implementation of the mitigation measures and any operational constraints identified in these documents would result in no adverse effects to cultural resources, and that for those proposed PR training sites, no further cultural resources studies are needed and no further consultation is warranted.

In addition, please note that the USAF is considering PR training sites at U.S. Marine Corps (USMC) Base Camp Pendleton in California as part of the proposed undertaking and is currently coordinating with the USMC. These proposed PR training sites are shown in Attachments 1, 3, and 4 for reference purposes only and are not part of this consultation. If a training event is proposed for any of these sites, USMC has indicated that they would engage in the Section 106 consultation related to proposed activities on their property.

The USAF welcomes your comments and concerns regarding known culturally and historically significant properties at or near the proposed PR training sites. The USAF is concurrently seeking additional information regarding historic properties within or near the APE from the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Arizona State Historic Preservation Office, the New Mexico Historic Preservation Division, the California Office of Historic Preservation, and the Nevada Historic Preservation Office. A Tribal contact list for the proposed undertaking is provided as Attachment 6. To further that investigation to determine cultural resources present at the sites, the USAF respectfully requests Government-to-Government consultation to provide the Fort Yuma Quechan Tribe the opportunity to share information to identify properties of religious and historic significance at proposed PR training sites located within your tribe's traditional territory. Once properties are identified, we would like to consult to discuss potential avoidance, minimization, or mitigation measures. Given the complexity and geographical scope of this action, along with the programmatic nature of the EA, the USAF believes development of a Programmatic Agreement (PA) would be appropriate. Please let us know if you would be amenable to and willing to participate in development of a PA for this action.

If you have any questions or inputs on properties of religious and cultural significance to the Fort Yuma Quechan Tribe, please contact Kevin Wakefield, 355 CES/CEIE, by mailing address at 3775 South 5th Street, Davis-Monthan AFB, AZ 85707-4927; by e-mail at kevin.wakefield.1@us.af.mil; or by phone at 520-228-4035.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL R. DROWLEY, Colonel, USAF
Commander

cc: Manfred Scott, Acting Chairperson, Quechan Cultural Committee
Jill McCormick, THPO

Attachments:
1. Description of Proposed Action
2. Summary of Proposed PR Training Activities
3. APE Definitions and Coordinates of Proposed PR Training Sites by State
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DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
355TH WING (ACC)
DAVIS-MONTHAN AIR FORCE BASE ARIZONA

16 August 2019

Robert Valencia, Chairman
Pascua Yaqui Tribe of Arizona
7474 S. Camino De Oeste
Tucson, AZ 85757

Subject: Section 106 Consultation Initiation for the Proposed Davis-Monthan Air Force Base Personnel Recovery Training Program in the Southwestern United States

Dear Chairman Valencia:

The U.S. Air Force (USAF) is in the process of preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) evaluating the potential environmental impacts associated with the Davis-Monthan Air Force Base (AFB) Personnel Recovery (PR) Training Program (Proposed Action) in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The environmental impact process for this proposed undertaking is being conducted by the USAF in accordance with the Council on Environmental Quality regulations pursuant to requirements of NEPA. The USAF is complying with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) concurrently with development of the EA as recommended by NEPA's implementing regulations Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Section 1502.25(a). In accordance with 36 CFR Section 800.3(c), this letter initiates Section 106 consultation for this undertaking and requests your input on the proposed undertaking.

The purpose of the proposed undertaking is to enhance readiness of PR forces operating out of Davis-Monthan AFB and to strengthen joint military operations, multi-national partnerships, and operations with other federal, state, and local agencies/organizations. PR training participants would include USAF PR forces, Joint Services, local/state agencies, Department of Defense (DoD) Interagencies, and Foreign Partner Nations. DoD Directive 3002.01E, *Personnel Recovery in the Department of Defense*, defines PR as "one of the highest priorities of the DoD," and tasks Service Chiefs with this responsibility. The PR training needs to provide the most realistic PR training environment available to USAF PR forces so that it complies with DoD Directive 3002.01E, as well as Air Force Policy Directive 10-30, *Personnel Recovery*. The proposed undertaking is needed because PR forces operating out of Davis-Monthan AFB are limited by the number of adequate and realistic training sites which have the required characteristics for PR training activities. Commanders face challenges in ensuring that routine and formal training requirements are met so that PR forces are prepared to execute their special mission sets. PR training events that are critical for joint readiness and strengthening multi-national partnerships are limited due the lack of availability of appropriate training sites. The range of currently available sites does not include all of the types of terrain and vegetation that would realistically be present in real-life PR operations.

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The USAF has conducted searches of publicly available records, the National Register of Historic Places, Arizona's Cultural Resource Inventory (AZSITE), the Arizona Department of Emergency and Military Affairs (AZDEMA) Cultural Resource Team (AZDEMA), the New Mexico Cultural Resources Information System (NMCRIS), the Nevada Cultural Resources Information system (NVCRIS), and the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). In addition, reviews were made of records maintained by the (California) Eastern Information Center, National Forest Districts, and DoD installations to identify cultural properties at proposed PR training sites. PR training sites on DoD facilities have been previously analyzed and approved for activities similar to the proposed undertaking under a variety of Cultural Resource Management Plans, EAs, and Environmental Impact Statements (EISs), which have also been reviewed. Approximately 38 proposed training sites on National Forest, state, municipal, or private lands in Arizona and/or New Mexico require cultural resources surveys, which are ongoing. A summary of the cultural resources at proposed PR training sites located in states where your tribe has traditional territory will be provided to you when those investigations have been completed.

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Sincerely,

MICHAEL R. DROWLEY, Colonel, USAF
Commander

cc: Dr. Karl Hoerig, THPO

Attachments:
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6. Tribal Consultation List

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
355TH WING (ACC)
DAVIS-MONTHAN AIR FORCE BASE ARIZONA

16 August 2019

Gwendena Lee-Gatewood, Chairwoman
White Mountain Apache Tribe
P.O. Box 1150
Whiteriver, AZ 85941

Subject: Section 106 Consultation Initiation for the Proposed Davis-Monthan Air Force Base Personnel Recovery Training Program in the Southwestern United States

Dear Chairwoman Lee-Gatewood:

The U.S. Air Force (USAF) is in the process of preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) evaluating the potential environmental impacts associated with the Davis-Monthan Air Force Base (AFB) Personnel Recovery (PR) Training Program (Proposed Action) in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The environmental impact process for this proposed undertaking is being conducted by the USAF in accordance with the Council on Environmental Quality regulations pursuant to requirements of NEPA. The USAF is complying with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) concurrently with development of the EA as recommended by NEPA's implementing regulations Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Section 1502.25(a). In accordance with 36 CFR Section 800.3(c), this letter initiates Section 106 consultation for this undertaking and requests your input on the proposed undertaking.

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MICHAEL R. DROWLEY, Colonel, USAF
Commander

cc: Mark Altaha, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer

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DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
355TH WING (ACC)
DAVIS-MONTHAN AIR FORCE BASE ARIZONA

16 August 2019

Arthur Blazer, President
Mescalero Apache Tribe
P.O. Box 227
108 Central Avenue
Mescalero, NM 88340

Subject: Section 106 Consultation Initiation for the Proposed Davis-Monthan Air Force Base Personnel Recovery Training Program in the Southwestern United States

Dear Mr. Blazer:

The U.S. Air Force (USAF) is in the process of preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) evaluating the potential environmental impacts associated with the Davis-Monthan Air Force Base (AFB) Personnel Recovery (PR) Training Program (Proposed Action) in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The environmental impact process for this proposed undertaking is being conducted by the USAF in accordance with the Council on Environmental Quality regulations pursuant to requirements of NEPA. The USAF is complying with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) concurrently with development of the EA as recommended by NEPA's implementing regulations Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Section 1502.25(a). In accordance with 36 CFR Section 800.3(c), this letter initiates Section 106 consultation for this undertaking and requests your input on the proposed undertaking.

The purpose of the proposed undertaking is to enhance readiness of PR forces operating out of Davis-Monthan AFB and to strengthen joint military operations, multi-national partnerships, and operations with other federal, state, and local agencies/organizations. PR training participants would include USAF PR forces, Joint Services, local/state agencies, Department of Defense (DoD) Interagencies, and Foreign Partner Nations. DoD Directive 3002.01E, *Personnel Recovery in the Department of Defense*, defines PR as "one of the highest priorities of the DoD," and tasks Service Chiefs with this responsibility. The PR training needs to provide the most realistic PR training environment available to USAF PR forces so that it complies with DoD Directive 3002.01E, as well as Air Force Policy Directive 10-30, *Personnel Recovery*. The proposed undertaking is needed because PR forces operating out of Davis-Monthan AFB are limited by the number of adequate and realistic training sites which have the required characteristics for PR training activities. Commanders face challenges in ensuring that routine and formal training requirements are met so that PR forces are prepared to execute their special mission sets. PR training events that are critical for joint readiness and strengthening multi-national partnerships are limited due the lack of availability of appropriate training sites. The range of currently available sites does not include all of the types of terrain and vegetation that would realistically be present in real-life PR operations.

Under the proposed undertaking, the USAF is proposing to improve PR training conducted throughout the southwestern United States (U.S.). This would include routine and specialized formal training for PR forces as well as Large Force joint/multi-national events. The Proposed Action would authorize additional training sites, and the range of authorized PR training activities on some current sites would be expanded to include additional activities. However, there would be no change in the organizations at Davis-Monthan AFB that conduct the training, no change in the number of personnel involved, no change in the amount and type of equipment used, and no change in current procedures used to avoid and protect environmental resources. Proposed PR training activities would be centered out of Davis-Monthan AFB, Arizona and would be conducted in Arizona, California, Nevada, and New Mexico in areas that have been previously disturbed or are currently or were previously used for activities similar to those defined under the Proposed Action and No-Action Alternative. A total of 181 sites may be utilized during PR training, 160 of which are already authorized and used for PR training. Under the proposed undertaking, 21 additional sites would be authorized for use. Specifically, the proposed undertaking would include using DoD and

non-DoD properties for ground, flight (including activation of a Temporary Military Operations Area [MOA] above the Playas Training and Research Center), and water operations. Proposed PR training would involve related DoD training airspaces and ranges using various numbers and types of U.S. and foreign aircraft operating primarily from Davis-Monthan AFB. Given the complexity of the proposed undertaking and the dispersed geographical locations of the proposed PR training sites, the following scale categories were developed to capture three probable PR training and exercise activity levels: Large Force training event, Medium Force training event (group level training), and Small Force training event (squadron level training). A description of the proposed PR training activities and events are provided in Attachment 1, and a summary of the proposed PR training activities is provided in Attachment 2. The Area of Potential Effect (APE) for the proposed PR training sites is defined in Attachment 3 and depicted on maps in Attachment 4. In addition, coordinates of the PR training sites is provided in Attachment 3. Please note that some of the PR training sites may change based on ongoing coordination with the controlling agencies.

In accordance with NEPA and the USAF's implementing regulations, 32 CFR Section 989.14(1), the USAF is also seeking your input on the on the proposed undertaking . Government-to-government consultation between the USAF and your tribe for this effort is also in accordance with Executive Order 13175, *Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments*: Air Force Instruction (AFI) 32-7065, *Cultural Resources Management Program*; and AFI 90-2002, *Air Force Interactions with Federally-Recognized Tribes*. The USAF is particularly interested in your input on properties at or near the proposed PR training sites that may have religious and cultural significance to the Mescalero Apache Tribe and, if such properties exist, to help assess how the proposed undertaking might affect them.

The USAF has conducted searches of publicly available records, the National Register of Historic Places, Arizona's Cultural Resource Inventory (AZSITE), the Arizona Department of Emergency and Military Affairs (AZDEMA) Cultural Resource Team (AZDEMA), the New Mexico Cultural Resources Information System (NMCRIS), the Nevada Cultural Resources Information system (NVCRIS), and the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). In addition, reviews were made of records maintained by the (California) Eastern Information Center, National Forest Districts, and DoD installations to identify cultural properties at proposed PR training sites. PR training sites on DoD facilities have been previously analyzed and approved for activities similar to the proposed undertaking under a variety of Cultural Resource Management Plans, EAs, and Environmental Impact Statements (EISs), which have also been reviewed. Approximately 38 proposed training sites on National Forest, state, municipal, or private lands in Arizona and/or New Mexico require cultural resources surveys, which are ongoing. A summary of the cultural resources at proposed PR training sites located in states where your tribe has traditional territory will be provided to you when those investigations have been completed.

Please note that the proposed San Clemente Island and Leon training sites in California shown in Attachments 1, 3, and 4 are not part of this consultation. The proposed PR training activities at these sites were previously addressed under separate undertakings (i.e., U.S. Navy's 2018 Hawaii-Southern California Training and Testing Final EIS/Overseas EIS for the San Clemente Island and Leon PR training sites). A copy of the concurrence letter is provided in Attachment 5.

Also, please note that 29 proposed PR training sites in Arizona and five proposed PR training sites at White Sands Missile Range (WSMR) in New Mexico shown in Attachments 1, 3, and 4 were previously addressed under separate undertakings. Specifically, 17 of the 29 proposed PR training sites in Arizona were addressed under the USAF's 2017 Rescue Group Personnel Recovery Supplemental EIS and SHPO concurred with the determination of no effects to historic properties on 12 July 2013 (case reference number SHPO-2013-0702 [113064]); the remaining 12 proposed PR training sites were addressed as part of the Continuing Consultation for Remaining Angel Thunder Exercise Locations Needing Additional Review, and SHPO concurred on 30 October 2018 (Davis 2018), providing there will be no change in use or improvements needed. Copies of the concurrence communications and tables of those proposed PR trainings sites are provided in Attachment 5. In addition, the five proposed PR training sites at WSMR in New Mexico were addressed in WSMR's 2009 Final EIS for Development and Implementation of Range-Wide Mission and Major Capabilities, 2011 Final EA for Network Integration Evaluation, and 2015-2019 Integrated Natural and Cultural Resources Management Plan and EA. The proposed WSMR PR training sites were also addressed in the Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement (PMOA) executed on 18 April 1985 by the U.S. Army, WSMR, SHPO, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation for the treatment of historic properties. The APE for this proposed undertaking on WSMR falls within the area addressed by that PMOA.

Proposed training events would follow the established WSMR siting process to avoid adverse effects to historic properties. The USAF is seeking SHPO concurrence that implementation of the mitigation measures and any operational constraints identified in these documents would result in no adverse effects to cultural resources, and that for those proposed PR training sites, no further cultural resources studies are needed and no further consultation is warranted.

In addition, please note that the USAF is considering PR training sites at U.S. Marine Corps (USMC) Base Camp Pendleton in California as part of the proposed undertaking and is currently coordinating with the USMC. These proposed PR training sites are shown in Attachments 1, 3, and 4 for reference purposes only and are not part of this consultation. If a training event is proposed for any of these sites, USMC has indicated that they would engage in the Section 106 consultation related to proposed activities on their property.

The USAF welcomes your comments and concerns regarding known culturally and historically significant properties at or near the proposed PR training sites. The USAF is concurrently seeking additional information regarding historic properties within or near the APE from the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Arizona State Historic Preservation Office, the New Mexico Historic Preservation Division, the California Office of Historic Preservation, and the Nevada Historic Preservation Office. A Tribal contact list for the proposed undertaking is provided as Attachment 6. To further that investigation to determine cultural resources present at the sites, the USAF respectfully requests Government-to-Government consultation to provide the Mescalero Apache Tribe the opportunity to share information to identify properties of religious and historic significance at proposed PR training sites located within your tribe's traditional territory. Once properties are identified, we would like to consult to discuss potential avoidance, minimization, or mitigation measures. Given the complexity and geographical scope of this action, along with the programmatic nature of the EA, the USAF believes development of a Programmatic Agreement (PA) would be appropriate. Please let us know if you would be amenable to and willing to participate in development of a PA for this action.

If you have any questions or inputs on properties of religious and cultural significance to the Mescalero Apache Tribe, please contact Kevin Wakefield, 355 CES/CEIE, by mailing address at 3775 South 5th Street, Davis-Monthan AFB, AZ 85707-4927; by e-mail at kevin.wakefield.1@us.af.mil; or by phone at 520-228-4035.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL R. DROWLEY, Colonel, USAF
Commander

cc: Holly Houghton, THPO

Attachments:
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2. Summary of Proposed PR Training Activities
3. APE Definitions and Coordinates of Proposed PR Training Sites by State
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DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
355TH WING (ACC)
DAVIS-MONTHAN AIR FORCE BASE ARIZONA

16 August 2019

Brian D. Vallo, Governor
Pueblo of Acoma
P.O. Box 309
Acoma, NM 87034

Subject: Section 106 Consultation Initiation for the Proposed Davis-Monthan Air Force Base Personnel Recovery Training Program in the Southwestern United States

Dear Mr. Vallo:

The U.S. Air Force (USAF) is in the process of preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) evaluating the potential environmental impacts associated with the Davis-Monthan Air Force Base (AFB) Personnel Recovery (PR) Training Program (Proposed Action) in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The environmental impact process for this proposed undertaking is being conducted by the USAF in accordance with the Council on Environmental Quality regulations pursuant to requirements of NEPA. The USAF is complying with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) concurrently with development of the EA as recommended by NEPA's implementing regulations Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Section 1502.25(a). In accordance with 36 CFR Section 800.3(c), this letter initiates Section 106 consultation for this undertaking and requests your input on the proposed undertaking.

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The USAF has conducted searches of publicly available records, the National Register of Historic Places, Arizona's Cultural Resource Inventory (AZSITE), the Arizona Department of Emergency and Military Affairs (AZDEMA) Cultural Resource Team (AZDEMA), the New Mexico Cultural Resources Information System (NMCRIS), the Nevada Cultural Resources Information system (NVCRIS), and the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). In addition, reviews were made of records maintained by the (California) Eastern Information Center, National Forest Districts, and DoD installations to identify cultural properties at proposed PR training sites. PR training sites on DoD facilities have been previously analyzed and approved for activities similar to the proposed undertaking under a variety of Cultural Resource Management Plans, EAs, and Environmental Impact Statements (EISs), which have also been reviewed. Approximately 38 proposed training sites on National Forest, state, municipal, or private lands in Arizona and/or New Mexico require cultural resources surveys, which are ongoing. A summary of the cultural resources at proposed PR training sites located in states where your tribe has traditional territory will be provided to you when those investigations have been completed.

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Sincerely,

MICHAEL R. DROWLEY, Colonel, USAF
Commander

cc: Todd Scissons, THPO

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DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
355TH WING (ACC)
DAVIS-MONTHAN AIR FORCE BASE ARIZONA

16 August 2019

Dr. Damon R. Clarke, Chairman
Hualapai Indian Tribe of the Hualapai Indian Reservation
P.O. Box 179
Peach Springs, AZ 86434

Subject: Section 106 Consultation Initiation for the Proposed Davis-Monthan Air Force Base Personnel Recovery Training Program in the Southwestern United States

Dear Chairman Clarke:

The U.S. Air Force (USAF) is in the process of preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) evaluating the potential environmental impacts associated with the Davis-Monthan Air Force Base (AFB) Personnel Recovery (PR) Training Program (Proposed Action) in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The environmental impact process for this proposed undertaking is being conducted by the USAF in accordance with the Council on Environmental Quality regulations pursuant to requirements of NEPA. The USAF is complying with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) concurrently with development of the EA as recommended by NEPA's implementing regulations Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Section 1502.25(a). In accordance with 36 CFR Section 800.3(c), this letter initiates Section 106 consultation for this undertaking and requests your input on the proposed undertaking.

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The USAF has conducted searches of publicly available records, the National Register of Historic Places, Arizona's Cultural Resource Inventory (AZSITE), the Arizona Department of Emergency and Military Affairs (AZDEMA) Cultural Resource Team (AZDEMA), the New Mexico Cultural Resources Information System (NMCRIS), the Nevada Cultural Resources Information system (NVCRIS), and the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). In addition, reviews were made of records maintained by the (California) Eastern Information Center, National Forest Districts, and DoD installations to identify cultural properties at proposed PR training sites. PR training sites on DoD facilities have been previously analyzed and approved for activities similar to the proposed undertaking under a variety of Cultural Resource Management Plans, EAs, and Environmental Impact Statements (EISs), which have also been reviewed. Approximately 38 proposed training sites on National Forest, state, municipal, or private lands in Arizona and/or New Mexico require cultural resources surveys, which are ongoing. A summary of the cultural resources at proposed PR training sites located in states where your tribe has traditional territory will be provided to you when those investigations have been completed.

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Commander

cc: Peter Bungart, THPO

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DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
355TH WING (ACC)
DAVIS-MONTHAN AIR FORCE BASE ARIZONA

16 August 2019

Stephen R. Lewis, Governor
Gila River Indian Community
P.O. Box 97
Sacaton, AZ 85147

Subject: Section 106 Consultation Initiation for the Proposed Davis-Monthan Air Force Base Personnel Recovery Training Program in the Southwestern United States

Dear Mr. Lewis:

The U.S. Air Force (USAF) is in the process of preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) evaluating the potential environmental impacts associated with the Davis-Monthan Air Force Base (AFB) Personnel Recovery (PR) Training Program (Proposed Action) in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The environmental impact process for this proposed undertaking is being conducted by the USAF in accordance with the Council on Environmental Quality regulations pursuant to requirements of NEPA. The USAF is complying with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) concurrently with development of the EA as recommended by NEPA's implementing regulations Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Section 1502.25(a). In accordance with 36 CFR Section 800.3(c), this letter initiates Section 106 consultation for this undertaking and requests your input on the proposed undertaking.

The purpose of the proposed undertaking is to enhance readiness of PR forces operating out of Davis-Monthan AFB and to strengthen joint military operations, multi-national partnerships, and operations with other federal, state, and local agencies/organizations. PR training participants would include USAF PR forces, Joint Services, local/state agencies, Department of Defense (DoD) Interagencies, and Foreign Partner Nations. DoD Directive 3002.01E, *Personnel Recovery in the Department of Defense*, defines PR as "one of the highest priorities of the DoD," and tasks Service Chiefs with this responsibility. The PR training needs to provide the most realistic PR training environment available to USAF PR forces so that it complies with DoD Directive 3002.01E, as well as Air Force Policy Directive 10-30, *Personnel Recovery*. The proposed undertaking is needed because PR forces operating out of Davis-Monthan AFB are limited by the number of adequate and realistic training sites which have the required characteristics for PR training activities. Commanders face challenges in ensuring that routine and formal training requirements are met so that PR forces are prepared to execute their special mission sets. PR training events that are critical for joint readiness and strengthening multi-national partnerships are limited due the lack of availability of appropriate training sites. The range of currently available sites does not include all of the types of terrain and vegetation that would realistically be present in real-life PR operations.

Under the proposed undertaking, the USAF is proposing to improve PR training conducted throughout the southwestern United States (U.S.). This would include routine and specialized formal training for PR forces as well as Large Force joint/multi-national events. The Proposed Action would authorize additional training sites, and the range of authorized PR training activities on some current sites would be expanded to include additional activities. However, there would be no change in the organizations at Davis-Monthan AFB that conduct the training, no change in the number of personnel involved, no change in the amount and type of equipment used, and no change in current procedures used to avoid and protect environmental resources. Proposed PR training activities would be centered out of Davis-Monthan AFB, Arizona and would be conducted in Arizona, California, Nevada, and New Mexico in areas that have been previously disturbed or are currently or were previously used for activities similar to those defined under the Proposed Action and No-Action Alternative. A total of 181 sites may be utilized during PR training, 160 of which are already authorized and used for PR training. Under the proposed undertaking, 21 additional sites would be authorized for use. Specifically, the proposed undertaking would include using DoD and non-DoD properties for ground, flight (including activation of a Temporary Military Operations Area [MOA] above

the Playas Training and Research Center), and water operations. Proposed PR training would involve related DoD training airspaces and ranges using various numbers and types of U.S. and foreign aircraft operating primarily from Davis-Monthan AFB. Given the complexity of the proposed undertaking and the dispersed geographical locations of the proposed PR training sites, the following scale categories were developed to capture three probable PR training and exercise activity levels: Large Force training event, Medium Force training event (group level training), and Small Force training event (squadron level training). A description of the proposed PR training activities and events are provided in Attachment 1, and a summary of the proposed PR training activities is provided in Attachment 2. The Area of Potential Effect (APE) for the proposed PR training sites is defined in Attachment 3 and depicted on maps in Attachment 4. In addition, coordinates of the PR training sites is provided in Attachment 3. Please note that some of the PR training sites may change based on ongoing coordination with the controlling agencies.

In accordance with NEPA and the USAF's implementing regulations, 32 CFR Section 989.14(1), the USAF is also seeking your input on the on the proposed undertaking . Government-to-government consultation between the USAF and your tribe for this effort is also in accordance with Executive Order 13175, *Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments*: Air Force Instruction (AFI) 32-7065, *Cultural Resources Management Program*; and AFI 90-2002, *Air Force Interactions with Federally-Recognized Tribes*. The USAF is particularly interested in your input on properties at or near the proposed PR training sites that may have religious and cultural significance to the Gila River Indian Community and, if such properties exist, to help assess how the proposed undertaking might affect them.

The USAF has conducted searches of publicly available records, the National Register of Historic Places, Arizona's Cultural Resource Inventory (AZSITE), the Arizona Department of Emergency and Military Affairs (AZDEMA) Cultural Resource Team (AZDEMA), the New Mexico Cultural Resources Information System (NMCRIS), the Nevada Cultural Resources Information system (NVCRIS), and the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). In addition, reviews were made of records maintained by the (California) Eastern Information Center, National Forest Districts, and DoD installations to identify cultural properties at proposed PR training sites. PR training sites on DoD facilities have been previously analyzed and approved for activities similar to the proposed undertaking under a variety of Cultural Resource Management Plans, EAs, and Environmental Impact Statements (EISs), which have also been reviewed. Approximately 38 proposed training sites on National Forest, state, municipal, or private lands in Arizona and/or New Mexico require cultural resources surveys, which are ongoing. A summary of the cultural resources at proposed PR training sites located in states where your tribe has traditional territory will be provided to you when those investigations have been completed.

Please note that the proposed San Clemente Island and Leon training sites in California shown in Attachments 1, 3, and 4 are not part of this consultation. The proposed PR training activities at these sites were previously addressed under separate undertakings (i.e., U.S. Navy's 2018 Hawaii-Southern California Training and Testing Final EIS/Overseas EIS for the San Clemente Island and Leon PR training sites). A copy of the concurrence letter is provided in Attachment 5.

Also, please note that 29 proposed PR training sites in Arizona and five proposed PR training sites at White Sands Missile Range (WSMR) in New Mexico shown in Attachments 1, 3, and 4 were previously addressed under separate undertakings. Specifically, 17 of the 29 proposed PR training sites in Arizona were addressed under the USAF's 2017 Rescue Group Personnel Recovery Supplemental EIS and SHPO concurred with the determination of no effects to historic properties on 12 July 2013 (case reference number SHPO-2013-0702 [113064]); the remaining 12 proposed PR training sites were addressed as part of the Continuing Consultation for Remaining Angel Thunder Exercise Locations Needing Additional Review, and SHPO concurred on 30 October 2018 (Davis 2018), providing there will be no change in use or improvements needed. Copies of the concurrence communications and tables of those proposed PR trainings sites are provided in Attachment 5. In addition, the five proposed PR training sites at WSMR in New Mexico were addressed in WSMR's 2009 Final EIS for Development and Implementation of Range-Wide Mission and Major Capabilities, 2011 Final EA for Network Integration Evaluation, and 2015-2019 Integrated Natural and Cultural Resources Management Plan and EA. The proposed WSMR PR training sites were also addressed in the Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement (PMOA) executed on 18 April 1985 by the U.S. Army, WSMR, SHPO, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation for the treatment of historic properties. The APE for this proposed undertaking on WSMR falls within the area addressed by that PMOA. Proposed training events would follow the established WSMR siting process to avoid adverse effects to historic

properties. The USAF is seeking SHPO concurrence that implementation of the mitigation measures and any operational constraints identified in these documents would result in no adverse effects to cultural resources, and that for those proposed PR training sites, no further cultural resources studies are needed and no further consultation is warranted.

In addition, please note that the USAF is considering PR training sites at U.S. Marine Corps (USMC) Base Camp Pendleton in California as part of the proposed undertaking and is currently coordinating with the USMC. These proposed PR training sites are shown in Attachments 1, 3, and 4 for reference purposes only and are not part of this consultation. If a training event is proposed for any of these sites, USMC has indicated that they would engage in the Section 106 consultation related to proposed activities on their property.

The USAF welcomes your comments and concerns regarding known culturally and historically significant properties at or near the proposed PR training sites. The USAF is concurrently seeking additional information regarding historic properties within or near the APE from the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Arizona State Historic Preservation Office, the New Mexico Historic Preservation Division, the California Office of Historic Preservation, and the Nevada Historic Preservation Office. A Tribal contact list for the proposed undertaking is provided as Attachment 6. To further that investigation to determine cultural resources present at the sites, the USAF respectfully requests Government-to-Government consultation to provide the Gila River Indian Community the opportunity to share information to identify properties of religious and historic significance at proposed PR training sites located within your tribe's traditional territory. Once properties are identified, we would like to consult to discuss potential avoidance, minimization, or mitigation measures. Given the complexity and geographical scope of this action, along with the programmatic nature of the EA, the USAF believes development of a Programmatic Agreement (PA) would be appropriate. Please let us know if you would be amenable to and willing to participate in development of a PA for this action.

If you have any questions or inputs on properties of religious and cultural significance to the Gila River Indian Community, please contact Kevin Wakefield, 355 CES/CEIE, by mailing address at 3775 South 5th Street, Davis-Monthan AFB, AZ 85707-4927; by e-mail at kevin.wakefield.1@us.af.mil; or by phone at 520-228-4035.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL R. DROWLEY, Colonel, USAF
Commander

cc: Barnaby V. Lewis, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Larry Benallie Jr., Archaeological Compliance Specialist

Attachments:
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DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
355TH WING (ACC)
DAVIS-MONTHAN AIR FORCE BASE ARIZONA

16 August 2019

Jim McPherson, Tribal Historic
Preservation Officer
Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians
One Government Center Lane
Valley Center, CA 92082

Subject: Section 106 Consultation Initiation for the Proposed Davis-Monthan Air Force Base Personnel Recovery Training Program in the Southwestern United States

Dear Mr. McPherson:

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MICHAEL R. DROWLEY, Colonel, USAF
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DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
355TH WING (ACC)
DAVIS-MONTHAN AIR FORCE BASE ARIZONA

16 August 2019

Dr. Henry Walt, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Pueblo of Isleta
P.O. Box 1270
Isleta, NM 87022

Subject: Section 106 Consultation Initiation for the Proposed Davis-Monthan Air Force Base Personnel Recovery Training Program in the Southwestern United States

Dear Dr. Walt:

The U.S. Air Force (USAF) is in the process of preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) evaluating the potential environmental impacts associated with the Davis-Monthan Air Force Base (AFB) Personnel Recovery (PR) Training Program (Proposed Action) in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The environmental impact process for this proposed undertaking is being conducted by the USAF in accordance with the Council on Environmental Quality regulations pursuant to requirements of NEPA. The USAF is complying with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) concurrently with development of the EA as recommended by NEPA's implementing regulations Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Section 1502.25(a). In accordance with 36 CFR Section 800.3(c), this letter initiates Section 106 consultation for this undertaking and requests your input on the proposed undertaking.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
355TH WING (ACC)
DAVIS-MONTHAN AIR FORCE BASE ARIZONA

16 August 2019

Richard Smith, Sr., Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Pueblo of Laguna
P.O. Box 194
Laguna, NM 87026

Subject: Section 106 Consultation Initiation for the Proposed Davis-Monthan Air Force Base Personnel Recovery Training Program in the Southwestern United States

Dear Mr. Smith:

The U.S. Air Force (USAF) is in the process of preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) evaluating the potential environmental impacts associated with the Davis-Monthan Air Force Base (AFB) Personnel Recovery (PR) Training Program (Proposed Action) in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The environmental impact process for this proposed undertaking is being conducted by the USAF in accordance with the Council on Environmental Quality regulations pursuant to requirements of NEPA. The USAF is complying with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) concurrently with development of the EA as recommended by NEPA's implementing regulations Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Section 1502.25(a). In accordance with 36 CFR Section 800.3(c), this letter initiates Section 106 consultation for this undertaking and requests your input on the proposed undertaking.

The purpose of the proposed undertaking is to enhance readiness of PR forces operating out of Davis-Monthan AFB and to strengthen joint military operations, multi-national partnerships, and operations with other federal, state, and local agencies/organizations. PR training participants would include USAF PR forces, Joint Services, local/state agencies, Department of Defense (DoD) Interagencies, and Foreign Partner Nations. DoD Directive 3002.01E, *Personnel Recovery in the Department of Defense*, defines PR as "one of the highest priorities of the DoD," and tasks Service Chiefs with this responsibility. The PR training needs to provide the most realistic PR training environment available to USAF PR forces so that it complies with DoD Directive 3002.01E, as well as Air Force Policy Directive 10-30, *Personnel Recovery*. The proposed undertaking is needed because PR forces operating out of Davis-Monthan AFB are limited by the number of adequate and realistic training sites which have the required characteristics for PR training activities. Commanders face challenges in ensuring that routine and formal training requirements are met so that PR forces are prepared to execute their special mission sets. PR training events that are critical for joint readiness and strengthening multi-national partnerships are limited due the lack of availability of appropriate training sites. The range of currently available sites does not include all of the types of terrain and vegetation that would realistically be present in real-life PR operations.

Under the proposed undertaking, the USAF is proposing to improve PR training conducted throughout the southwestern United States (U.S.). This would include routine and specialized formal training for PR forces as well as Large Force joint/multi-national events. The Proposed Action would authorize additional training sites, and the range of authorized PR training activities on some current sites would be expanded to include additional activities. However, there would be no change in the organizations at Davis-Monthan AFB that conduct the training, no change in the number of personnel involved, no change in the amount and type of equipment used, and no change in current procedures used to avoid and protect environmental resources. Proposed PR training activities would be centered out of Davis-Monthan AFB, Arizona and would be conducted in Arizona, California, Nevada, and New Mexico in areas that have been previously disturbed or are currently or were previously used for activities similar to those defined under the Proposed Action and No-Action Alternative. A total of 181 sites may be utilized during PR training, 160 of which are already authorized and used for PR training. Under the proposed undertaking, 21 additional sites would be authorized for use. Specifically, the proposed undertaking would include using DoD and non-DoD properties for ground, flight (including activation of a Temporary Military Operations Area [MOA] above

the Playas Training and Research Center), and water operations. Proposed PR training would involve related DoD training airspaces and ranges using various numbers and types of U.S. and foreign aircraft operating primarily from Davis-Monthan AFB. Given the complexity of the proposed undertaking and the dispersed geographical locations of the proposed PR training sites, the following scale categories were developed to capture three probable PR training and exercise activity levels: Large Force training event, Medium Force training event (group level training), and Small Force training event (squadron level training). A description of the proposed PR training activities and events are provided in Attachment 1, and a summary of the proposed PR training activities is provided in Attachment 2. The Area of Potential Effect (APE) for the proposed PR training sites is defined in Attachment 3 and depicted on maps in Attachment 4. In addition, coordinates of the PR training sites is provided in Attachment 3. Please note that some of the PR training sites may change based on ongoing coordination with the controlling agencies.

In accordance with NEPA and the USAF's implementing regulations, 32 CFR Section 989.14(1), the USAF is also seeking your input on the on the proposed undertaking . Government-to-government consultation between the USAF and your tribe for this effort is also in accordance with Executive Order 13175, *Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments*: Air Force Instruction (AFI) 32-7065, *Cultural Resources Management Program*; and AFI 90-2002, *Air Force Interactions with Federally-Recognized Tribes*. The USAF is particularly interested in your input on properties at or near the proposed PR training sites that may have religious and cultural significance to the Pueblo of Laguna and, if such properties exist, to help assess how the proposed undertaking might affect them.

The USAF has conducted searches of publicly available records, the National Register of Historic Places, Arizona's Cultural Resource Inventory (AZSITE), the Arizona Department of Emergency and Military Affairs (AZDEMA) Cultural Resource Team (AZDEMA), the New Mexico Cultural Resources Information System (NMCRIS), the Nevada Cultural Resources Information system (NVCRIS), and the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). In addition, reviews were made of records maintained by the (California) Eastern Information Center, National Forest Districts, and DoD installations to identify cultural properties at proposed PR training sites. PR training sites on DoD facilities have been previously analyzed and approved for activities similar to the proposed undertaking under a variety of Cultural Resource Management Plans, EAs, and Environmental Impact Statements (EISs), which have also been reviewed. Approximately 38 proposed training sites on National Forest, state, municipal, or private lands in Arizona and/or New Mexico require cultural resources surveys, which are ongoing. A summary of the cultural resources at proposed PR training sites located in states where your tribe has traditional territory will be provided to you when those investigations have been completed.

Please note that the proposed San Clemente Island and Leon training sites in California shown in Attachments 1, 3, and 4 are not part of this consultation. The proposed PR training activities at these sites were previously addressed under separate undertakings (i.e., U.S. Navy's 2018 Hawaii-Southern California Training and Testing Final EIS/Overseas EIS for the San Clemente Island and Leon PR training sites). A copy of the concurrence letter is provided in Attachment 5.

Also, please note that 29 proposed PR training sites in Arizona and five proposed PR training sites at White Sands Missile Range (WSMR) in New Mexico shown in Attachments 1, 3, and 4 were previously addressed under separate undertakings. Specifically, 17 of the 29 proposed PR training sites in Arizona were addressed under the USAF's 2017 Rescue Group Personnel Recovery Supplemental EIS and SHPO concurred with the determination of no effects to historic properties on 12 July 2013 (case reference number SHPO-2013-0702 [113064]); the remaining 12 proposed PR training sites were addressed as part of the Continuing Consultation for Remaining Angel Thunder Exercise Locations Needing Additional Review, and SHPO concurred on 30 October 2018 (Davis 2018), providing there will be no change in use or improvements needed. Copies of the concurrence communications and tables of those proposed PR trainings sites are provided in Attachment 5. In addition, the five proposed PR training sites at WSMR in New Mexico were addressed in WSMR's 2009 Final EIS for Development and Implementation of Range-Wide Mission and Major Capabilities, 2011 Final EA for Network Integration Evaluation, and 2015-2019 Integrated Natural and Cultural Resources Management Plan and EA. The proposed WSMR PR training sites were also addressed in the Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement (PMOA) executed on 18 April 1985 by the U.S. Army, WSMR, SHPO, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation for the treatment of historic properties. The APE for this proposed undertaking on WSMR falls within the area addressed by that PMOA. Proposed training events would follow the established WSMR siting process to avoid adverse effects to historic

properties. The USAF is seeking SHPO concurrence that implementation of the mitigation measures and any operational constraints identified in these documents would result in no adverse effects to cultural resources, and that for those proposed PR training sites, no further cultural resources studies are needed and no further consultation is warranted.

In addition, please note that the USAF is considering PR training sites at U.S. Marine Corps (USMC) Base Camp Pendleton in California as part of the proposed undertaking and is currently coordinating with the USMC. These proposed PR training sites are shown in Attachments 1, 3, and 4 for reference purposes only and are not part of this consultation. If a training event is proposed for any of these sites, USMC has indicated that they would engage in the Section 106 consultation related to proposed activities on their property.

The USAF welcomes your comments and concerns regarding known culturally and historically significant properties at or near the proposed PR training sites. The USAF is concurrently seeking additional information regarding historic properties within or near the APE from the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Arizona State Historic Preservation Office, the New Mexico Historic Preservation Division, the California Office of Historic Preservation, and the Nevada Historic Preservation Office. A Tribal contact list for the proposed undertaking is provided as Attachment 6. To further that investigation to determine cultural resources present at the sites, the USAF respectfully requests Government-to-Government consultation to provide the Pueblo of Laguna the opportunity to share information to identify properties of religious and historic significance at proposed PR training sites located within your tribe's traditional territory. Once properties are identified, we would like to consult to discuss potential avoidance, minimization, or mitigation measures. Given the complexity and geographical scope of this action, along with the programmatic nature of the EA, the USAF believes development of a Programmatic Agreement (PA) would be appropriate. Please let us know if you would be amenable to and willing to participate in development of a PA for this action.

If you have any questions or inputs on properties of religious and cultural significance to the Pueblo of Laguna, please contact Kevin Wakefield, 355 CES/CEIE, by mailing address at 3775 South 5th Street, Davis-Monthan AFB, AZ 85707-4927; by e-mail at kevin.wakefield.1@us.af.mil; or by phone at 520-228-4035.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL R. DROWLEY, Colonel, USAF
Commander

cc: Manfred Scott, Acting Chairperson, Quechan Cultural Committee
Jill McCormick, THPO

Attachments:
1. Description of Proposed Action
2. Summary of Proposed PR Training Activities
3. APE Definitions and Coordinates of Proposed PR Training Sites by State
4. APE Maps of Proposed PR Training Sites by State
5. Prior SHPO Concurrence of Proposed PR Training Sites
6. Tribal Consultation List

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
355TH WING (ACC)
DAVIS-MONTHAN AIR FORCE BASE ARIZONA

16 August 2019

Robert Miguel, Chairman
Ak-Chin Indian Community
42507 W. Peters & Nall Road
Maricopa, AZ 85239

Subject: Section 106 Consultation Initiation for the Proposed Davis-Monthan Air Force Base Personnel Recovery Training Program in the Southwestern United States

Dear Chairman Miguel:

The U.S. Air Force (USAF) is in the process of preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) evaluating the potential environmental impacts associated with the Davis-Monthan Air Force Base (AFB) Personnel Recovery (PR) Training Program (Proposed Action) in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The environmental impact process for this proposed undertaking is being conducted by the USAF in accordance with the Council on Environmental Quality regulations pursuant to requirements of NEPA. The USAF is complying with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) concurrently with development of the EA as recommended by NEPA's implementing regulations Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Section 1502.25(a). In accordance with 36 CFR Section 800.3(c), this letter initiates Section 106 consultation for this undertaking and requests your input on the proposed undertaking.

The purpose of the proposed undertaking is to enhance readiness of PR forces operating out of Davis-Monthan AFB and to strengthen joint military operations, multi-national partnerships, and operations with other federal, state, and local agencies/organizations. PR training participants would include USAF PR forces, Joint Services, local/state agencies, Department of Defense (DoD) Interagencies, and Foreign Partner Nations. DoD Directive 3002.01E, *Personnel Recovery in the Department of Defense*, defines PR as "one of the highest priorities of the DoD," and tasks Service Chiefs with this responsibility. The PR training needs to provide the most realistic PR training environment available to USAF PR forces so that it complies with DoD Directive 3002.01E, as well as Air Force Policy Directive 10-30, *Personnel Recovery*. The proposed undertaking is needed because PR forces operating out of Davis-Monthan AFB are limited by the number of adequate and realistic training sites which have the required characteristics for PR training activities. Commanders face challenges in ensuring that routine and formal training requirements are met so that PR forces are prepared to execute their special mission sets. PR training events that are critical for joint readiness and strengthening multi-national partnerships are limited due the lack of availability of appropriate training sites. The range of currently available sites does not include all of the types of terrain and vegetation that would realistically be present in real-life PR operations.

Under the proposed undertaking, the USAF is proposing to improve PR training conducted throughout the southwestern United States (U.S.). This would include routine and specialized formal training for PR forces as well as large-force joint/multi-national exercises. The Proposed Action would authorize additional training sites, and the range of authorized PR training activities on some current sites would be expanded to include additional activities. However, there would be no change in the organizations at Davis-Monthan AFB that conduct the training, no change in the number of personnel involved, no change in the amount and type of equipment used, and no change in current procedures used to avoid and protect environmental resources. Proposed PR training activities would be centered out of Davis-Monthan AFB, Arizona and would be conducted in Arizona, California, Nevada, and New Mexico in areas that have been previously disturbed or are currently or were previously used for activities similar to those defined under the Proposed Action and No-Action Alternative. A total of 181 sites may be utilized during PR training, 160 of which are already authorized and used for PR training. Under the proposed undertaking, 21 additional sites would be authorized for use. Specifically, the proposed undertaking would include using DoD and non-DoD properties for ground, flight (including activation of a Temporary Military Operations Area [MOA] above

the Playas Training and Research Center), and water operations. Proposed PR training would involve related DoD training airspaces and ranges using various numbers and types of U.S. and foreign aircraft operating primarily from Davis-Monthan AFB. Given the complexity of the proposed undertaking and the dispersed geographical locations of the proposed PR training sites, the following scale categories were developed to capture three probable PR training event levels: Large Force training event, Medium Force training event (group level training), and Small Force training event (squadron level training). A description of the proposed PR training activities and events are provided in Attachment 1, and a summary of the proposed PR training activities is provided in Attachment 2. Coordinates of the PR training sites are provided in Attachment 3. Maps showing the specific locations for these proposed PR training sites are provided in Attachment 4. In addition, please note that some of the PR training sites included on this map may change based on ongoing coordination with the controlling agencies.

In accordance with NEPA and the USAF's implementing regulations, 32 CFR Section 989.14(1), the USAF is also seeking your input on the on the proposed undertaking. Government-to-government consultation between the USAF and your tribe for this effort is also in accordance with Executive Order 13175, *Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments*: Air Force Instruction (AFI) 32-7065, *Cultural Resources Management Program*; and AFI 90-2002, *Air Force Interactions with Federally-Recognized Tribes*. The USAF is particularly interested in your input on properties at or near the proposed PR training sites that may have religious and cultural significance to Ak-Chin Indian Community and, if such properties exist, to help assess how the proposed undertaking might affect them.

The USAF has conducted searches of publicly available records, the National Register of Historic Places, Arizona's Cultural Resource Inventory (AZSITE), the Arizona Department of Emergency and Military Affairs (AZDEMA) Cultural Resource Team (AZDEMA), the New Mexico Cultural Resources Information System (NMCRIS), the Nevada Cultural Resources Information system (NVCRIS), and the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). In addition, reviews were made of records maintained by the (California) Eastern Information Center, National Forest Districts, and DoD installations to identify cultural properties at proposed PR training sites. PR training sites on DoD facilities have been previously analyzed and approved for activities similar to the proposed undertaking under a variety of Cultural Resource Management Plans, EAs, and Environmental Impact Statements (EISs), which have also been reviewed. Approximately 38 proposed PR training sites on National Forest, state, municipal, or private lands in Arizona and/or New Mexico require cultural resources surveys, which are ongoing. A summary of the cultural resources at proposed PR training sites located in states where your tribe has traditional territory will be provided to you when those investigations have been completed.

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identified in these documents would result in no adverse effects to cultural resources, and that for those proposed PR training sites, no further cultural resources studies are needed and no further consultation is warranted.

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If you have any questions or inputs on properties of religious and cultural significance to the Ak-Chin Indian Community, please contact Kevin Wakefield, 355 CES/CEIE, by mailing address at 3775 South 5th Street, Davis-Monthan AFB, AZ 85707-4927; by e-mail at kevin.wakefield.1@us.af.mil; or by phone at 520-228-4035.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL R. DROWLEY, Colonel, USAF
Commander

cc: Elaine Peters, Director, Him Dak Eco Museum

Attachments:
1. Description of Proposed Action
2. Summary of Proposed PR Training Activities
3. Coordinates of the Proposed PR Training Sites
4. Proposed PR Training Sites Mapbook
5. Prior SHPO Concurrence of Proposed PR Training Sites
6. Tribal Consultation List

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
355TH WING (ACC)
DAVIS-MONTHAN AIR FORCE BASE ARIZONA

16 August 2019

Bureau of Indian Affairs Western Regional Office
2600 N. Central Avenue, 4th Floor Mailroom
Phoenix, AZ 85001

Subject: Section 106 Consultation Initiation for the Proposed Davis-Monthan Air Force Base Personnel Recovery Training Program in the Southwestern United States

To Whom It May Concern:

The U.S. Air Force (USAF) is in the process of preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) evaluating the potential environmental impacts associated with the Davis-Monthan Air Force Base (AFB) Personnel Recovery (PR) Training Program (Proposed Action) in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The environmental impact process for this proposed undertaking is being conducted by the USAF in accordance with the Council on Environmental Quality regulations pursuant to requirements of NEPA. The USAF is complying with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) concurrently with development of the EA as recommended by NEPA's implementing regulations Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Section 1502.25(a). In accordance with 36 CFR Section 800.3(c), this letter initiates Section 106 consultation for this undertaking and requests your input on the proposed undertaking.

The purpose of the proposed undertaking is to enhance readiness of PR forces operating out of Davis-Monthan AFB and to strengthen joint military operations, multi-national partnerships, and operations with other federal, state, and local agencies/organizations. PR training participants would include USAF PR forces, Joint Services, local/state agencies, Department of Defense (DoD) Interagencies, and Foreign Partner Nations. DoD Directive 3002.01E, *Personnel Recovery in the Department of Defense*, defines PR as "one of the highest priorities of the DoD," and tasks Service Chiefs with this responsibility. The PR training needs to provide the most realistic PR training environment available to USAF PR forces so that it complies with DoD Directive 3002.01E, as well as Air Force Policy Directive 10-30, *Personnel Recovery*. The proposed undertaking is needed because PR forces operating out of Davis-Monthan AFB are limited by the number of adequate and realistic training sites which have the required characteristics for PR training activities. Commanders face challenges in ensuring that routine and formal training requirements are met so that PR forces are prepared to execute their special mission sets. PR training events that are critical for joint readiness and strengthening multi-national partnerships are limited due the lack of availability of appropriate training sites. The range of currently available sites does not include all of the types of terrain and vegetation that would realistically be present in real-life PR operations.

Under the proposed undertaking, the USAF is proposing to improve PR training conducted throughout the southwestern United States (U.S.). This would include routine and specialized formal training for PR forces as well as large-force joint/multi-national exercises. The Proposed Action would authorize additional training sites, and the range of authorized PR training activities on some current sites would be expanded to include additional activities. However, there would be no change in the organizations at Davis-Monthan AFB that conduct the training, no change in the number of personnel involved, no change in the amount and type of equipment used, and no change in current procedures used to avoid and protect environmental resources. Proposed PR training activities would be centered out of Davis-Monthan AFB, Arizona and would be conducted in Arizona, California, Nevada, and New Mexico in areas that have been previously disturbed or are currently or were previously used for activities similar to those defined under the Proposed Action and No-Action Alternative. A total of 181 sites may be utilized during PR training, 160 of which are already authorized and used for PR training. Under the proposed undertaking, 21 additional sites would be authorized for use. Specifically, the proposed undertaking would include using DoD and non-DoD properties for ground, flight (including activation of a Temporary Military Operations Area [MOA] above the Playas Training and Research Center), and water operations. Proposed PR training would involve related DoD

training airspaces and ranges using various numbers and types of U.S. and foreign aircraft operating primarily from Davis-Monthan AFB. Given the complexity of the proposed undertaking and the dispersed geographical locations of the proposed PR training sites, the following scale categories were developed to capture three probable PR training event levels: Large Force training event, Medium Force training event (group level training), and Small Force training event (squadron level training). A description of the proposed PR training activities and events are provided in Attachment 1, and a summary of the proposed PR training activities is provided in Attachment 2. Coordinates of the PR training sites are provided in Attachment 3. Maps showing the specific locations for these proposed PR training sites are provided in Attachment 4. In addition, please note that some of the PR training sites included on this map may change based on ongoing coordination with the controlling agencies.

In accordance with NEPA and the USAF's implementing regulations, 32 CFR Section 989.14(1), the USAF is also seeking your input on the on the proposed undertaking. Government-to-government consultation between the USAF and your tribe for this effort is also in accordance with Executive Order 13175, *Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments*: Air Force Instruction (AFI) 32-7065, *Cultural Resources Management Program*; and AFI 90-2002, *Air Force Interactions with Federally-Recognized Tribes*. The USAF is particularly interested in your input on properties at or near the proposed PR training sites that the Bureau of Indian Affairs Western Regional Office is aware may have religious and cultural significance to tribes in your region and, if such properties exist, to help assess how the proposed undertaking might affect them.

The USAF has conducted searches of publicly available records, the National Register of Historic Places, Arizona's Cultural Resource Inventory (AZSITE), the Arizona Department of Emergency and Military Affairs (AZDEMA) Cultural Resource Team (AZDEMA), the New Mexico Cultural Resources Information System (NMCRIS), the Nevada Cultural Resources Information system (NVCRIS), and the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). In addition, reviews were made of records maintained by the (California) Eastern Information Center, National Forest Districts, and DoD installations to identify cultural properties at proposed PR training sites. PR training sites on DoD facilities have been previously analyzed and approved for activities similar to the proposed undertaking under a variety of Cultural Resource Management Plans, EAs, and Environmental Impact Statements (EISs), which have also been reviewed. Approximately 38 proposed PR training sites on National Forest, state, municipal, or private lands in Arizona and/or New Mexico require cultural resources surveys, which are ongoing. A summary of the cultural resources at proposed PR training sites located in states in your region will be provided to you when those investigations have been completed.

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Sincerely,

MICHAEL R. DROWLEY, Colonel, USAF
Commander

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DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
355TH WING (ACC)
DAVIS-MONTHAN AIR FORCE BASE ARIZONA

16 August 2019

Sherry Cordova, Chairwoman
Cocopah Indian Tribe
Cocopah Indian Reservation
14515 S. Veterans Drive
Sommerton, AZ 85350

Subject: Section 106 Consultation Initiation for the Proposed Davis-Monthan Air Force Base Personnel Recovery Training Program in the Southwestern United States

Dear Chairwoman Cordova:

The U.S. Air Force (USAF) is in the process of preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) evaluating the potential environmental impacts associated with the Davis-Monthan Air Force Base (AFB) Personnel Recovery (PR) Training Program (Proposed Action) in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The environmental impact process for this proposed undertaking is being conducted by the USAF in accordance with the Council on Environmental Quality regulations pursuant to requirements of NEPA. The USAF is complying with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) concurrently with development of the EA as recommended by NEPA's implementing regulations Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Section 1502.25(a). In accordance with 36 CFR Section 800.3(c), this letter initiates Section 106 consultation for this undertaking and requests your input on the proposed undertaking.

The purpose of the proposed undertaking is to enhance readiness of PR forces operating out of Davis-Monthan AFB and to strengthen joint military operations, multi-national partnerships, and operations with other federal, state, and local agencies/organizations. PR training participants would include USAF PR forces, Joint Services, local/state agencies, Department of Defense (DoD) Interagencies, and Foreign Partner Nations. DoD Directive 3002.01E, *Personnel Recovery in the Department of Defense*, defines PR as "one of the highest priorities of the DoD," and tasks Service Chiefs with this responsibility. The PR training needs to provide the most realistic PR training environment available to USAF PR forces so that it complies with DoD Directive 3002.01E, as well as Air Force Policy Directive 10-30, *Personnel Recovery*. The proposed undertaking is needed because PR forces operating out of Davis-Monthan AFB are limited by the number of adequate and realistic training sites which have the required characteristics for PR training activities. Commanders face challenges in ensuring that routine and formal training requirements are met so that PR forces are prepared to execute their special mission sets. PR training events that are critical for joint readiness and strengthening multi-national partnerships are limited due the lack of availability of appropriate training sites. The range of currently available sites does not include all of the types of terrain and vegetation that would realistically be present in real-life PR operations.

Under the proposed undertaking, the USAF is proposing to improve PR training conducted throughout the southwestern United States (U.S.). This would include routine and specialized formal training for PR forces as well as large-force joint/multi-national exercises. The Proposed Action would authorize additional training sites, and the range of authorized PR training activities on some current sites would be expanded to include additional activities. However, there would be no change in the organizations at Davis-Monthan AFB that conduct the training, no change in the number of personnel involved, no change in the amount and type of equipment used, and no change in current procedures used to avoid and protect environmental resources. Proposed PR training activities would be centered out of Davis-Monthan AFB, Arizona and would be conducted in Arizona, California, Nevada, and New Mexico in areas that have been previously disturbed or are currently or were previously used for activities similar to those defined under the Proposed Action and No-Action Alternative. A total of 181 sites may be utilized during PR training, 160 of which are already authorized and used for PR training. Under the proposed undertaking, 21 additional sites would be authorized for use. Specifically, the proposed undertaking would include using DoD and

non-DoD properties for ground, flight (including activation of a Temporary Military Operations Area [MOA] above the Playas Training and Research Center), and water operations. Proposed PR training would involve related DoD training airspaces and ranges using various numbers and types of U.S. and foreign aircraft operating primarily from Davis-Monthan AFB. Given the complexity of the proposed undertaking and the dispersed geographical locations of the proposed PR training sites, the following scale categories were developed to capture three probable PR training event levels: Large Force training event, Medium Force training event (group level training), and Small Force training event (squadron level training). A description of the proposed PR training activities and events are provided in Attachment 1, and a summary of the proposed PR training activities is provided in Attachment 2. Coordinates of the PR training sites are provided in Attachment 3. Maps showing the specific locations for these proposed PR training sites are provided in Attachment 4. In addition, please note that some of the PR training sites included on this map may change based on ongoing coordination with the controlling agencies.

In accordance with NEPA and the USAF's implementing regulations, 32 CFR Section 989.14(1), the USAF is also seeking your input on the on the proposed undertaking. Government-to-government consultation between the USAF and your tribe for this effort is also in accordance with Executive Order 13175, *Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments*: Air Force Instruction (AFI) 32-7065, *Cultural Resources Management Program*; and AFI 90-2002, *Air Force Interactions with Federally-Recognized Tribes*. The USAF is particularly interested in your input on properties at or near the proposed PR training sites that may have religious and cultural significance to Cocopah Indian Tribe and, if such properties exist, to help assess how the proposed undertaking might affect them.

The USAF has conducted searches of publicly available records, the National Register of Historic Places, Arizona's Cultural Resource Inventory (AZSITE), the Arizona Department of Emergency and Military Affairs (AZDEMA) Cultural Resource Team (AZDEMA), the New Mexico Cultural Resources Information System (NMCRIS), the Nevada Cultural Resources Information system (NVCRIS), and the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). In addition, reviews were made of records maintained by the (California) Eastern Information Center, National Forest Districts, and DoD installations to identify cultural properties at proposed PR training sites. PR training sites on DoD facilities have been previously analyzed and approved for activities similar to the proposed undertaking under a variety of Cultural Resource Management Plans, EAs, and Environmental Impact Statements (EISs), which have also been reviewed. Approximately 38 proposed PR training sites on National Forest, state, municipal, or private lands in Arizona and/or New Mexico require cultural resources surveys, which are ongoing. A summary of the cultural resources at proposed PR training sites located in states where your tribe has traditional territory will be provided to you when those investigations have been completed.

Please note that the proposed San Clemente Island and Leon training sites in California shown in Attachments 1, 3, and 4 are not part of this consultation. The proposed PR training activities at these sites were previously addressed under separate undertakings (i.e., U.S. Navy's 2018 Hawaii-Southern California Training and Testing Final EIS/Overseas EIS for the San Clemente Island and Leon PR training sites). A copy of the concurrence letter is provided in Attachment 5.

Also, please note that 29 proposed PR sites in Arizona and five proposed PR training sites at the White Sands Missile Range (WSMR) in New Mexico shown in Attachments 1, 3, and 4 were previously addressed under separate undertakings. Specifically, 17 of the 29 proposed PR training sites in Arizona were addressed under the USAF's 2017 Rescue Group Personnel Recovery Supplemental EIS and SHPO concurred with the determination of no effects to historic properties on 12 July 2013 (case reference number SHPO-2013-0702 [113064]); the remaining 12 proposed PR training sites were addressed as part of the Continuing Consultation for Remaining Angel Thunder Exercise Locations Needing Additional Review, and SHPO concurred on 30 October 2018 (Davis 2018), providing there will be no change in use or improvements needed. Copies of the concurrence communications and tables of those proposed PR trainings sites are provided in Attachment 5. In addition, the five proposed PR training sites at WSMR in New Mexico were addressed in WSMR's 2009 Final EIS for Development and Implementation of Range-Wide Mission and Major Capabilities, 2011 Final EA for Network Integration Evaluation, and 2015-2019 Integrated Natural and Cultural Resources Management Plan and EA. The proposed WSMR PR training sites were also addressed in the Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement (PMOA) executed on 18 April 1985 by the U.S. Army, WSMR, SHPO, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation for the treatment of historic properties. The APE for this proposed undertaking on WSMR falls within the area addressed by that PMOA. Proposed training events would follow the established WSMR siting process to avoid adverse effects to historic properties. The USAF

is seeking SHPO concurrence that implementation of the mitigation measures and any operational constraints identified in these documents would result in no adverse effects to cultural resources, and that for those proposed PR training sites, no further cultural resources studies are needed and no further consultation is warranted.

Please note that the USAF is considering PR training sites at U.S. Marine Corps (USMC) Base Camp Pendleton in California as part of the proposed undertaking and is currently coordinating with the USMC. These proposed PR training sites are shown in Attachments 1, 3, and 4 for reference purposes only and are not part of this consultation. If a training event is proposed for any of these sites, USMC has indicated that they would engage in the Section 106 consultation related to proposed activities on their property.

The USAF welcomes your comments and concerns regarding known culturally and historically significant properties at or near the proposed PR training sites. The USAF is concurrently seeking additional information regarding historic properties from the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Arizona State Historic Preservation Office, the New Mexico Historic Preservation Division, the California Office of Historic Preservation, and the Nevada Historic Preservation Office. A Tribal contact list for the proposed undertaking is provided as Attachment 6. To further that investigation to determine cultural resources present at the proposed PR training sites, the USAF respectfully requests Government-to-Government consultation to provide the Cocopah Indian Tribe the opportunity to share information to identify properties of religious and historic significance at proposed PR training sites located within your tribe's traditional territory. Once properties are identified, we would like to consult to discuss potential avoidance, minimization, or mitigation measures. Given the complexity and geographical scope of this action, along with the programmatic nature of the EA, the USAF believes development of a Programmatic Agreement (PA) would be appropriate. Please let us know if you would be amenable to and willing to participate in development of a PA for this action.

If you have any questions or inputs on properties of religious and cultural significance to the Cocopah Indian Tribe, please contact Kevin Wakefield, 355 CES/CEIE, by mailing address at 3775 South 5th Street, Davis-Monthan AFB, AZ 85707-4927; by e-mail at kevin.wakefield.1@us.af.mil; or by phone at 520-228-4035.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL R. DROWLEY, Colonel, USAF
Commander

cc: Justin Brundin, Cultural Resources Manager

Attachments:
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2. Summary of Proposed PR Training Activities
3. Coordinates of the Proposed PR Training Sites
4. Proposed PR Training Sites Mapbook
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6. Tribal Consultation List

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
355TH WING (ACC)
DAVIS-MONTHAN AIR FORCE BASE ARIZONA

16 August 2019

Kristine FireThunder, Director
State of Arizona Governor's Office of Tribal Relations
1700 W. Washington Street, Suite 235
Phoenix, AZ 85007

Subject: Section 106 Consultation Initiation for the Proposed Davis-Monthan Air Force Base Personnel Recovery Training Program in the Southwestern United States

Dear Ms. FireThunder:

The U.S. Air Force (USAF) is in the process of preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) evaluating the potential environmental impacts associated with the Davis-Monthan Air Force Base (AFB) Personnel Recovery (PR) Training Program (Proposed Action) in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The environmental impact process for this proposed undertaking is being conducted by the USAF in accordance with the Council on Environmental Quality regulations pursuant to requirements of NEPA. The USAF is complying with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) concurrently with development of the EA as recommended by NEPA's implementing regulations Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Section 1502.25(a). In accordance with 36 CFR Section 800.3(c), this letter initiates Section 106 consultation for this undertaking and requests your input on the proposed undertaking.

The purpose of the proposed undertaking is to enhance readiness of PR forces operating out of Davis-Monthan AFB and to strengthen joint military operations, multi-national partnerships, and operations with other federal, state, and local agencies/organizations. PR training participants would include USAF PR forces, Joint Services, local/state agencies, Department of Defense (DoD) Interagencies, and Foreign Partner Nations. DoD Directive 3002.01E, *Personnel Recovery in the Department of Defense*, defines PR as "one of the highest priorities of the DoD," and tasks Service Chiefs with this responsibility. The PR training needs to provide the most realistic PR training environment available to USAF PR forces so that it complies with DoD Directive 3002.01E, as well as Air Force Policy Directive 10-30, *Personnel Recovery*. The proposed undertaking is needed because PR forces operating out of Davis-Monthan AFB are limited by the number of adequate and realistic training sites which have the required characteristics for PR training activities. Commanders face challenges in ensuring that routine and formal training requirements are met so that PR forces are prepared to execute their special mission sets. PR training events that are critical for joint readiness and strengthening multi-national partnerships are limited due the lack of availability of appropriate training sites. The range of currently available sites does not include all of the types of terrain and vegetation that would realistically be present in real-life PR operations.

Under the proposed undertaking, the USAF is proposing to improve PR training conducted throughout the southwestern United States (U.S.). This would include routine and specialized formal training for PR forces as well as large-force joint/multi-national exercises. The Proposed Action would authorize additional training sites, and the range of authorized PR training activities on some current sites would be expanded to include additional activities. However, there would be no change in the organizations at Davis-Monthan AFB that conduct the training, no change in the number of personnel involved, no change in the amount and type of equipment used, and no change in current procedures used to avoid and protect environmental resources. Proposed PR training activities would be centered out of Davis-Monthan AFB, Arizona and would be conducted in Arizona, California, Nevada, and New Mexico in areas that have been previously disturbed or are currently or were previously used for activities similar to those defined under the Proposed Action and No-Action Alternative. A total of 181 sites may be utilized during PR training, 160 of which are already authorized and used for PR training. Under the proposed undertaking, 21 additional sites would be authorized for use. Specifically, the proposed undertaking would include using DoD and non-DoD properties for ground, flight (including activation of a Temporary Military Operations Area [MOA] above

the Playas Training and Research Center), and water operations. Proposed PR training would involve related DoD training airspaces and ranges using various numbers and types of U.S. and foreign aircraft operating primarily from Davis-Monthan AFB. Given the complexity of the proposed undertaking and the dispersed geographical locations of the proposed PR training sites, the following scale categories were developed to capture three probable PR training event levels: Large Force training event, Medium Force training event (group level training), and Small Force training event (squadron level training). A description of the proposed PR training activities and events are provided in Attachment 1, and a summary of the proposed PR training activities is provided in Attachment 2. Coordinates of the PR training sites are provided in Attachment 3. Maps showing the specific locations for these proposed PR training sites are provided in Attachment 4. In addition, please note that some of the PR training sites included on this map may change based on ongoing coordination with the controlling agencies.

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The USAF has conducted searches of publicly available records, the National Register of Historic Places, Arizona's Cultural Resource Inventory (AZSITE), the Arizona Department of Emergency and Military Affairs (AZDEMA) Cultural Resource Team (AZDEMA), the New Mexico Cultural Resources Information System (NMCRIS), the Nevada Cultural Resources Information system (NVCRIS), and the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). In addition, reviews were made of records maintained by the (California) Eastern Information Center, National Forest Districts, and DoD installations to identify cultural properties at proposed PR training sites. PR training sites on DoD facilities have been previously analyzed and approved for activities similar to the proposed undertaking under a variety of Cultural Resource Management Plans, EAs, and Environmental Impact Statements (EISs), which have also been reviewed. Approximately 38 proposed PR training sites on National Forest, state, municipal, or private lands in Arizona and/or New Mexico require cultural resources surveys, which are ongoing. A summary of the cultural resources at proposed PR training sites located in your state will be provided to you when those investigations have been completed.

Please note that the proposed San Clemente Island and Leon training sites in California shown in Attachments 1, 3, and 4 are not part of this consultation. The proposed PR training activities at these sites were previously addressed under separate undertakings (i.e., U.S. Navy's 2018 Hawaii-Southern California Training and Testing Final EIS/Overseas EIS for the San Clemente Island and Leon PR training sites). A copy of the concurrence letter is provided in Attachment 5.

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identified in these documents would result in no adverse effects to cultural resources, and that for those proposed PR training sites, no further cultural resources studies are needed and no further consultation is warranted.

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If you have any questions or inputs on properties of religious and cultural significance to the State of Arizona Governor's Office of Tribal Relations, please contact Kevin Wakefield, 355 CES/CEIE, by mailing address at 3775 South 5th Street, Davis-Monthan AFB, AZ 85707-4927; by e-mail at kevin.wakefield.1@us.af.mil; or by phone at 520-228-4035.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL R. DROWLEY, Colonel, USAF
Commander

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DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
355TH WING (ACC)
DAVIS-MONTHAN AIR FORCE BASE ARIZONA

16 August 2019

Dennis Patch, Chairman
Colorado River Indian Tribes of the Colorado River Indian Reservation
26600 Mohave Road
Parker, AZ 85344

Subject: Section 106 Consultation Initiation for the Proposed Davis-Monthan Air Force Base Personnel Recovery Training Program in the Southwestern United States

Dear Chairman Patch:

The U.S. Air Force (USAF) is in the process of preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) evaluating the potential environmental impacts associated with the Davis-Monthan Air Force Base (AFB) Personnel Recovery (PR) Training Program (Proposed Action) in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The environmental impact process for this proposed undertaking is being conducted by the USAF in accordance with the Council on Environmental Quality regulations pursuant to requirements of NEPA. The USAF is complying with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) concurrently with development of the EA as recommended by NEPA's implementing regulations Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Section 1502.25(a). In accordance with 36 CFR Section 800.3(c), this letter initiates Section 106 consultation for this undertaking and requests your input on the proposed undertaking.

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The USAF has conducted searches of publicly available records, the National Register of Historic Places, Arizona's Cultural Resource Inventory (AZSITE), the Arizona Department of Emergency and Military Affairs (AZDEMA) Cultural Resource Team (AZDEMA), the New Mexico Cultural Resources Information System (NMCRIS), the Nevada Cultural Resources Information system (NVCRIS), and the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). In addition, reviews were made of records maintained by the (California) Eastern Information Center, National Forest Districts, and DoD installations to identify cultural properties at proposed PR training sites. PR training sites on DoD facilities have been previously analyzed and approved for activities similar to the proposed undertaking under a variety of Cultural Resource Management Plans, EAs, and Environmental Impact Statements (EISs), which have also been reviewed. Approximately 38 proposed PR training sites on National Forest, state, municipal, or private lands in Arizona and/or New Mexico require cultural resources surveys, which are ongoing. A summary of the cultural resources at proposed PR training sites located in states where your tribe has traditional territory will be provided to you when those investigations have been completed.

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MICHAEL R. DROWLEY, Colonel, USAF
Commander

cc: Brian Etsitty, THPO

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DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
355TH WING (ACC)
DAVIS-MONTHAN AIR FORCE BASE ARIZONA

16 August 2019

Bernadine Burnette, President
Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation
P.O. Box 17779
Fountain Hills, AZ 85269

Subject: Section 106 Consultation Initiation for the Proposed Davis-Monthan Air Force Base Personnel Recovery Training Program in the Southwestern United States

Dear Ms. Burnette:

The U.S. Air Force (USAF) is in the process of preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) evaluating the potential environmental impacts associated with the Davis-Monthan Air Force Base (AFB) Personnel Recovery (PR) Training Program (Proposed Action) in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The environmental impact process for this proposed undertaking is being conducted by the USAF in accordance with the Council on Environmental Quality regulations pursuant to requirements of NEPA. The USAF is complying with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) concurrently with development of the EA as recommended by NEPA's implementing regulations Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Section 1502.25(a). In accordance with 36 CFR Section 800.3(c), this letter initiates Section 106 consultation for this undertaking and requests your input on the proposed undertaking.

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Under the proposed undertaking, the USAF is proposing to improve PR training conducted throughout the southwestern United States (U.S.). This would include routine and specialized formal training for PR forces as well as large-force joint/multi-national exercises. The Proposed Action would authorize additional training sites, and the range of authorized PR training activities on some current sites would be expanded to include additional activities. However, there would be no change in the organizations at Davis-Monthan AFB that conduct the training, no change in the number of personnel involved, no change in the amount and type of equipment used, and no change in current procedures used to avoid and protect environmental resources. Proposed PR training activities would be centered out of Davis-Monthan AFB, Arizona and would be conducted in Arizona, California, Nevada, and New Mexico in areas that have been previously disturbed or are currently or were previously used for activities similar to those defined under the Proposed Action and No-Action Alternative. A total of 181 sites may be utilized during PR training, 160 of which are already authorized and used for PR training. Under the proposed undertaking, 21 additional sites would be authorized for use. Specifically, the proposed undertaking would include using DoD and non-DoD properties for ground, flight (including activation of a Temporary Military Operations Area [MOA] above

the Playas Training and Research Center), and water operations. Proposed PR training would involve related DoD training airspaces and ranges using various numbers and types of U.S. and foreign aircraft operating primarily from Davis-Monthan AFB. Given the complexity of the proposed undertaking and the dispersed geographical locations of the proposed PR training sites, the following scale categories were developed to capture three probable PR training event levels: Large Force training event, Medium Force training event (group level training), and Small Force training event (squadron level training). A description of the proposed PR training activities and events are provided in Attachment 1, and a summary of the proposed PR training activities is provided in Attachment 2. Coordinates of the PR training sites are provided in Attachment 3. Maps showing the specific locations for these proposed PR training sites are provided in Attachment 4. In addition, please note that some of the PR training sites included on this map may change based on ongoing coordination with the controlling agencies.

In accordance with NEPA and the USAF's implementing regulations, 32 CFR Section 989.14(1), the USAF is also seeking your input on the on the proposed undertaking. Government-to-government consultation between the USAF and your tribe for this effort is also in accordance with Executive Order 13175, *Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments*: Air Force Instruction (AFI) 32-7065, *Cultural Resources Management Program*; and AFI 90-2002, *Air Force Interactions with Federally-Recognized Tribes*. The USAF is particularly interested in your input on properties at or near the proposed PR training sites that may have religious and cultural significance to Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation and, if such properties exist, to help assess how the proposed undertaking might affect them.

The USAF has conducted searches of publicly available records, the National Register of Historic Places, Arizona's Cultural Resource Inventory (AZSITE), the Arizona Department of Emergency and Military Affairs (AZDEMA) Cultural Resource Team (AZDEMA), the New Mexico Cultural Resources Information System (NMCRIS), the Nevada Cultural Resources Information system (NVCRIS), and the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). In addition, reviews were made of records maintained by the (California) Eastern Information Center, National Forest Districts, and DoD installations to identify cultural properties at proposed PR training sites. PR training sites on DoD facilities have been previously analyzed and approved for activities similar to the proposed undertaking under a variety of Cultural Resource Management Plans, EAs, and Environmental Impact Statements (EISs), which have also been reviewed. Approximately 38 proposed PR training sites on National Forest, state, municipal, or private lands in Arizona and/or New Mexico require cultural resources surveys, which are ongoing. A summary of the cultural resources at proposed PR training sites located in states where your tribe has traditional territory will be provided to you when those investigations have been completed.

Please note that the proposed San Clemente Island and Leon training sites in California shown in Attachments 1, 3, and 4 are not part of this consultation. The proposed PR training activities at these sites were previously addressed under separate undertakings (i.e., U.S. Navy's 2018 Hawaii-Southern California Training and Testing Final EIS/Overseas EIS for the San Clemente Island and Leon PR training sites). A copy of the concurrence letter is provided in Attachment 5.

Also, please note that 29 proposed PR sites in Arizona and five proposed PR training sites at the White Sands Missile Range (WSMR) in New Mexico shown in Attachments 1, 3, and 4 were previously addressed under separate undertakings. Specifically, 17 of the 29 proposed PR training sites in Arizona were addressed under the USAF's 2017 Rescue Group Personnel Recovery Supplemental EIS and SHPO concurred with the determination of no effects to historic properties on 12 July 2013 (case reference number SHPO-2013-0702 [113064]); the remaining 12 proposed PR training sites were addressed as part of the Continuing Consultation for Remaining Angel Thunder Exercise Locations Needing Additional Review, and SHPO concurred on 30 October 2018 (Davis 2018), providing there will be no change in use or improvements needed. Copies of the concurrence communications and tables of those proposed PR trainings sites are provided in Attachment 5. In addition, the five proposed PR training sites at WSMR in New Mexico were addressed in WSMR's 2009 Final EIS for Development and Implementation of Range-Wide Mission and Major Capabilities, 2011 Final EA for Network Integration Evaluation, and 2015-2019 Integrated Natural and Cultural Resources Management Plan and EA. The proposed WSMR PR training sites were also addressed in the Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement (PMOA) executed on 18 April 1985 by the U.S. Army, WSMR, SHPO, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation for the treatment of historic properties. The APE for this proposed undertaking on WSMR falls within the area addressed by that PMOA. Proposed training events would follow the established WSMR siting process to avoid adverse effects to historic properties. The USAF is seeking SHPO concurrence that implementation of the mitigation measures and any operational constraints

identified in these documents would result in no adverse effects to cultural resources, and that for those proposed PR training sites, no further cultural resources studies are needed and no further consultation is warranted.

Please note that the USAF is considering PR training sites at U.S. Marine Corps (USMC) Base Camp Pendleton in California as part of the proposed undertaking and is currently coordinating with the USMC. These proposed PR training sites are shown in Attachments 1, 3, and 4 for reference purposes only and are not part of this consultation. If a training event is proposed for any of these sites, USMC has indicated that they would engage in the Section 106 consultation related to proposed activities on their property.

The USAF welcomes your comments and concerns regarding known culturally and historically significant properties at or near the proposed PR training sites. The USAF is concurrently seeking additional information regarding historic properties from the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Arizona State Historic Preservation Office, the New Mexico Historic Preservation Division, the California Office of Historic Preservation, and the Nevada Historic Preservation Office. A Tribal contact list for the proposed undertaking is provided as Attachment 6. To further that investigation to determine cultural resources present at the proposed PR training sites, the USAF respectfully requests Government-to-Government consultation to provide the Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation the opportunity to share information to identify properties of religious and historic significance at proposed PR training sites located within your tribe's traditional territory. Once properties are identified, we would like to consult to discuss potential avoidance, minimization, or mitigation measures. Given the complexity and geographical scope of this action, along with the programmatic nature of the EA, the USAF believes development of a Programmatic Agreement (PA) would be appropriate. Please let us know if you would be amenable to and willing to participate in development of a PA for this action.

If you have any questions or inputs on properties of religious and cultural significance to the Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation, please contact Kevin Wakefield, 355 CES/CEIE, by mailing address at 3775 South 5th Street, Davis-Monthan AFB, AZ 85707-4927; by e-mail at kevin.wakefield.1@us.af.mil; or by phone at 520-228-4035.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL R. DROWLEY, Colonel, USAF
Commander

cc: Mark Frank, Director, Economic Development Division
Erika McCalvin, Planning & Project Manager
Albert C. Nelson, Cultural Resource Manger

Attachments:
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DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
355TH WING (ACC)
DAVIS-MONTHAN AIR FORCE BASE ARIZONA

16 August 2019

Timothy Williams, Chairman
Fort Mojave Indian Tribe
500 Merriman Ave.
Needles, CA 92363

Subject: Section 106 Consultation Initiation for the Proposed Davis-Monthan Air Force Base Personnel Recovery Training Program in the Southwestern United States

Dear Chairman Williams:

The U.S. Air Force (USAF) is in the process of preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) evaluating the potential environmental impacts associated with the Davis-Monthan Air Force Base (AFB) Personnel Recovery (PR) Training Program (Proposed Action) in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The environmental impact process for this proposed undertaking is being conducted by the USAF in accordance with the Council on Environmental Quality regulations pursuant to requirements of NEPA. The USAF is complying with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) concurrently with development of the EA as recommended by NEPA's implementing regulations Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Section 1502.25(a). In accordance with 36 CFR Section 800.3(c), this letter initiates Section 106 consultation for this undertaking and requests your input on the proposed undertaking.

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Sincerely,

MICHAEL R. DROWLEY, Colonel, USAF
Commander

cc: Linda Otero, Director, AhaMakav Cultural Society
Christopher Harper, Cultural Heritage Manager

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DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
355TH WING (ACC)
DAVIS-MONTHAN AIR FORCE BASE ARIZONA

16 August 2019

Muriel Uqualla-Coochytewa, Chairwoman
Havasupai Tribe of the Havasupai Reservation
P.O. Box 10
Supai, AZ 86435

Subject: Section 106 Consultation Initiation for the Proposed Davis-Monthan Air Force Base Personnel Recovery Training Program in the Southwestern United States

Dear Chairwoman Uqualla-Coochytewa:

The U.S. Air Force (USAF) is in the process of preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) evaluating the potential environmental impacts associated with the Davis-Monthan Air Force Base (AFB) Personnel Recovery (PR) Training Program (Proposed Action) in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The environmental impact process for this proposed undertaking is being conducted by the USAF in accordance with the Council on Environmental Quality regulations pursuant to requirements of NEPA. The USAF is complying with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) concurrently with development of the EA as recommended by NEPA's implementing regulations Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Section 1502.25(a). In accordance with 36 CFR Section 800.3(c), this letter initiates Section 106 consultation for this undertaking and requests your input on the proposed undertaking.

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MICHAEL R. DROWLEY, Colonel, USAF
Commander

cc: Travis Hamidreek, Director of Natural Resources

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DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
355TH WING (ACC)
DAVIS-MONTHAN AIR FORCE BASE ARIZONA

16 August 2019

Timothy L. Nuvangyaoma, Chairman
Hopi Tribe of Arizona
P.O. Box 123
Kykotsmovi, AZ 86039

Subject: Section 106 Consultation Initiation for the Proposed Davis-Monthan Air Force Base Personnel Recovery Training Program in the Southwestern United States

Dear Chairman Nuvangyaoma:

The U.S. Air Force (USAF) is in the process of preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) evaluating the potential environmental impacts associated with the Davis-Monthan Air Force Base (AFB) Personnel Recovery (PR) Training Program (Proposed Action) in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The environmental impact process for this proposed undertaking is being conducted by the USAF in accordance with the Council on Environmental Quality regulations pursuant to requirements of NEPA. The USAF is complying with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) concurrently with development of the EA as recommended by NEPA's implementing regulations Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Section 1502.25(a). In accordance with 36 CFR Section 800.3(c), this letter initiates Section 106 consultation for this undertaking and requests your input on the proposed undertaking.

The purpose of the proposed undertaking is to enhance readiness of PR forces operating out of Davis-Monthan AFB and to strengthen joint military operations, multi-national partnerships, and operations with other federal, state, and local agencies/organizations. PR training participants would include USAF PR forces, Joint Services, local/state agencies, Department of Defense (DoD) Interagencies, and Foreign Partner Nations. DoD Directive 3002.01E, *Personnel Recovery in the Department of Defense*, defines PR as "one of the highest priorities of the DoD," and tasks Service Chiefs with this responsibility. The PR training needs to provide the most realistic PR training environment available to USAF PR forces so that it complies with DoD Directive 3002.01E, as well as Air Force Policy Directive 10-30, *Personnel Recovery*. The proposed undertaking is needed because PR forces operating out of Davis-Monthan AFB are limited by the number of adequate and realistic training sites which have the required characteristics for PR training activities. Commanders face challenges in ensuring that routine and formal training requirements are met so that PR forces are prepared to execute their special mission sets. PR training events that are critical for joint readiness and strengthening multi-national partnerships are limited due the lack of availability of appropriate training sites. The range of currently available sites does not include all of the types of terrain and vegetation that would realistically be present in real-life PR operations.

Under the proposed undertaking, the USAF is proposing to improve PR training conducted throughout the southwestern United States (U.S.). This would include routine and specialized formal training for PR forces as well as large-force joint/multi-national exercises. The Proposed Action would authorize additional training sites, and the range of authorized PR training activities on some current sites would be expanded to include additional activities. However, there would be no change in the organizations at Davis-Monthan AFB that conduct the training, no change in the number of personnel involved, no change in the amount and type of equipment used, and no change in current procedures used to avoid and protect environmental resources. Proposed PR training activities would be centered out of Davis-Monthan AFB, Arizona and would be conducted in Arizona, California, Nevada, and New Mexico in areas that have been previously disturbed or are currently or were previously used for activities similar to those defined under the Proposed Action and No-Action Alternative. A total of 181 sites may be utilized during PR training, 160 of which are already authorized and used for PR training. Under the proposed undertaking, 21 additional sites would be authorized for use. Specifically, the proposed undertaking would include using DoD and non-DoD properties for ground, flight (including activation of a Temporary Military Operations Area [MOA] above

the Playas Training and Research Center), and water operations. Proposed PR training would involve related DoD training airspaces and ranges using various numbers and types of U.S. and foreign aircraft operating primarily from Davis-Monthan AFB. Given the complexity of the proposed undertaking and the dispersed geographical locations of the proposed PR training sites, the following scale categories were developed to capture three probable PR training event levels: Large Force training event, Medium Force training event (group level training), and Small Force training event (squadron level training). A description of the proposed PR training activities and events are provided in Attachment 1, and a summary of the proposed PR training activities is provided in Attachment 2. Coordinates of the PR training sites are provided in Attachment 3. Maps showing the specific locations for these proposed PR training sites are provided in Attachment 4. In addition, please note that some of the PR training sites included on this map may change based on ongoing coordination with the controlling agencies.

In accordance with NEPA and the USAF's implementing regulations, 32 CFR Section 989.14(1), the USAF is also seeking your input on the on the proposed undertaking. Government-to-government consultation between the USAF and your tribe for this effort is also in accordance with Executive Order 13175, *Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments*: Air Force Instruction (AFI) 32-7065, *Cultural Resources Management Program*; and AFI 90-2002, *Air Force Interactions with Federally-Recognized Tribes*. The USAF is particularly interested in your input on properties at or near the proposed PR training sites that may have religious and cultural significance to Hopi Tribe of Arizona and, if such properties exist, to help assess how the proposed undertaking might affect them.

The USAF has conducted searches of publicly available records, the National Register of Historic Places, Arizona's Cultural Resource Inventory (AZSITE), the Arizona Department of Emergency and Military Affairs (AZDEMA) Cultural Resource Team (AZDEMA), the New Mexico Cultural Resources Information System (NMCRIS), the Nevada Cultural Resources Information system (NVCRIS), and the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). In addition, reviews were made of records maintained by the (California) Eastern Information Center, National Forest Districts, and DoD installations to identify cultural properties at proposed PR training sites. PR training sites on DoD facilities have been previously analyzed and approved for activities similar to the proposed undertaking under a variety of Cultural Resource Management Plans, EAs, and Environmental Impact Statements (EISs), which have also been reviewed. Approximately 38 proposed PR training sites on National Forest, state, municipal, or private lands in Arizona and/or New Mexico require cultural resources surveys, which are ongoing. A summary of the cultural resources at proposed PR training sites located in states where your tribe has traditional territory will be provided to you when those investigations have been completed.

Please note that the proposed San Clemente Island and Leon training sites in California shown in Attachments 1, 3, and 4 are not part of this consultation. The proposed PR training activities at these sites were previously addressed under separate undertakings (i.e., U.S. Navy's 2018 Hawaii-Southern California Training and Testing Final EIS/Overseas EIS for the San Clemente Island and Leon PR training sites). A copy of the concurrence letter is provided in Attachment 5.

Also, please note that 29 proposed PR sites in Arizona and five proposed PR training sites at the White Sands Missile Range (WSMR) in New Mexico shown in Attachments 1, 3, and 4 were previously addressed under separate undertakings. Specifically, 17 of the 29 proposed PR training sites in Arizona were addressed under the USAF's 2017 Rescue Group Personnel Recovery Supplemental EIS and SHPO concurred with the determination of no effects to historic properties on 12 July 2013 (case reference number SHPO-2013-0702 [113064]); the remaining 12 proposed PR training sites were addressed as part of the Continuing Consultation for Remaining Angel Thunder Exercise Locations Needing Additional Review, and SHPO concurred on 30 October 2018 (Davis 2018), providing there will be no change in use or improvements needed. Copies of the concurrence communications and tables of those proposed PR trainings sites are provided in Attachment 5. In addition, the five proposed PR training sites at WSMR in New Mexico were addressed in WSMR's 2009 Final EIS for Development and Implementation of Range-Wide Mission and Major Capabilities, 2011 Final EA for Network Integration Evaluation, and 2015-2019 Integrated Natural and Cultural Resources Management Plan and EA. The proposed WSMR PR training sites were also addressed in the Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement (PMOA) executed on 18 April 1985 by the U.S. Army, WSMR, SHPO, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation for the treatment of historic properties. The APE for this proposed undertaking on WSMR falls within the area addressed by that PMOA. Proposed training events would follow the established WSMR siting process to avoid adverse effects to historic properties. The USAF is seeking SHPO concurrence that implementation of the mitigation measures and any operational constraints

identified in these documents would result in no adverse effects to cultural resources, and that for those proposed PR training sites, no further cultural resources studies are needed and no further consultation is warranted.

Please note that the USAF is considering PR training sites at U.S. Marine Corps (USMC) Base Camp Pendleton in California as part of the proposed undertaking and is currently coordinating with the USMC. These proposed PR training sites are shown in Attachments 1, 3, and 4 for reference purposes only and are not part of this consultation. If a training event is proposed for any of these sites, USMC has indicated that they would engage in the Section 106 consultation related to proposed activities on their property.

The USAF welcomes your comments and concerns regarding known culturally and historically significant properties at or near the proposed PR training sites. The USAF is concurrently seeking additional information regarding historic properties from the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Arizona State Historic Preservation Office, the New Mexico Historic Preservation Division, the California Office of Historic Preservation, and the Nevada Historic Preservation Office. A Tribal contact list for the proposed undertaking is provided as Attachment 6. To further that investigation to determine cultural resources present at the proposed PR training sites, the USAF respectfully requests Government-to-Government consultation to provide the Hopi Tribe of Arizona the opportunity to share information to identify properties of religious and historic significance at proposed PR training sites located within your tribe's traditional territory. Once properties are identified, we would like to consult to discuss potential avoidance, minimization, or mitigation measures. Given the complexity and geographical scope of this action, along with the programmatic nature of the EA, the USAF believes development of a Programmatic Agreement (PA) would be appropriate. Please let us know if you would be amenable to and willing to participate in development of a PA for this action.

If you have any questions or inputs on properties of religious and cultural significance to the Hopi Tribe of Arizona, please contact Kevin Wakefield, 355 CES/CEIE, by mailing address at 3775 South 5th Street, Davis-Monthan AFB, AZ 85707-4927; by e-mail at kevin.wakefield.1@us.af.mil; or by phone at 520-228-4035.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL R. DROWLEY, Colonel, USAF
Commander

cc: Stewart Koyiyumptewa, CPO Director

Attachments:
1. Description of Proposed Action
2. Summary of Proposed PR Training Activities
3. Coordinates of the Proposed PR Training Sites
4. Proposed PR Training Sites Mapbook
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6. Tribal Consultation List

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
355TH WING (ACC)
DAVIS-MONTHAN AIR FORCE BASE ARIZONA

16 August 2019

Ona Segundo, Chairwoman
Kaibab Band of Paiute Indians of the Kaibab Indian Reservation
HC 65, Box 2, Tribal Affairs Bldg.
Fredonia, AZ 86022

Subject: Section 106 Consultation Initiation for the Proposed Davis-Monthan Air Force Base Personnel Recovery Training Program in the Southwestern United States

Dear Chairwoman Segundo:

The U.S. Air Force (USAF) is in the process of preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) evaluating the potential environmental impacts associated with the Davis-Monthan Air Force Base (AFB) Personnel Recovery (PR) Training Program (Proposed Action) in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The environmental impact process for this proposed undertaking is being conducted by the USAF in accordance with the Council on Environmental Quality regulations pursuant to requirements of NEPA. The USAF is complying with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) concurrently with development of the EA as recommended by NEPA's implementing regulations Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Section 1502.25(a). In accordance with 36 CFR Section 800.3(c), this letter initiates Section 106 consultation for this undertaking and requests your input on the proposed undertaking.

The purpose of the proposed undertaking is to enhance readiness of PR forces operating out of Davis-Monthan AFB and to strengthen joint military operations, multi-national partnerships, and operations with other federal, state, and local agencies/organizations. PR training participants would include USAF PR forces, Joint Services, local/state agencies, Department of Defense (DoD) Interagencies, and Foreign Partner Nations. DoD Directive 3002.01E, *Personnel Recovery in the Department of Defense*, defines PR as "one of the highest priorities of the DoD," and tasks Service Chiefs with this responsibility. The PR training needs to provide the most realistic PR training environment available to USAF PR forces so that it complies with DoD Directive 3002.01E, as well as Air Force Policy Directive 10-30, *Personnel Recovery*. The proposed undertaking is needed because PR forces operating out of Davis-Monthan AFB are limited by the number of adequate and realistic training sites which have the required characteristics for PR training activities. Commanders face challenges in ensuring that routine and formal training requirements are met so that PR forces are prepared to execute their special mission sets. PR training events that are critical for joint readiness and strengthening multi-national partnerships are limited due the lack of availability of appropriate training sites. The range of currently available sites does not include all of the types of terrain and vegetation that would realistically be present in real-life PR operations.

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The USAF has conducted searches of publicly available records, the National Register of Historic Places, Arizona's Cultural Resource Inventory (AZSITE), the Arizona Department of Emergency and Military Affairs (AZDEMA) Cultural Resource Team (AZDEMA), the New Mexico Cultural Resources Information System (NMCRIS), the Nevada Cultural Resources Information system (NVCRIS), and the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). In addition, reviews were made of records maintained by the (California) Eastern Information Center, National Forest Districts, and DoD installations to identify cultural properties at proposed PR training sites. PR training sites on DoD facilities have been previously analyzed and approved for activities similar to the proposed undertaking under a variety of Cultural Resource Management Plans, EAs, and Environmental Impact Statements (EISs), which have also been reviewed. Approximately 38 proposed PR training sites on National Forest, state, municipal, or private lands in Arizona and/or New Mexico require cultural resources surveys, which are ongoing. A summary of the cultural resources at proposed PR training sites located in states where your tribe has traditional territory will be provided to you when those investigations have been completed.

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Sincerely,

MICHAEL R. DROWLEY, Colonel, USAF
Commander

cc: Charley Bulletts, Cultural Resources Director

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DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
355TH WING (ACC)
DAVIS-MONTHAN AIR FORCE BASE ARIZONA

16 August 2019

Martin Harvier Sr., President
Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community of the Salt River Reservation, Arizona
10005 East Osborn Road
Scottsdale, AZ 85256

Subject: Section 106 Consultation Initiation for the Proposed Davis-Monthan Air Force Base Personnel Recovery Training Program in the Southwestern United States

Dear Mr. Harvier:

The U.S. Air Force (USAF) is in the process of preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) evaluating the potential environmental impacts associated with the Davis-Monthan Air Force Base (AFB) Personnel Recovery (PR) Training Program (Proposed Action) in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The environmental impact process for this proposed undertaking is being conducted by the USAF in accordance with the Council on Environmental Quality regulations pursuant to requirements of NEPA. The USAF is complying with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) concurrently with development of the EA as recommended by NEPA's implementing regulations Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Section 1502.25(a). In accordance with 36 CFR Section 800.3(c), this letter initiates Section 106 consultation for this undertaking and requests your input on the proposed undertaking.

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The USAF has conducted searches of publicly available records, the National Register of Historic Places, Arizona's Cultural Resource Inventory (AZSITE), the Arizona Department of Emergency and Military Affairs (AZDEMA) Cultural Resource Team (AZDEMA), the New Mexico Cultural Resources Information System (NMCRIS), the Nevada Cultural Resources Information system (NVCRIS), and the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). In addition, reviews were made of records maintained by the (California) Eastern Information Center, National Forest Districts, and DoD installations to identify cultural properties at proposed PR training sites. PR training sites on DoD facilities have been previously analyzed and approved for activities similar to the proposed undertaking under a variety of Cultural Resource Management Plans, EAs, and Environmental Impact Statements (EISs), which have also been reviewed. Approximately 38 proposed PR training sites on National Forest, state, municipal, or private lands in Arizona and/or New Mexico require cultural resources surveys, which are ongoing. A summary of the cultural resources at proposed PR training sites located in states where your tribe has traditional territory will be provided to you when those investigations have been completed.

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Sincerely,

MICHAEL R. DROWLEY, Colonel, USAF
Commander

cc: SRP-MIC Cultural Resources Department Cultural Preservation Program
Angela D. Garcia-Lewis, Cultural Preservation Compliance Supervisor
Martha Martinez, NAGPRA Coordinator

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DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
355TH WING (ACC)
DAVIS-MONTHAN AIR FORCE BASE ARIZONA

16 August 2019

Carlene Yellowhair, President
San Juan Southern Paiute Tribe of Arizona
P.O. Box 2950
Tuba City, AZ 86045

Subject: Section 106 Consultation Initiation for the Proposed Davis-Monthan Air Force Base Personnel Recovery Training Program in the Southwestern United States

Dear Ms. Yellowhair:

The U.S. Air Force (USAF) is in the process of preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) evaluating the potential environmental impacts associated with the Davis-Monthan Air Force Base (AFB) Personnel Recovery (PR) Training Program (Proposed Action) in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The environmental impact process for this proposed undertaking is being conducted by the USAF in accordance with the Council on Environmental Quality regulations pursuant to requirements of NEPA. The USAF is complying with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) concurrently with development of the EA as recommended by NEPA's implementing regulations Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Section 1502.25(a). In accordance with 36 CFR Section 800.3(c), this letter initiates Section 106 consultation for this undertaking and requests your input on the proposed undertaking.

The purpose of the proposed undertaking is to enhance readiness of PR forces operating out of Davis-Monthan AFB and to strengthen joint military operations, multi-national partnerships, and operations with other federal, state, and local agencies/organizations. PR training participants would include USAF PR forces, Joint Services, local/state agencies, Department of Defense (DoD) Interagencies, and Foreign Partner Nations. DoD Directive 3002.01E, *Personnel Recovery in the Department of Defense*, defines PR as "one of the highest priorities of the DoD," and tasks Service Chiefs with this responsibility. The PR training needs to provide the most realistic PR training environment available to USAF PR forces so that it complies with DoD Directive 3002.01E, as well as Air Force Policy Directive 10-30, *Personnel Recovery*. The proposed undertaking is needed because PR forces operating out of Davis-Monthan AFB are limited by the number of adequate and realistic training sites which have the required characteristics for PR training activities. Commanders face challenges in ensuring that routine and formal training requirements are met so that PR forces are prepared to execute their special mission sets. PR training events that are critical for joint readiness and strengthening multi-national partnerships are limited due the lack of availability of appropriate training sites. The range of currently available sites does not include all of the types of terrain and vegetation that would realistically be present in real-life PR operations.

Under the proposed undertaking, the USAF is proposing to improve PR training conducted throughout the southwestern United States (U.S.). This would include routine and specialized formal training for PR forces as well as large-force joint/multi-national exercises. The Proposed Action would authorize additional training sites, and the range of authorized PR training activities on some current sites would be expanded to include additional activities. However, there would be no change in the organizations at Davis-Monthan AFB that conduct the training, no change in the number of personnel involved, no change in the amount and type of equipment used, and no change in current procedures used to avoid and protect environmental resources. Proposed PR training activities would be centered out of Davis-Monthan AFB, Arizona and would be conducted in Arizona, California, Nevada, and New Mexico in areas that have been previously disturbed or are currently or were previously used for activities similar to those defined under the Proposed Action and No-Action Alternative. A total of 181 sites may be utilized during PR training, 160 of which are already authorized and used for PR training. Under the proposed undertaking, 21 additional sites would be authorized for use. Specifically, the proposed undertaking would include using DoD and non-DoD properties for ground, flight (including activation of a Temporary Military Operations Area [MOA] above

the Playas Training and Research Center), and water operations. Proposed PR training would involve related DoD training airspaces and ranges using various numbers and types of U.S. and foreign aircraft operating primarily from Davis-Monthan AFB. Given the complexity of the proposed undertaking and the dispersed geographical locations of the proposed PR training sites, the following scale categories were developed to capture three probable PR training event levels: Large Force training event, Medium Force training event (group level training), and Small Force training event (squadron level training). A description of the proposed PR training activities and events are provided in Attachment 1, and a summary of the proposed PR training activities is provided in Attachment 2. Coordinates of the PR training sites are provided in Attachment 3. Maps showing the specific locations for these proposed PR training sites are provided in Attachment 4. In addition, please note that some of the PR training sites included on this map may change based on ongoing coordination with the controlling agencies.

In accordance with NEPA and the USAF's implementing regulations, 32 CFR Section 989.14(1), the USAF is also seeking your input on the on the proposed undertaking. Government-to-government consultation between the USAF and your tribe for this effort is also in accordance with Executive Order 13175, *Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments*: Air Force Instruction (AFI) 32-7065, *Cultural Resources Management Program*; and AFI 90-2002, *Air Force Interactions with Federally-Recognized Tribes*. The USAF is particularly interested in your input on properties at or near the proposed PR training sites that may have religious and cultural significance to San Juan Southern Paiute Tribe of Arizona and, if such properties exist, to help assess how the proposed undertaking might affect them.

The USAF has conducted searches of publicly available records, the National Register of Historic Places, Arizona's Cultural Resource Inventory (AZSITE), the Arizona Department of Emergency and Military Affairs (AZDEMA) Cultural Resource Team (AZDEMA), the New Mexico Cultural Resources Information System (NMCRIS), the Nevada Cultural Resources Information system (NVCRIS), and the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). In addition, reviews were made of records maintained by the (California) Eastern Information Center, National Forest Districts, and DoD installations to identify cultural properties at proposed PR training sites. PR training sites on DoD facilities have been previously analyzed and approved for activities similar to the proposed undertaking under a variety of Cultural Resource Management Plans, EAs, and Environmental Impact Statements (EISs), which have also been reviewed. Approximately 38 proposed PR training sites on National Forest, state, municipal, or private lands in Arizona and/or New Mexico require cultural resources surveys, which are ongoing. A summary of the cultural resources at proposed PR training sites located in states where your tribe has traditional territory will be provided to you when those investigations have been completed.

Please note that the proposed San Clemente Island and Leon training sites in California shown in Attachments 1, 3, and 4 are not part of this consultation. The proposed PR training activities at these sites were previously addressed under separate undertakings (i.e., U.S. Navy's 2018 Hawaii-Southern California Training and Testing Final EIS/Overseas EIS for the San Clemente Island and Leon PR training sites). A copy of the concurrence letter is provided in Attachment 5.

Also, please note that 29 proposed PR sites in Arizona and five proposed PR training sites at the White Sands Missile Range (WSMR) in New Mexico shown in Attachments 1, 3, and 4 were previously addressed under separate undertakings. Specifically, 17 of the 29 proposed PR training sites in Arizona were addressed under the USAF's 2017 Rescue Group Personnel Recovery Supplemental EIS and SHPO concurred with the determination of no effects to historic properties on 12 July 2013 (case reference number SHPO-2013-0702 [113064]); the remaining 12 proposed PR training sites were addressed as part of the Continuing Consultation for Remaining Angel Thunder Exercise Locations Needing Additional Review, and SHPO concurred on 30 October 2018 (Davis 2018), providing there will be no change in use or improvements needed. Copies of the concurrence communications and tables of those proposed PR trainings sites are provided in Attachment 5. In addition, the five proposed PR training sites at WSMR in New Mexico were addressed in WSMR's 2009 Final EIS for Development and Implementation of Range-Wide Mission and Major Capabilities, 2011 Final EA for Network Integration Evaluation, and 2015-2019 Integrated Natural and Cultural Resources Management Plan and EA. The proposed WSMR PR training sites were also addressed in the Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement (PMOA) executed on 18 April 1985 by the U.S. Army, WSMR, SHPO, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation for the treatment of historic properties. The APE for this proposed undertaking on WSMR falls within the area addressed by that PMOA. Proposed training events would follow the established WSMR siting process to avoid adverse effects to historic properties. The USAF is seeking SHPO concurrence that implementation of the mitigation measures and any operational constraints

identified in these documents would result in no adverse effects to cultural resources, and that for those proposed PR training sites, no further cultural resources studies are needed and no further consultation is warranted.

Please note that the USAF is considering PR training sites at U.S. Marine Corps (USMC) Base Camp Pendleton in California as part of the proposed undertaking and is currently coordinating with the USMC. These proposed PR training sites are shown in Attachments 1, 3, and 4 for reference purposes only and are not part of this consultation. If a training event is proposed for any of these sites, USMC has indicated that they would engage in the Section 106 consultation related to proposed activities on their property.

The USAF welcomes your comments and concerns regarding known culturally and historically significant properties at or near the proposed PR training sites. The USAF is concurrently seeking additional information regarding historic properties from the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Arizona State Historic Preservation Office, the New Mexico Historic Preservation Division, the California Office of Historic Preservation, and the Nevada Historic Preservation Office. A Tribal contact list for the proposed undertaking is provided as Attachment 6. To further that investigation to determine cultural resources present at the proposed PR training sites, the USAF respectfully requests Government-to-Government consultation to provide the San Juan Southern Paiute Tribe of Arizona the opportunity to share information to identify properties of religious and historic significance at proposed PR training sites located within your tribe's traditional territory. Once properties are identified, we would like to consult to discuss potential avoidance, minimization, or mitigation measures. Given the complexity and geographical scope of this action, along with the programmatic nature of the EA, the USAF believes development of a Programmatic Agreement (PA) would be appropriate. Please let us know if you would be amenable to and willing to participate in development of a PA for this action.

If you have any questions or inputs on properties of religious and cultural significance to the San Juan Southern Paiute Tribe of Arizona, please contact Kevin Wakefield, 355 CES/CEIE, by mailing address at 3775 South 5th Street, Davis-Monthan AFB, AZ 85707-4927; by e-mail at kevin.wakefield.1@us.af.mil; or by phone at 520-228-4035.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL R. DROWLEY, Colonel, USAF
Commander

Attachments:
1. Description of Proposed Action
2. Summary of Proposed PR Training Activities
3. Coordinates of the Proposed PR Training Sites
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DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
355TH WING (ACC)
DAVIS-MONTHAN AIR FORCE BASE ARIZONA

16 August 2019

P. Steere, J. Francisco,
Tohono O'odham Nation
P.O. Box 837
Sells, AZ 85634

Subject: Section 106 Consultation Initiation for the Proposed Davis-Monthan Air Force Base Personnel Recovery Training Program in the Southwestern United States

Dear Messrs. Steere and Francisco:

The U.S. Air Force (USAF) is in the process of preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) evaluating the potential environmental impacts associated with the Davis-Monthan Air Force Base (AFB) Personnel Recovery (PR) Training Program (Proposed Action) in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The environmental impact process for this proposed undertaking is being conducted by the USAF in accordance with the Council on Environmental Quality regulations pursuant to requirements of NEPA. The USAF is complying with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) concurrently with development of the EA as recommended by NEPA's implementing regulations Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Section 1502.25(a). In accordance with 36 CFR Section 800.3(c), this letter initiates Section 106 consultation for this undertaking and requests your input on the proposed undertaking.

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Under the proposed undertaking, the USAF is proposing to improve PR training conducted throughout the southwestern United States (U.S.). This would include routine and specialized formal training for PR forces as well as large-force joint/multi-national exercises. The Proposed Action would authorize additional training sites, and the range of authorized PR training activities on some current sites would be expanded to include additional activities. However, there would be no change in the organizations at Davis-Monthan AFB that conduct the training, no change in the number of personnel involved, no change in the amount and type of equipment used, and no change in current procedures used to avoid and protect environmental resources. Proposed PR training activities would be centered out of Davis-Monthan AFB, Arizona and would be conducted in Arizona, California, Nevada, and New Mexico in areas that have been previously disturbed or are currently or were previously used for activities similar to those defined under the Proposed Action and No-Action Alternative. A total of 181 sites may be utilized during PR training, 160 of which are already authorized and used for PR training. Under the proposed undertaking, 21 additional sites would be authorized for use. Specifically, the proposed undertaking would include using DoD and non-DoD properties for ground, flight (including activation of a Temporary Military Operations Area [MOA] above

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The USAF has conducted searches of publicly available records, the National Register of Historic Places, Arizona's Cultural Resource Inventory (AZSITE), the Arizona Department of Emergency and Military Affairs (AZDEMA) Cultural Resource Team (AZDEMA), the New Mexico Cultural Resources Information System (NMCRIS), the Nevada Cultural Resources Information system (NVCRIS), and the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). In addition, reviews were made of records maintained by the (California) Eastern Information Center, National Forest Districts, and DoD installations to identify cultural properties at proposed PR training sites. PR training sites on DoD facilities have been previously analyzed and approved for activities similar to the proposed undertaking under a variety of Cultural Resource Management Plans, EAs, and Environmental Impact Statements (EISs), which have also been reviewed. Approximately 38 proposed PR training sites on National Forest, state, municipal, or private lands in Arizona and/or New Mexico require cultural resources surveys, which are ongoing. A summary of the cultural resources at proposed PR training sites located in states where your tribe has traditional territory will be provided to you when those investigations have been completed.

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identified in these documents would result in no adverse effects to cultural resources, and that for those proposed PR training sites, no further cultural resources studies are needed and no further consultation is warranted.

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Sincerely,

MICHAEL R. DROWLEY, Colonel, USAF
Commander

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DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
355TH WING (ACC)
DAVIS-MONTHAN AIR FORCE BASE ARIZONA

16 August 2019

Jeri DeCola, Chairwoman
Tonto Apache Tribe of Arizona
Tonto Apache Reservation #30
Payson, AZ 85541

Subject: Section 106 Consultation Initiation for the Proposed Davis-Monthan Air Force Base Personnel Recovery Training Program in the Southwestern United States

Dear Chairwoman DeCola:

The U.S. Air Force (USAF) is in the process of preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) evaluating the potential environmental impacts associated with the Davis-Monthan Air Force Base (AFB) Personnel Recovery (PR) Training Program (Proposed Action) in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The environmental impact process for this proposed undertaking is being conducted by the USAF in accordance with the Council on Environmental Quality regulations pursuant to requirements of NEPA. The USAF is complying with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) concurrently with development of the EA as recommended by NEPA's implementing regulations Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Section 1502.25(a). In accordance with 36 CFR Section 800.3(c), this letter initiates Section 106 consultation for this undertaking and requests your input on the proposed undertaking.

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Sincerely,

MICHAEL R. DROWLEY, Colonel, USAF
Commander

cc: Wally Davis Jr., Cultural & NAGPRA Representative

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DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
355TH WING (ACC)
DAVIS-MONTHAN AIR FORCE BASE ARIZONA

16 August 2019

Chris Coder, Tribal Archaeologist
Yavapai-Apache Nation
2400 W. Datsi St.
Camp Verde, AZ 86322

Subject: Section 106 Consultation Initiation for the Proposed Davis-Monthan Air Force Base Personnel Recovery Training Program in the Southwestern United States

Dear Mr. Coder:

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Under the proposed undertaking, the USAF is proposing to improve PR training conducted throughout the southwestern United States (U.S.). This would include routine and specialized formal training for PR forces as well as large-force joint/multi-national exercises. The Proposed Action would authorize additional training sites, and the range of authorized PR training activities on some current sites would be expanded to include additional activities. However, there would be no change in the organizations at Davis-Monthan AFB that conduct the training, no change in the number of personnel involved, no change in the amount and type of equipment used, and no change in current procedures used to avoid and protect environmental resources. Proposed PR training activities would be centered out of Davis-Monthan AFB, Arizona and would be conducted in Arizona, California, Nevada, and New Mexico in areas that have been previously disturbed or are currently or were previously used for activities similar to those defined under the Proposed Action and No-Action Alternative. A total of 181 sites may be utilized during PR training, 160 of which are already authorized and used for PR training. Under the proposed undertaking, 21 additional sites would be authorized for use. Specifically, the proposed undertaking would include using DoD and non-DoD properties for ground, flight (including activation of a Temporary Military Operations Area [MOA] above

the Playas Training and Research Center), and water operations. Proposed PR training would involve related DoD training airspaces and ranges using various numbers and types of U.S. and foreign aircraft operating primarily from Davis-Monthan AFB. Given the complexity of the proposed undertaking and the dispersed geographical locations of the proposed PR training sites, the following scale categories were developed to capture three probable PR training event levels: Large Force training event, Medium Force training event (group level training), and Small Force training event (squadron level training). A description of the proposed PR training activities and events are provided in Attachment 1, and a summary of the proposed PR training activities is provided in Attachment 2. Coordinates of the PR training sites are provided in Attachment 3. Maps showing the specific locations for these proposed PR training sites are provided in Attachment 4. In addition, please note that some of the PR training sites included on this map may change based on ongoing coordination with the controlling agencies.

In accordance with NEPA and the USAF's implementing regulations, 32 CFR Section 989.14(1), the USAF is also seeking your input on the on the proposed undertaking. Government-to-government consultation between the USAF and your tribe for this effort is also in accordance with Executive Order 13175, *Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments*: Air Force Instruction (AFI) 32-7065, *Cultural Resources Management Program*; and AFI 90-2002, *Air Force Interactions with Federally-Recognized Tribes*. The USAF is particularly interested in your input on properties at or near the proposed PR training sites that may have religious and cultural significance to Yavapai-Apache Nation and, if such properties exist, to help assess how the proposed undertaking might affect them.

The USAF has conducted searches of publicly available records, the National Register of Historic Places, Arizona's Cultural Resource Inventory (AZSITE), the Arizona Department of Emergency and Military Affairs (AZDEMA) Cultural Resource Team (AZDEMA), the New Mexico Cultural Resources Information System (NMCRIS), the Nevada Cultural Resources Information system (NVCRIS), and the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). In addition, reviews were made of records maintained by the (California) Eastern Information Center, National Forest Districts, and DoD installations to identify cultural properties at proposed PR training sites. PR training sites on DoD facilities have been previously analyzed and approved for activities similar to the proposed undertaking under a variety of Cultural Resource Management Plans, EAs, and Environmental Impact Statements (EISs), which have also been reviewed. Approximately 38 proposed PR training sites on National Forest, state, municipal, or private lands in Arizona and/or New Mexico require cultural resources surveys, which are ongoing. A summary of the cultural resources at proposed PR training sites located in states where your tribe has traditional territory will be provided to you when those investigations have been completed.

Please note that the proposed San Clemente Island and Leon training sites in California shown in Attachments 1, 3, and 4 are not part of this consultation. The proposed PR training activities at these sites were previously addressed under separate undertakings (i.e., U.S. Navy's 2018 Hawaii-Southern California Training and Testing Final EIS/Overseas EIS for the San Clemente Island and Leon PR training sites). A copy of the concurrence letter is provided in Attachment 5.

Also, please note that 29 proposed PR sites in Arizona and five proposed PR training sites at the White Sands Missile Range (WSMR) in New Mexico shown in Attachments 1, 3, and 4 were previously addressed under separate undertakings. Specifically, 17 of the 29 proposed PR training sites in Arizona were addressed under the USAF's 2017 Rescue Group Personnel Recovery Supplemental EIS and SHPO concurred with the determination of no effects to historic properties on 12 July 2013 (case reference number SHPO-2013-0702 [113064]); the remaining 12 proposed PR training sites were addressed as part of the Continuing Consultation for Remaining Angel Thunder Exercise Locations Needing Additional Review, and SHPO concurred on 30 October 2018 (Davis 2018), providing there will be no change in use or improvements needed. Copies of the concurrence communications and tables of those proposed PR trainings sites are provided in Attachment 5. In addition, the five proposed PR training sites at WSMR in New Mexico were addressed in WSMR's 2009 Final EIS for Development and Implementation of Range-Wide Mission and Major Capabilities, 2011 Final EA for Network Integration Evaluation, and 2015-2019 Integrated Natural and Cultural Resources Management Plan and EA. The proposed WSMR PR training sites were also addressed in the Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement (PMOA) executed on 18 April 1985 by the U.S. Army, WSMR, SHPO, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation for the treatment of historic properties. The APE for this proposed undertaking on WSMR falls within the area addressed by that PMOA. Proposed training events would follow the established WSMR siting process to avoid adverse effects to historic properties. The USAF is seeking SHPO concurrence that implementation of the mitigation measures and any operational constraints

identified in these documents would result in no adverse effects to cultural resources, and that for those proposed PR training sites, no further cultural resources studies are needed and no further consultation is warranted.

Please note that the USAF is considering PR training sites at U.S. Marine Corps (USMC) Base Camp Pendleton in California as part of the proposed undertaking and is currently coordinating with the USMC. These proposed PR training sites are shown in Attachments 1, 3, and 4 for reference purposes only and are not part of this consultation. If a training event is proposed for any of these sites, USMC has indicated that they would engage in the Section 106 consultation related to proposed activities on their property.

The USAF welcomes your comments and concerns regarding known culturally and historically significant properties at or near the proposed PR training sites. The USAF is concurrently seeking additional information regarding historic properties from the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Arizona State Historic Preservation Office, the New Mexico Historic Preservation Division, the California Office of Historic Preservation, and the Nevada Historic Preservation Office. A Tribal contact list for the proposed undertaking is provided as Attachment 6. To further that investigation to determine cultural resources present at the proposed PR training sites, the USAF respectfully requests Government-to-Government consultation to provide the Yavapai-Apache Nation the opportunity to share information to identify properties of religious and historic significance at proposed PR training sites located within your tribe's traditional territory. Once properties are identified, we would like to consult to discuss potential avoidance, minimization, or mitigation measures. Given the complexity and geographical scope of this action, along with the programmatic nature of the EA, the USAF believes development of a Programmatic Agreement (PA) would be appropriate. Please let us know if you would be amenable to and willing to participate in development of a PA for this action.

If you have any questions or inputs on properties of religious and cultural significance to the Yavapai-Apache Nation, please contact Kevin Wakefield, 355 CES/CEIE, by mailing address at 3775 South 5th Street, Davis-Monthan AFB, AZ 85707-4927; by e-mail at kevin.wakefield.1@us.af.mil; or by phone at 520-228-4035.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL R. DROWLEY, Colonel, USAF
Commander

Attachments:
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DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
355TH WING (ACC)
DAVIS-MONTHAN AIR FORCE BASE ARIZONA

16 August 2019

Chris Spotted Eagle, Chairman
Las Vegas Tribe of Paiute Indians of the Las Vegas Indian Colony
1 Paiute Drive
Las Vegas, NV 89106

Subject: Section 106 Consultation Initiation for the Proposed Davis-Monthan Air Force Base Personnel Recovery Training Program in the Southwestern United States

Dear Chairman Spotted Eagle:

The U.S. Air Force (USAF) is in the process of preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) evaluating the potential environmental impacts associated with the Davis-Monthan Air Force Base (AFB) Personnel Recovery (PR) Training Program (Proposed Action) in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The environmental impact process for this proposed undertaking is being conducted by the USAF in accordance with the Council on Environmental Quality regulations pursuant to requirements of NEPA. The USAF is complying with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) concurrently with development of the EA as recommended by NEPA's implementing regulations Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Section 1502.25(a). In accordance with 36 CFR Section 800.3(c), this letter initiates Section 106 consultation for this undertaking and requests your input on the proposed undertaking.

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The USAF has conducted searches of publicly available records, the National Register of Historic Places, Arizona's Cultural Resource Inventory (AZSITE), the Arizona Department of Emergency and Military Affairs (AZDEMA) Cultural Resource Team (AZDEMA), the New Mexico Cultural Resources Information System (NMCRIS), the Nevada Cultural Resources Information system (NVCRIS), and the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). In addition, reviews were made of records maintained by the (California) Eastern Information Center, National Forest Districts, and DoD installations to identify cultural properties at proposed PR training sites. PR training sites on DoD facilities have been previously analyzed and approved for activities similar to the proposed undertaking under a variety of Cultural Resource Management Plans, EAs, and Environmental Impact Statements (EISs), which have also been reviewed. Approximately 38 proposed PR training sites on National Forest, state, municipal, or private lands in Arizona and/or New Mexico require cultural resources surveys, which are ongoing. A summary of the cultural resources at proposed PR training sites located in states where your tribe has traditional territory will be provided to you when those investigations have been completed.

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MICHAEL R. DROWLEY, Colonel, USAF
Commander

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DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
355TH WING (ACC)
DAVIS-MONTHAN AIR FORCE BASE ARIZONA

16 August 2019

Vickie Simmons, Chairperson
Moapa Band of Paiute Indians of the Moapa River Indian Reservation
P.O. Box 340
Moapa, NV 89025

Subject: Section 106 Consultation Initiation for the Proposed Davis-Monthan Air Force Base Personnel Recovery Training Program in the Southwestern United States

Dear Chairperson Simmons:

The U.S. Air Force (USAF) is in the process of preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) evaluating the potential environmental impacts associated with the Davis-Monthan Air Force Base (AFB) Personnel Recovery (PR) Training Program (Proposed Action) in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The environmental impact process for this proposed undertaking is being conducted by the USAF in accordance with the Council on Environmental Quality regulations pursuant to requirements of NEPA. The USAF is complying with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) concurrently with development of the EA as recommended by NEPA's implementing regulations Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Section 1502.25(a). In accordance with 36 CFR Section 800.3(c), this letter initiates Section 106 consultation for this undertaking and requests your input on the proposed undertaking.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
355TH WING (ACC)
DAVIS-MONTHAN AIR FORCE BASE ARIZONA

16 August 2019

Bureau of Indian Affairs
Southwest Regional Office
1001 Indian School Road, NW
Albuquerque, NM 87104

Subject: Section 106 Consultation Initiation for the Proposed Davis-Monthan Air Force Base Personnel Recovery Training Program in the Southwestern United States

To Whom It May Concern:

The U.S. Air Force (USAF) is in the process of preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) evaluating the potential environmental impacts associated with the Davis-Monthan Air Force Base (AFB) Personnel Recovery (PR) Training Program (Proposed Action) in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The environmental impact process for this proposed undertaking is being conducted by the USAF in accordance with the Council on Environmental Quality regulations pursuant to requirements of NEPA. The USAF is complying with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) concurrently with development of the EA as recommended by NEPA's implementing regulations Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Section 1502.25(a). In accordance with 36 CFR Section 800.3(c), this letter initiates Section 106 consultation for this undertaking and requests your input on the proposed undertaking.

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Under the proposed undertaking, the USAF is proposing to improve PR training conducted throughout the southwestern United States (U.S.). This would include routine and specialized formal training for PR forces as well as large-force joint/multi-national exercises. The Proposed Action would authorize additional training sites, and the range of authorized PR training activities on some current sites would be expanded to include additional activities. However, there would be no change in the organizations at Davis-Monthan AFB that conduct the training, no change in the number of personnel involved, no change in the amount and type of equipment used, and no change in current procedures used to avoid and protect environmental resources. Proposed PR training activities would be centered out of Davis-Monthan AFB, Arizona and would be conducted in Arizona, California, Nevada, and New Mexico in areas that have been previously disturbed or are currently or were previously used for activities similar to those defined under the Proposed Action and No-Action Alternative. A total of 181 sites may be utilized during PR training, 160 of which are already authorized and used for PR training. Under the proposed undertaking, 21 additional sites would be authorized for use. Specifically, the proposed undertaking would include using DoD and non-DoD properties for ground, flight (including activation of a Temporary Military Operations Area [MOA] above

the Playas Training and Research Center), and water operations. Proposed PR training would involve related DoD training airspaces and ranges using various numbers and types of U.S. and foreign aircraft operating primarily from Davis-Monthan AFB. Given the complexity of the proposed undertaking and the dispersed geographical locations of the proposed PR training sites, the following scale categories were developed to capture three probable PR training event levels: Large Force training event, Medium Force training event (group level training), and Small Force training event (squadron level training). A description of the proposed PR training activities and events are provided in Attachment 1, and a summary of the proposed PR training activities is provided in Attachment 2. Coordinates of the PR training sites are provided in Attachment 3. Maps showing the specific locations for these proposed PR training sites are provided in Attachment 4. In addition, please note that some of the PR training sites included on this map may change based on ongoing coordination with the controlling agencies.

In accordance with NEPA and the USAF's implementing regulations, 32 CFR Section 989.14(1), the USAF is also seeking your input on the on the proposed undertaking. Government-to-government consultation between the USAF and your tribe for this effort is also in accordance with Executive Order 13175, *Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments*: Air Force Instruction (AFI) 32-7065, *Cultural Resources Management Program*; and AFI 90-2002, *Air Force Interactions with Federally-Recognized Tribes*. The USAF is particularly interested in your input on properties at or near the proposed PR training sites that the Bureau of Indian Affairs Southwest Regional Office is aware may have religious and cultural significance to tribes in your region and, if such properties exist, to help assess how the proposed undertaking might affect them.

The USAF has conducted searches of publicly available records, the National Register of Historic Places, Arizona's Cultural Resource Inventory (AZSITE), the Arizona Department of Emergency and Military Affairs (AZDEMA) Cultural Resource Team (AZDEMA), the New Mexico Cultural Resources Information System (NMCRIS), the Nevada Cultural Resources Information system (NVCRIS), and the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). In addition, reviews were made of records maintained by the (California) Eastern Information Center, National Forest Districts, and DoD installations to identify cultural properties at proposed PR training sites. PR training sites on DoD facilities have been previously analyzed and approved for activities similar to the proposed undertaking under a variety of Cultural Resource Management Plans, EAs, and Environmental Impact Statements (EISs), which have also been reviewed. Approximately 38 proposed PR training sites on National Forest, state, municipal, or private lands in Arizona and/or New Mexico require cultural resources surveys, which are ongoing. A summary of the cultural resources at proposed PR training sites located in states in your region will be provided to you when those investigations have been completed.

Please note that the proposed San Clemente Island and Leon training sites in California shown in Attachments 1, 3, and 4 are not part of this consultation. The proposed PR training activities at these sites were previously addressed under separate undertakings (i.e., U.S. Navy's 2018 Hawaii-Southern California Training and Testing Final EIS/Overseas EIS for the San Clemente Island and Leon PR training sites). A copy of the concurrence letter is provided in Attachment 5.

Also, please note that 29 proposed PR sites in Arizona and five proposed PR training sites at the White Sands Missile Range (WSMR) in New Mexico shown in Attachments 1, 3, and 4 were previously addressed under separate undertakings. Specifically, 17 of the 29 proposed PR training sites in Arizona were addressed under the USAF's 2017 Rescue Group Personnel Recovery Supplemental EIS and SHPO concurred with the determination of no effects to historic properties on 12 July 2013 (case reference number SHPO-2013-0702 [113064]); the remaining 12 proposed PR training sites were addressed as part of the Continuing Consultation for Remaining Angel Thunder Exercise Locations Needing Additional Review, and SHPO concurred on 30 October 2018 (Davis 2018), providing there will be no change in use or improvements needed. Copies of the concurrence communications and tables of those proposed PR trainings sites are provided in Attachment 5. In addition, the five proposed PR training sites at WSMR in New Mexico were addressed in WSMR's 2009 Final EIS for Development and Implementation of Range-Wide Mission and Major Capabilities, 2011 Final EA for Network Integration Evaluation, and 2015-2019 Integrated Natural and Cultural Resources Management Plan and EA. The proposed WSMR PR training sites were also addressed in the Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement (PMOA) executed on 18 April 1985 by the U.S. Army, WSMR, SHPO, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation for the treatment of historic properties. The APE for this proposed undertaking on WSMR falls within the area addressed by that PMOA. Proposed training events would follow the established WSMR siting process to avoid adverse effects to historic properties. The USAF is seeking SHPO concurrence that implementation of the mitigation measures and any operational constraints

identified in these documents would result in no adverse effects to cultural resources, and that for those proposed PR training sites, no further cultural resources studies are needed and no further consultation is warranted.

Please note that the USAF is considering PR training sites at U.S. Marine Corps (USMC) Base Camp Pendleton in California as part of the proposed undertaking and is currently coordinating with the USMC. These proposed PR training sites are shown in Attachments 1, 3, and 4 for reference purposes only and are not part of this consultation. If a training event is proposed for any of these sites, USMC has indicated that they would engage in the Section 106 consultation related to proposed activities on their property.

The USAF welcomes your comments and concerns regarding known culturally and historically significant properties at or near the proposed PR training sites. The USAF is concurrently seeking additional information regarding historic properties from the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Arizona State Historic Preservation Office, the New Mexico Historic Preservation Division, the California Office of Historic Preservation, and the Nevada Historic Preservation Office. A Tribal contact list for the proposed undertaking is provided as Attachment 6. To further that investigation to determine cultural resources present at the proposed PR training sites, the USAF respectfully requests Government-to-Government consultation to provide the Bureau of Indian Affairs Southwest Regional Office the opportunity to share information to identify properties of religious and historic significance at proposed PR training sites located within your region. Once properties are identified, we would like to consult to discuss potential avoidance, minimization, or mitigation measures. Given the complexity and geographical scope of this action, along with the programmatic nature of the EA, the USAF believes development of a Programmatic Agreement (PA) would be appropriate. Please let us know if you would be amenable to and willing to participate in development of a PA for this action.

If you have any questions or inputs on properties of religious and cultural significance to the Bureau of Indian Affairs Southwest Regional Office, please contact Kevin Wakefield, 355 CES/CEIE, by mailing address at 3775 South 5th Street, Davis-Monthan AFB, AZ 85707-4927; by e-mail at kevin.wakefield.1@us.af.mil; or by phone at 520-228-4035.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL R. DROWLEY, Colonel, USAF
Commander

Attachments:
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DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
355TH WING (ACC)
DAVIS-MONTHAN AIR FORCE BASE ARIZONA

16 August 2019

Max Zuni, Governor
Pueblo of Isleta
P.O. Box 1290
Isleta, NM 87022

Subject: Section 106 Consultation Initiation for the Proposed Davis-Monthan Air Force Base Personnel Recovery Training Program in the Southwestern United States

Dear Mr. Zuni:

The U.S. Air Force (USAF) is in the process of preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) evaluating the potential environmental impacts associated with the Davis-Monthan Air Force Base (AFB) Personnel Recovery (PR) Training Program (Proposed Action) in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The environmental impact process for this proposed undertaking is being conducted by the USAF in accordance with the Council on Environmental Quality regulations pursuant to requirements of NEPA. The USAF is complying with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) concurrently with development of the EA as recommended by NEPA's implementing regulations Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Section 1502.25(a). In accordance with 36 CFR Section 800.3(c), this letter initiates Section 106 consultation for this undertaking and requests your input on the proposed undertaking.

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The USAF has conducted searches of publicly available records, the National Register of Historic Places, Arizona's Cultural Resource Inventory (AZSITE), the Arizona Department of Emergency and Military Affairs (AZDEMA) Cultural Resource Team (AZDEMA), the New Mexico Cultural Resources Information System (NMCRIS), the Nevada Cultural Resources Information system (NVCRIS), and the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). In addition, reviews were made of records maintained by the (California) Eastern Information Center, National Forest Districts, and DoD installations to identify cultural properties at proposed PR training sites. PR training sites on DoD facilities have been previously analyzed and approved for activities similar to the proposed undertaking under a variety of Cultural Resource Management Plans, EAs, and Environmental Impact Statements (EISs), which have also been reviewed. Approximately 38 proposed PR training sites on National Forest, state, municipal, or private lands in Arizona and/or New Mexico require cultural resources surveys, which are ongoing. A summary of the cultural resources at proposed PR training sites located in states where your tribe has traditional territory will be provided to you when those investigations have been completed.

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identified in these documents would result in no adverse effects to cultural resources, and that for those proposed PR training sites, no further cultural resources studies are needed and no further consultation is warranted.

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Sincerely,

MICHAEL R. DROWLEY, Colonel, USAF
Commander

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DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
355TH WING (ACC)
DAVIS-MONTHAN AIR FORCE BASE ARIZONA

16 August 2019

Wilfred Herrera, Jr., Governor
Pueblo of Laguna
P.O. Box 194
Laguna, NM 87026

Subject: Section 106 Consultation Initiation for the Proposed Davis-Monthan Air Force Base Personnel Recovery Training Program in the Southwestern United States

Dear Mr. Herrera:

The U.S. Air Force (USAF) is in the process of preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) evaluating the potential environmental impacts associated with the Davis-Monthan Air Force Base (AFB) Personnel Recovery (PR) Training Program (Proposed Action) in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The environmental impact process for this proposed undertaking is being conducted by the USAF in accordance with the Council on Environmental Quality regulations pursuant to requirements of NEPA. The USAF is complying with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) concurrently with development of the EA as recommended by NEPA's implementing regulations Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Section 1502.25(a). In accordance with 36 CFR Section 800.3(c), this letter initiates Section 106 consultation for this undertaking and requests your input on the proposed undertaking.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
355TH WING (ACC)
DAVIS-MONTHAN AIR FORCE BASE ARIZONA

16 August 2019

Sherrie Catanach, Public Relations Coordinator
State of New Mexico New Mexico Indian Affairs Department
Wendell Chino Building, 2nd Floor
1220 South St. Francis Drive
Santa Fe, NM 87505

Subject: Section 106 Consultation Initiation for the Proposed Davis-Monthan Air Force Base Personnel Recovery Training Program in the Southwestern United States

Dear Ms. Catanach:

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Under the proposed undertaking, the USAF is proposing to improve PR training conducted throughout the southwestern United States (U.S.). This would include routine and specialized formal training for PR forces as well as large-force joint/multi-national exercises. The Proposed Action would authorize additional training sites, and the range of authorized PR training activities on some current sites would be expanded to include additional activities. However, there would be no change in the organizations at Davis-Monthan AFB that conduct the training, no change in the number of personnel involved, no change in the amount and type of equipment used, and no change in current procedures used to avoid and protect environmental resources. Proposed PR training activities would be centered out of Davis-Monthan AFB, Arizona and would be conducted in Arizona, California, Nevada, and New Mexico in areas that have been previously disturbed or are currently or were previously used for activities similar to those defined under the Proposed Action and No-Action Alternative. A total of 181 sites may be utilized during PR training, 160 of which are already authorized and used for PR training. Under the proposed undertaking, 21 additional sites would be authorized for use. Specifically, the proposed undertaking would include using DoD and

non-DoD properties for ground, flight (including activation of a Temporary Military Operations Area [MOA] above the Playas Training and Research Center), and water operations. Proposed PR training would involve related DoD training airspaces and ranges using various numbers and types of U.S. and foreign aircraft operating primarily from Davis-Monthan AFB. Given the complexity of the proposed undertaking and the dispersed geographical locations of the proposed PR training sites, the following scale categories were developed to capture three probable PR training event levels: Large Force training event, Medium Force training event (group level training), and Small Force training event (squadron level training). A description of the proposed PR training activities and events are provided in Attachment 1, and a summary of the proposed PR training activities is provided in Attachment 2. Coordinates of the PR training sites are provided in Attachment 3. Maps showing the specific locations for these proposed PR training sites are provided in Attachment 4. In addition, please note that some of the PR training sites included on this map may change based on ongoing coordination with the controlling agencies.

In accordance with NEPA and the USAF's implementing regulations, 32 CFR Section 989.14(1), the USAF is also seeking your input on the on the proposed undertaking. Government-to-government consultation between the USAF and your tribe for this effort is also in accordance with Executive Order 13175, *Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments*: Air Force Instruction (AFI) 32-7065, *Cultural Resources Management Program*; and AFI 90-2002, *Air Force Interactions with Federally-Recognized Tribes*. The USAF is particularly interested in your input on properties at or near the proposed PR training sites that may have religious and cultural significance to State of New Mexico New Mexico Indian Affairs Department and, if such properties exist, to help assess how the proposed undertaking might affect them.

The USAF has conducted searches of publicly available records, the National Register of Historic Places, Arizona's Cultural Resource Inventory (AZSITE), the Arizona Department of Emergency and Military Affairs (AZDEMA) Cultural Resource Team (AZDEMA), the New Mexico Cultural Resources Information System (NMCRIS), the Nevada Cultural Resources Information system (NVCRIS), and the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). In addition, reviews were made of records maintained by the (California) Eastern Information Center, National Forest Districts, and DoD installations to identify cultural properties at proposed PR training sites. PR training sites on DoD facilities have been previously analyzed and approved for activities similar to the proposed undertaking under a variety of Cultural Resource Management Plans, EAs, and Environmental Impact Statements (EISs), which have also been reviewed. Approximately 38 proposed PR training sites on National Forest, state, municipal, or private lands in Arizona and/or New Mexico require cultural resources surveys, which are ongoing. A summary of the cultural resources at proposed PR training sites located in states where your tribe has traditional territory will be provided to you when those investigations have been completed.

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Also, please note that 29 proposed PR sites in Arizona and five proposed PR training sites at the White Sands Missile Range (WSMR) in New Mexico shown in Attachments 1, 3, and 4 were previously addressed under separate undertakings. Specifically, 17 of the 29 proposed PR training sites in Arizona were addressed under the USAF's 2017 Rescue Group Personnel Recovery Supplemental EIS and SHPO concurred with the determination of no effects to historic properties on 12 July 2013 (case reference number SHPO-2013-0702 [113064]); the remaining 12 proposed PR training sites were addressed as part of the Continuing Consultation for Remaining Angel Thunder Exercise Locations Needing Additional Review, and SHPO concurred on 30 October 2018 (Davis 2018), providing there will be no change in use or improvements needed. Copies of the concurrence communications and tables of those proposed PR trainings sites are provided in Attachment 5. In addition, the five proposed PR training sites at WSMR in New Mexico were addressed in WSMR's 2009 Final EIS for Development and Implementation of Range-Wide Mission and Major Capabilities, 2011 Final EA for Network Integration Evaluation, and 2015-2019 Integrated Natural and Cultural Resources Management Plan and EA. The proposed WSMR PR training sites were also addressed in the Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement (PMOA) executed on 18 April 1985 by the U.S. Army, WSMR, SHPO, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation for the treatment of historic properties. The APE for this proposed undertaking on WSMR falls within the area addressed by that PMOA. Proposed training events would follow the established WSMR siting process to avoid adverse effects to historic properties. The USAF

is seeking SHPO concurrence that implementation of the mitigation measures and any operational constraints identified in these documents would result in no adverse effects to cultural resources, and that for those proposed PR training sites, no further cultural resources studies are needed and no further consultation is warranted.

Please note that the USAF is considering PR training sites at U.S. Marine Corps (USMC) Base Camp Pendleton in California as part of the proposed undertaking and is currently coordinating with the USMC. These proposed PR training sites are shown in Attachments 1, 3, and 4 for reference purposes only and are not part of this consultation. If a training event is proposed for any of these sites, USMC has indicated that they would engage in the Section 106 consultation related to proposed activities on their property.

The USAF welcomes your comments and concerns regarding known culturally and historically significant properties at or near the proposed PR training sites. The USAF is concurrently seeking additional information regarding historic properties from the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Arizona State Historic Preservation Office, the New Mexico Historic Preservation Division, the California Office of Historic Preservation, and the Nevada Historic Preservation Office. A Tribal contact list for the proposed undertaking is provided as Attachment 6. To further that investigation to determine cultural resources present at the proposed PR training sites, the USAF respectfully requests Government-to-Government consultation to provide the State of New Mexico New Mexico Indian Affairs Department the opportunity to share information to identify properties of religious and historic significance at proposed PR training sites located within your tribe's traditional territory. Once properties are identified, we would like to consult to discuss potential avoidance, minimization, or mitigation measures. Given the complexity and geographical scope of this action, along with the programmatic nature of the EA, the USAF believes development of a Programmatic Agreement (PA) would be appropriate. Please let us know if you would be amenable to and willing to participate in development of a PA for this action.

If you have any questions or inputs on properties of religious and cultural significance to the State of New Mexico New Mexico Indian Affairs Department, please contact Kevin Wakefield, 355 CES/CEIE, by mailing address at 3775 South 5th Street, Davis-Monthan AFB, AZ 85707-4927; by e-mail at kevin.wakefield.1@us.af.mil; or by phone at 520-228-4035.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL R. DROWLEY, Colonel, USAF
Commander

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DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
355TH WING (ACC)
DAVIS-MONTHAN AIR FORCE BASE ARIZONA

16 August 2019

Jeff Grubbe, Chairperson
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
5401 Dinah Shore Drive
Palm Springs, CA 92264

Subject: Section 106 Consultation Initiation for the Proposed Davis-Monthan Air Force Base Personnel Recovery Training Program in the Southwestern United States

Dear Chairperson Grubbe:

The U.S. Air Force (USAF) is in the process of preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) evaluating the potential environmental impacts associated with the Davis-Monthan Air Force Base (AFB) Personnel Recovery (PR) Training Program (Proposed Action) in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The environmental impact process for this proposed undertaking is being conducted by the USAF in accordance with the Council on Environmental Quality regulations pursuant to requirements of NEPA. The USAF is complying with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) concurrently with development of the EA as recommended by NEPA's implementing regulations Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Section 1502.25(a). In accordance with 36 CFR Section 800.3(c), this letter initiates Section 106 consultation for this undertaking and requests your input on the proposed undertaking.

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Under the proposed undertaking, the USAF is proposing to improve PR training conducted throughout the southwestern United States (U.S.). This would include routine and specialized formal training for PR forces as well as large-force joint/multi-national exercises. The Proposed Action would authorize additional training sites, and the range of authorized PR training activities on some current sites would be expanded to include additional activities. However, there would be no change in the organizations at Davis-Monthan AFB that conduct the training, no change in the number of personnel involved, no change in the amount and type of equipment used, and no change in current procedures used to avoid and protect environmental resources. Proposed PR training activities would be centered out of Davis-Monthan AFB, Arizona and would be conducted in Arizona, California, Nevada, and New Mexico in areas that have been previously disturbed or are currently or were previously used for activities similar to those defined under the Proposed Action and No-Action Alternative. A total of 181 sites may be utilized during PR training, 160 of which are already authorized and used for PR training. Under the proposed undertaking, 21 additional sites would be authorized for use. Specifically, the proposed undertaking would include using DoD and non-DoD properties for ground, flight (including activation of a Temporary Military Operations Area [MOA] above

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DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
355TH WING (ACC)
DAVIS-MONTHAN AIR FORCE BASE ARIZONA

16 August 2019

Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
5401 Dinah Shore Drive
Palm Springs, CA 92264

Subject: Section 106 Consultation Initiation for the Proposed Davis-Monthan Air Force Base Personnel Recovery Training Program in the Southwestern United States

Dear Ms. Garcia-Plotkin:

The U.S. Air Force (USAF) is in the process of preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) evaluating the potential environmental impacts associated with the Davis-Monthan Air Force Base (AFB) Personnel Recovery (PR) Training Program (Proposed Action) in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The environmental impact process for this proposed undertaking is being conducted by the USAF in accordance with the Council on Environmental Quality regulations pursuant to requirements of NEPA. The USAF is complying with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) concurrently with development of the EA as recommended by NEPA's implementing regulations Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Section 1502.25(a). In accordance with 36 CFR Section 800.3(c), this letter initiates Section 106 consultation for this undertaking and requests your input on the proposed undertaking.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
355TH WING (ACC)
DAVIS-MONTHAN AIR FORCE BASE ARIZONA

16 August 2019

Amanda Vance, Chairperson
Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians
P.O. Box 846
Coachella, CA 92236

Subject: Section 106 Consultation Initiation for the Proposed Davis-Monthan Air Force Base Personnel Recovery Training Program in the Southwestern United States

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Under the proposed undertaking, the USAF is proposing to improve PR training conducted throughout the southwestern United States (U.S.). This would include routine and specialized formal training for PR forces as well as large-force joint/multi-national exercises. The Proposed Action would authorize additional training sites, and the range of authorized PR training activities on some current sites would be expanded to include additional activities. However, there would be no change in the organizations at Davis-Monthan AFB that conduct the training, no change in the number of personnel involved, no change in the amount and type of equipment used, and no change in current procedures used to avoid and protect environmental resources. Proposed PR training activities would be centered out of Davis-Monthan AFB, Arizona and would be conducted in Arizona, California, Nevada, and New Mexico in areas that have been previously disturbed or are currently or were previously used for activities similar to those defined under the Proposed Action and No-Action Alternative. A total of 181 sites may be utilized during PR training, 160 of which are already authorized and used for PR training. Under the proposed undertaking, 21 additional sites would be authorized for use. Specifically, the proposed undertaking would include using DoD and non-DoD properties for ground, flight (including activation of a Temporary Military Operations Area [MOA] above

the Playas Training and Research Center), and water operations. Proposed PR training would involve related DoD training airspaces and ranges using various numbers and types of U.S. and foreign aircraft operating primarily from Davis-Monthan AFB. Given the complexity of the proposed undertaking and the dispersed geographical locations of the proposed PR training sites, the following scale categories were developed to capture three probable PR training event levels: Large Force training event, Medium Force training event (group level training), and Small Force training event (squadron level training). A description of the proposed PR training activities and events are provided in Attachment 1, and a summary of the proposed PR training activities is provided in Attachment 2. Coordinates of the PR training sites are provided in Attachment 3. Maps showing the specific locations for these proposed PR training sites are provided in Attachment 4. In addition, please note that some of the PR training sites included on this map may change based on ongoing coordination with the controlling agencies.

In accordance with NEPA and the USAF's implementing regulations, 32 CFR Section 989.14(1), the USAF is also seeking your input on the on the proposed undertaking. Government-to-government consultation between the USAF and your tribe for this effort is also in accordance with Executive Order 13175, *Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments*: Air Force Instruction (AFI) 32-7065, *Cultural Resources Management Program*; and AFI 90-2002, *Air Force Interactions with Federally-Recognized Tribes*. The USAF is particularly interested in your input on properties at or near the proposed PR training sites that may have religious and cultural significance to Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians and, if such properties exist, to help assess how the proposed undertaking might affect them.

The USAF has conducted searches of publicly available records, the National Register of Historic Places, Arizona's Cultural Resource Inventory (AZSITE), the Arizona Department of Emergency and Military Affairs (AZDEMA) Cultural Resource Team (AZDEMA), the New Mexico Cultural Resources Information System (NMCRIS), the Nevada Cultural Resources Information system (NVCRIS), and the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). In addition, reviews were made of records maintained by the (California) Eastern Information Center, National Forest Districts, and DoD installations to identify cultural properties at proposed PR training sites. PR training sites on DoD facilities have been previously analyzed and approved for activities similar to the proposed undertaking under a variety of Cultural Resource Management Plans, EAs, and Environmental Impact Statements (EISs), which have also been reviewed. Approximately 38 proposed PR training sites on National Forest, state, municipal, or private lands in Arizona and/or New Mexico require cultural resources surveys, which are ongoing. A summary of the cultural resources at proposed PR training sites located in states where your tribe has traditional territory will be provided to you when those investigations have been completed.

Please note that the proposed San Clemente Island and Leon training sites in California shown in Attachments 1, 3, and 4 are not part of this consultation. The proposed PR training activities at these sites were previously addressed under separate undertakings (i.e., U.S. Navy's 2018 Hawaii-Southern California Training and Testing Final EIS/Overseas EIS for the San Clemente Island and Leon PR training sites). A copy of the concurrence letter is provided in Attachment 5.

Also, please note that 29 proposed PR sites in Arizona and five proposed PR training sites at the White Sands Missile Range (WSMR) in New Mexico shown in Attachments 1, 3, and 4 were previously addressed under separate undertakings. Specifically, 17 of the 29 proposed PR training sites in Arizona were addressed under the USAF's 2017 Rescue Group Personnel Recovery Supplemental EIS and SHPO concurred with the determination of no effects to historic properties on 12 July 2013 (case reference number SHPO-2013-0702 [113064]); the remaining 12 proposed PR training sites were addressed as part of the Continuing Consultation for Remaining Angel Thunder Exercise Locations Needing Additional Review, and SHPO concurred on 30 October 2018 (Davis 2018), providing there will be no change in use or improvements needed. Copies of the concurrence communications and tables of those proposed PR trainings sites are provided in Attachment 5. In addition, the five proposed PR training sites at WSMR in New Mexico were addressed in WSMR's 2009 Final EIS for Development and Implementation of Range-Wide Mission and Major Capabilities, 2011 Final EA for Network Integration Evaluation, and 2015-2019 Integrated Natural and Cultural Resources Management Plan and EA. The proposed WSMR PR training sites were also addressed in the Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement (PMOA) executed on 18 April 1985 by the U.S. Army, WSMR, SHPO, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation for the treatment of historic properties. The APE for this proposed undertaking on WSMR falls within the area addressed by that PMOA. Proposed training events would follow the established WSMR siting process to avoid adverse effects to historic properties. The USAF is seeking SHPO concurrence that implementation of the mitigation measures and any operational constraints

identified in these documents would result in no adverse effects to cultural resources, and that for those proposed PR training sites, no further cultural resources studies are needed and no further consultation is warranted.

Please note that the USAF is considering PR training sites at U.S. Marine Corps (USMC) Base Camp Pendleton in California as part of the proposed undertaking and is currently coordinating with the USMC. These proposed PR training sites are shown in Attachments 1, 3, and 4 for reference purposes only and are not part of this consultation. If a training event is proposed for any of these sites, USMC has indicated that they would engage in the Section 106 consultation related to proposed activities on their property.

The USAF welcomes your comments and concerns regarding known culturally and historically significant properties at or near the proposed PR training sites. The USAF is concurrently seeking additional information regarding historic properties from the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Arizona State Historic Preservation Office, the New Mexico Historic Preservation Division, the California Office of Historic Preservation, and the Nevada Historic Preservation Office. A Tribal contact list for the proposed undertaking is provided as Attachment 6. To further that investigation to determine cultural resources present at the proposed PR training sites, the USAF respectfully requests Government-to-Government consultation to provide the Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians the opportunity to share information to identify properties of religious and historic significance at proposed PR training sites located within your tribe's traditional territory. Once properties are identified, we would like to consult to discuss potential avoidance, minimization, or mitigation measures. Given the complexity and geographical scope of this action, along with the programmatic nature of the EA, the USAF believes development of a Programmatic Agreement (PA) would be appropriate. Please let us know if you would be amenable to and willing to participate in development of a PA for this action.

If you have any questions or inputs on properties of religious and cultural significance to the Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians, please contact Kevin Wakefield, 355 CES/CEIE, by mailing address at 3775 South 5th Street, Davis-Monthan AFB, AZ 85707-4927; by e-mail at kevin.wakefield.1@us.af.mil; or by phone at 520-228-4035.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL R. DROWLEY, Colonel, USAF
Commander

Attachments:
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DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
355TH WING (ACC)
DAVIS-MONTHAN AIR FORCE BASE ARIZONA

16 August 2019

Edwin Romero, Chairperson
Barona Group of the Capitan Grande
1095 Barona Road
Lakeside, CA 92040

Subject: Section 106 Consultation Initiation for the Proposed Davis-Monthan Air Force Base Personnel Recovery Training Program in the Southwestern United States

Dear Chairperson Romero:

The U.S. Air Force (USAF) is in the process of preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) evaluating the potential environmental impacts associated with the Davis-Monthan Air Force Base (AFB) Personnel Recovery (PR) Training Program (Proposed Action) in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The environmental impact process for this proposed undertaking is being conducted by the USAF in accordance with the Council on Environmental Quality regulations pursuant to requirements of NEPA. The USAF is complying with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) concurrently with development of the EA as recommended by NEPA's implementing regulations Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Section 1502.25(a). In accordance with 36 CFR Section 800.3(c), this letter initiates Section 106 consultation for this undertaking and requests your input on the proposed undertaking.

The purpose of the proposed undertaking is to enhance readiness of PR forces operating out of Davis-Monthan AFB and to strengthen joint military operations, multi-national partnerships, and operations with other federal, state, and local agencies/organizations. PR training participants would include USAF PR forces, Joint Services, local/state agencies, Department of Defense (DoD) Interagencies, and Foreign Partner Nations. DoD Directive 3002.01E, *Personnel Recovery in the Department of Defense*, defines PR as "one of the highest priorities of the DoD," and tasks Service Chiefs with this responsibility. The PR training needs to provide the most realistic PR training environment available to USAF PR forces so that it complies with DoD Directive 3002.01E, as well as Air Force Policy Directive 10-30, *Personnel Recovery*. The proposed undertaking is needed because PR forces operating out of Davis-Monthan AFB are limited by the number of adequate and realistic training sites which have the required characteristics for PR training activities. Commanders face challenges in ensuring that routine and formal training requirements are met so that PR forces are prepared to execute their special mission sets. PR training events that are critical for joint readiness and strengthening multi-national partnerships are limited due the lack of availability of appropriate training sites. The range of currently available sites does not include all of the types of terrain and vegetation that would realistically be present in real-life PR operations.

Under the proposed undertaking, the USAF is proposing to improve PR training conducted throughout the southwestern United States (U.S.). This would include routine and specialized formal training for PR forces as well as large-force joint/multi-national exercises. The Proposed Action would authorize additional training sites, and the range of authorized PR training activities on some current sites would be expanded to include additional activities. However, there would be no change in the organizations at Davis-Monthan AFB that conduct the training, no change in the number of personnel involved, no change in the amount and type of equipment used, and no change in current procedures used to avoid and protect environmental resources. Proposed PR training activities would be centered out of Davis-Monthan AFB, Arizona and would be conducted in Arizona, California, Nevada, and New Mexico in areas that have been previously disturbed or are currently or were previously used for activities similar to those defined under the Proposed Action and No-Action Alternative. A total of 181 sites may be utilized during PR training, 160 of which are already authorized and used for PR training. Under the proposed undertaking, 21 additional sites would be authorized for use. Specifically, the proposed undertaking would include using DoD and non-DoD properties for ground, flight (including activation of a Temporary Military Operations Area [MOA] above

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The USAF has conducted searches of publicly available records, the National Register of Historic Places, Arizona's Cultural Resource Inventory (AZSITE), the Arizona Department of Emergency and Military Affairs (AZDEMA) Cultural Resource Team (AZDEMA), the New Mexico Cultural Resources Information System (NMCRIS), the Nevada Cultural Resources Information system (NVCRIS), and the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). In addition, reviews were made of records maintained by the (California) Eastern Information Center, National Forest Districts, and DoD installations to identify cultural properties at proposed PR training sites. PR training sites on DoD facilities have been previously analyzed and approved for activities similar to the proposed undertaking under a variety of Cultural Resource Management Plans, EAs, and Environmental Impact Statements (EISs), which have also been reviewed. Approximately 38 proposed PR training sites on National Forest, state, municipal, or private lands in Arizona and/or New Mexico require cultural resources surveys, which are ongoing. A summary of the cultural resources at proposed PR training sites located in states where your tribe has traditional territory will be provided to you when those investigations have been completed.

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Sincerely,

MICHAEL R. DROWLEY, Colonel, USAF
Commander

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DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
355TH WING (ACC)
DAVIS-MONTHAN AIR FORCE BASE ARIZONA

16 August 2019

Doug Welmas, Chairperson
Cabazon Band of Mission Indians
84-245 Indio Springs Parkway
Indio, CA 92203

Subject: Section 106 Consultation Initiation for the Proposed Davis-Monthan Air Force Base Personnel Recovery Training Program in the Southwestern United States

Dear Chairperson Welmas:

The U.S. Air Force (USAF) is in the process of preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) evaluating the potential environmental impacts associated with the Davis-Monthan Air Force Base (AFB) Personnel Recovery (PR) Training Program (Proposed Action) in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The environmental impact process for this proposed undertaking is being conducted by the USAF in accordance with the Council on Environmental Quality regulations pursuant to requirements of NEPA. The USAF is complying with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) concurrently with development of the EA as recommended by NEPA's implementing regulations Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Section 1502.25(a). In accordance with 36 CFR Section 800.3(c), this letter initiates Section 106 consultation for this undertaking and requests your input on the proposed undertaking.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
355TH WING (ACC)
DAVIS-MONTHAN AIR FORCE BASE ARIZONA

16 August 2019

Daniel Salgado, Chairperson
Cahuilla Band of Indians
52701 U.S. Highway 371
Anza, CA 92539

Subject: Section 106 Consultation Initiation for the Proposed Davis-Monthan Air Force Base Personnel Recovery Training Program in the Southwestern United States

Dear Chairperson Salgado:

The U.S. Air Force (USAF) is in the process of preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) evaluating the potential environmental impacts associated with the Davis-Monthan Air Force Base (AFB) Personnel Recovery (PR) Training Program (Proposed Action) in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The environmental impact process for this proposed undertaking is being conducted by the USAF in accordance with the Council on Environmental Quality regulations pursuant to requirements of NEPA. The USAF is complying with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) concurrently with development of the EA as recommended by NEPA's implementing regulations Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Section 1502.25(a). In accordance with 36 CFR Section 800.3(c), this letter initiates Section 106 consultation for this undertaking and requests your input on the proposed undertaking.

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Under the proposed undertaking, the USAF is proposing to improve PR training conducted throughout the southwestern United States (U.S.). This would include routine and specialized formal training for PR forces as well as large-force joint/multi-national exercises. The Proposed Action would authorize additional training sites, and the range of authorized PR training activities on some current sites would be expanded to include additional activities. However, there would be no change in the organizations at Davis-Monthan AFB that conduct the training, no change in the number of personnel involved, no change in the amount and type of equipment used, and no change in current procedures used to avoid and protect environmental resources. Proposed PR training activities would be centered out of Davis-Monthan AFB, Arizona and would be conducted in Arizona, California, Nevada, and New Mexico in areas that have been previously disturbed or are currently or were previously used for activities similar to those defined under the Proposed Action and No-Action Alternative. A total of 181 sites may be utilized during PR training, 160 of which are already authorized and used for PR training. Under the proposed undertaking, 21 additional sites would be authorized for use. Specifically, the proposed undertaking would include using DoD and non-DoD properties for ground, flight (including activation of a Temporary Military Operations Area [MOA] above

the Playas Training and Research Center), and water operations. Proposed PR training would involve related DoD training airspaces and ranges using various numbers and types of U.S. and foreign aircraft operating primarily from Davis-Monthan AFB. Given the complexity of the proposed undertaking and the dispersed geographical locations of the proposed PR training sites, the following scale categories were developed to capture three probable PR training event levels: Large Force training event, Medium Force training event (group level training), and Small Force training event (squadron level training). A description of the proposed PR training activities and events are provided in Attachment 1, and a summary of the proposed PR training activities is provided in Attachment 2. Coordinates of the PR training sites are provided in Attachment 3. Maps showing the specific locations for these proposed PR training sites are provided in Attachment 4. In addition, please note that some of the PR training sites included on this map may change based on ongoing coordination with the controlling agencies.

In accordance with NEPA and the USAF's implementing regulations, 32 CFR Section 989.14(1), the USAF is also seeking your input on the on the proposed undertaking. Government-to-government consultation between the USAF and your tribe for this effort is also in accordance with Executive Order 13175, *Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments*: Air Force Instruction (AFI) 32-7065, *Cultural Resources Management Program*; and AFI 90-2002, *Air Force Interactions with Federally-Recognized Tribes*. The USAF is particularly interested in your input on properties at or near the proposed PR training sites that may have religious and cultural significance to Cahuilla Band of Indians and, if such properties exist, to help assess how the proposed undertaking might affect them.

The USAF has conducted searches of publicly available records, the National Register of Historic Places, Arizona's Cultural Resource Inventory (AZSITE), the Arizona Department of Emergency and Military Affairs (AZDEMA) Cultural Resource Team (AZDEMA), the New Mexico Cultural Resources Information System (NMCRIS), the Nevada Cultural Resources Information system (NVCRIS), and the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). In addition, reviews were made of records maintained by the (California) Eastern Information Center, National Forest Districts, and DoD installations to identify cultural properties at proposed PR training sites. PR training sites on DoD facilities have been previously analyzed and approved for activities similar to the proposed undertaking under a variety of Cultural Resource Management Plans, EAs, and Environmental Impact Statements (EISs), which have also been reviewed. Approximately 38 proposed PR training sites on National Forest, state, municipal, or private lands in Arizona and/or New Mexico require cultural resources surveys, which are ongoing. A summary of the cultural resources at proposed PR training sites located in states where your tribe has traditional territory will be provided to you when those investigations have been completed.

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identified in these documents would result in no adverse effects to cultural resources, and that for those proposed PR training sites, no further cultural resources studies are needed and no further consultation is warranted.

Please note that the USAF is considering PR training sites at U.S. Marine Corps (USMC) Base Camp Pendleton in California as part of the proposed undertaking and is currently coordinating with the USMC. These proposed PR training sites are shown in Attachments 1, 3, and 4 for reference purposes only and are not part of this consultation. If a training event is proposed for any of these sites, USMC has indicated that they would engage in the Section 106 consultation related to proposed activities on their property.

The USAF welcomes your comments and concerns regarding known culturally and historically significant properties at or near the proposed PR training sites. The USAF is concurrently seeking additional information regarding historic properties from the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Arizona State Historic Preservation Office, the New Mexico Historic Preservation Division, the California Office of Historic Preservation, and the Nevada Historic Preservation Office. A Tribal contact list for the proposed undertaking is provided as Attachment 6. To further that investigation to determine cultural resources present at the proposed PR training sites, the USAF respectfully requests Government-to-Government consultation to provide the Cahuilla Band of Indians the opportunity to share information to identify properties of religious and historic significance at proposed PR training sites located within your tribe's traditional territory. Once properties are identified, we would like to consult to discuss potential avoidance, minimization, or mitigation measures. Given the complexity and geographical scope of this action, along with the programmatic nature of the EA, the USAF believes development of a Programmatic Agreement (PA) would be appropriate. Please let us know if you would be amenable to and willing to participate in development of a PA for this action.

If you have any questions or inputs on properties of religious and cultural significance to the Cahuilla Band of Indians, please contact Kevin Wakefield, 355 CES/CEIE, by mailing address at 3775 South 5th Street, Davis-Monthan AFB, AZ 85707-4927; by e-mail at kevin.wakefield.1@us.af.mil; or by phone at 520-228-4035.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL R. DROWLEY, Colonel, USAF
Commander

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DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
355TH WING (ACC)
DAVIS-MONTHAN AIR FORCE BASE ARIZONA

16 August 2019

Ralph Goff, Chairperson
Campo Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
36190 Church Road, Suite 1
Campo, CA 91906

Subject: Section 106 Consultation Initiation for the Proposed Davis-Monthan Air Force Base Personnel Recovery Training Program in the Southwestern United States

Dear Chairperson Goff:

The U.S. Air Force (USAF) is in the process of preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) evaluating the potential environmental impacts associated with the Davis-Monthan Air Force Base (AFB) Personnel Recovery (PR) Training Program (Proposed Action) in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The environmental impact process for this proposed undertaking is being conducted by the USAF in accordance with the Council on Environmental Quality regulations pursuant to requirements of NEPA. The USAF is complying with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) concurrently with development of the EA as recommended by NEPA's implementing regulations Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Section 1502.25(a). In accordance with 36 CFR Section 800.3(c), this letter initiates Section 106 consultation for this undertaking and requests your input on the proposed undertaking.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
355TH WING (ACC)
DAVIS-MONTHAN AIR FORCE BASE ARIZONA

16 August 2019

Michael Garcia, Vice Chairperson
Ewiiaapaayp Tribe
4054 Willows Road
Alpine, CA 91901

Subject: Section 106 Consultation Initiation for the Proposed Davis-Monthan Air Force Base Personnel Recovery Training Program in the Southwestern United States

Dear Vice Chairperson Garcia:

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DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
355TH WING (ACC)
DAVIS-MONTHAN AIR FORCE BASE ARIZONA

16 August 2019

Robert Pinto, Chairperson
Ewiiaapaayp Tribe
4054 Willows Road
Alpine, CA 91901

Subject: Section 106 Consultation Initiation for the Proposed Davis-Monthan Air Force Base Personnel Recovery Training Program in the Southwestern United States

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Under the proposed undertaking, the USAF is proposing to improve PR training conducted throughout the southwestern United States (U.S.). This would include routine and specialized formal training for PR forces as well as large-force joint/multi-national exercises. The Proposed Action would authorize additional training sites, and the range of authorized PR training activities on some current sites would be expanded to include additional activities. However, there would be no change in the organizations at Davis-Monthan AFB that conduct the training, no change in the number of personnel involved, no change in the amount and type of equipment used, and no change in current procedures used to avoid and protect environmental resources. Proposed PR training activities would be centered out of Davis-Monthan AFB, Arizona and would be conducted in Arizona, California, Nevada, and New Mexico in areas that have been previously disturbed or are currently or were previously used for activities similar to those defined under the Proposed Action and No-Action Alternative. A total of 181 sites may be utilized during PR training, 160 of which are already authorized and used for PR training. Under the proposed undertaking, 21 additional sites would be authorized for use. Specifically, the proposed undertaking would include using DoD and non-DoD properties for ground, flight (including activation of a Temporary Military Operations Area [MOA] above

the Playas Training and Research Center), and water operations. Proposed PR training would involve related DoD training airspaces and ranges using various numbers and types of U.S. and foreign aircraft operating primarily from Davis-Monthan AFB. Given the complexity of the proposed undertaking and the dispersed geographical locations of the proposed PR training sites, the following scale categories were developed to capture three probable PR training event levels: Large Force training event, Medium Force training event (group level training), and Small Force training event (squadron level training). A description of the proposed PR training activities and events are provided in Attachment 1, and a summary of the proposed PR training activities is provided in Attachment 2. Coordinates of the PR training sites are provided in Attachment 3. Maps showing the specific locations for these proposed PR training sites are provided in Attachment 4. In addition, please note that some of the PR training sites included on this map may change based on ongoing coordination with the controlling agencies.

In accordance with NEPA and the USAF's implementing regulations, 32 CFR Section 989.14(1), the USAF is also seeking your input on the on the proposed undertaking. Government-to-government consultation between the USAF and your tribe for this effort is also in accordance with Executive Order 13175, *Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments*: Air Force Instruction (AFI) 32-7065, *Cultural Resources Management Program*; and AFI 90-2002, *Air Force Interactions with Federally-Recognized Tribes*. The USAF is particularly interested in your input on properties at or near the proposed PR training sites that may have religious and cultural significance to Ewiiaapaayp Tribe and, if such properties exist, to help assess how the proposed undertaking might affect them.

The USAF has conducted searches of publicly available records, the National Register of Historic Places, Arizona's Cultural Resource Inventory (AZSITE), the Arizona Department of Emergency and Military Affairs (AZDEMA) Cultural Resource Team (AZDEMA), the New Mexico Cultural Resources Information System (NMCRIS), the Nevada Cultural Resources Information system (NVCRIS), and the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). In addition, reviews were made of records maintained by the (California) Eastern Information Center, National Forest Districts, and DoD installations to identify cultural properties at proposed PR training sites. PR training sites on DoD facilities have been previously analyzed and approved for activities similar to the proposed undertaking under a variety of Cultural Resource Management Plans, EAs, and Environmental Impact Statements (EISs), which have also been reviewed. Approximately 38 proposed PR training sites on National Forest, state, municipal, or private lands in Arizona and/or New Mexico require cultural resources surveys, which are ongoing. A summary of the cultural resources at proposed PR training sites located in states where your tribe has traditional territory will be provided to you when those investigations have been completed.

Please note that the proposed San Clemente Island and Leon training sites in California shown in Attachments 1, 3, and 4 are not part of this consultation. The proposed PR training activities at these sites were previously addressed under separate undertakings (i.e., U.S. Navy's 2018 Hawaii-Southern California Training and Testing Final EIS/Overseas EIS for the San Clemente Island and Leon PR training sites). A copy of the concurrence letter is provided in Attachment 5.

Also, please note that 29 proposed PR sites in Arizona and five proposed PR training sites at the White Sands Missile Range (WSMR) in New Mexico shown in Attachments 1, 3, and 4 were previously addressed under separate undertakings. Specifically, 17 of the 29 proposed PR training sites in Arizona were addressed under the USAF's 2017 Rescue Group Personnel Recovery Supplemental EIS and SHPO concurred with the determination of no effects to historic properties on 12 July 2013 (case reference number SHPO-2013-0702 [113064]); the remaining 12 proposed PR training sites were addressed as part of the Continuing Consultation for Remaining Angel Thunder Exercise Locations Needing Additional Review, and SHPO concurred on 30 October 2018 (Davis 2018), providing there will be no change in use or improvements needed. Copies of the concurrence communications and tables of those proposed PR trainings sites are provided in Attachment 5. In addition, the five proposed PR training sites at WSMR in New Mexico were addressed in WSMR's 2009 Final EIS for Development and Implementation of Range-Wide Mission and Major Capabilities, 2011 Final EA for Network Integration Evaluation, and 2015-2019 Integrated Natural and Cultural Resources Management Plan and EA. The proposed WSMR PR training sites were also addressed in the Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement (PMOA) executed on 18 April 1985 by the U.S. Army, WSMR, SHPO, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation for the treatment of historic properties. The APE for this proposed undertaking on WSMR falls within the area addressed by that PMOA. Proposed training events would follow the established WSMR siting process to avoid adverse effects to historic properties. The USAF is seeking SHPO concurrence that implementation of the mitigation measures and any operational constraints

identified in these documents would result in no adverse effects to cultural resources, and that for those proposed PR training sites, no further cultural resources studies are needed and no further consultation is warranted.

Please note that the USAF is considering PR training sites at U.S. Marine Corps (USMC) Base Camp Pendleton in California as part of the proposed undertaking and is currently coordinating with the USMC. These proposed PR training sites are shown in Attachments 1, 3, and 4 for reference purposes only and are not part of this consultation. If a training event is proposed for any of these sites, USMC has indicated that they would engage in the Section 106 consultation related to proposed activities on their property.

The USAF welcomes your comments and concerns regarding known culturally and historically significant properties at or near the proposed PR training sites. The USAF is concurrently seeking additional information regarding historic properties from the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Arizona State Historic Preservation Office, the New Mexico Historic Preservation Division, the California Office of Historic Preservation, and the Nevada Historic Preservation Office. A Tribal contact list for the proposed undertaking is provided as Attachment 6. To further that investigation to determine cultural resources present at the proposed PR training sites, the USAF respectfully requests Government-to-Government consultation to provide the Ewiiaapaayp Tribe the opportunity to share information to identify properties of religious and historic significance at proposed PR training sites located within your tribe's traditional territory. Once properties are identified, we would like to consult to discuss potential avoidance, minimization, or mitigation measures. Given the complexity and geographical scope of this action, along with the programmatic nature of the EA, the USAF believes development of a Programmatic Agreement (PA) would be appropriate. Please let us know if you would be amenable to and willing to participate in development of a PA for this action.

If you have any questions or inputs on properties of religious and cultural significance to the Ewiiaapaayp Tribe, please contact Kevin Wakefield, 355 CES/CEIE, by mailing address at 3775 South 5th Street, Davis-Monthan AFB, AZ 85707-4927; by e-mail at kevin.wakefield.1@us.af.mil; or by phone at 520-228-4035.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL R. DROWLEY, Colonel, USAF
Commander

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DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
355TH WING (ACC)
DAVIS-MONTHAN AIR FORCE BASE ARIZONA

16 August 2019

Andrew Salas, Chairperson
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation
P.O. Box 393
Covina, CA 91723

Subject: Section 106 Consultation Initiation for the Proposed Davis-Monthan Air Force Base Personnel Recovery Training Program in the Southwestern United States

Dear Chairperson Salas:

The U.S. Air Force (USAF) is in the process of preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) evaluating the potential environmental impacts associated with the Davis-Monthan Air Force Base (AFB) Personnel Recovery (PR) Training Program (Proposed Action) in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The environmental impact process for this proposed undertaking is being conducted by the USAF in accordance with the Council on Environmental Quality regulations pursuant to requirements of NEPA. The USAF is complying with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) concurrently with development of the EA as recommended by NEPA's implementing regulations Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Section 1502.25(a). In accordance with 36 CFR Section 800.3(c), this letter initiates Section 106 consultation for this undertaking and requests your input on the proposed undertaking.

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The USAF has conducted searches of publicly available records, the National Register of Historic Places, Arizona's Cultural Resource Inventory (AZSITE), the Arizona Department of Emergency and Military Affairs (AZDEMA) Cultural Resource Team (AZDEMA), the New Mexico Cultural Resources Information System (NMCRIS), the Nevada Cultural Resources Information system (NVCRIS), and the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). In addition, reviews were made of records maintained by the (California) Eastern Information Center, National Forest Districts, and DoD installations to identify cultural properties at proposed PR training sites. PR training sites on DoD facilities have been previously analyzed and approved for activities similar to the proposed undertaking under a variety of Cultural Resource Management Plans, EAs, and Environmental Impact Statements (EISs), which have also been reviewed. Approximately 38 proposed PR training sites on National Forest, state, municipal, or private lands in Arizona and/or New Mexico require cultural resources surveys, which are ongoing. A summary of the cultural resources at proposed PR training sites located in states where your tribe has traditional territory will be provided to you when those investigations have been completed.

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identified in these documents would result in no adverse effects to cultural resources, and that for those proposed PR training sites, no further cultural resources studies are needed and no further consultation is warranted.

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Sincerely,

MICHAEL R. DROWLEY, Colonel, USAF
Commander

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DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
355TH WING (ACC)
DAVIS-MONTHAN AIR FORCE BASE ARIZONA

16 August 2019

Anthony Morales, Chairperson
Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel
Band of Mission Indians
P.O. Box 693
San Gabriel, CA 91778

Subject: Section 106 Consultation Initiation for the Proposed Davis-Monthan Air Force Base Personnel Recovery Training Program in the Southwestern United States

Dear Chairperson Morales:

The U.S. Air Force (USAF) is in the process of preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) evaluating the potential environmental impacts associated with the Davis-Monthan Air Force Base (AFB) Personnel Recovery (PR) Training Program (Proposed Action) in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The environmental impact process for this proposed undertaking is being conducted by the USAF in accordance with the Council on Environmental Quality regulations pursuant to requirements of NEPA. The USAF is complying with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) concurrently with development of the EA as recommended by NEPA's implementing regulations Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Section 1502.25(a). In accordance with 36 CFR Section 800.3(c), this letter initiates Section 106 consultation for this undertaking and requests your input on the proposed undertaking.

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Band of Mission Indians and, if such properties exist, to help assess how the proposed undertaking might affect them.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
355TH WING (ACC)
DAVIS-MONTHAN AIR FORCE BASE ARIZONA

16 August 2019

Sandonne Goad, Chairperson
Gabrielino /Tongva Nation
106 1/2 Judge John Aiso Street, #231
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Subject: Section 106 Consultation Initiation for the Proposed Davis-Monthan Air Force Base Personnel Recovery Training Program in the Southwestern United States

Dear Chairperson Goad:

The U.S. Air Force (USAF) is in the process of preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) evaluating the potential environmental impacts associated with the Davis-Monthan Air Force Base (AFB) Personnel Recovery (PR) Training Program (Proposed Action) in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The environmental impact process for this proposed undertaking is being conducted by the USAF in accordance with the Council on Environmental Quality regulations pursuant to requirements of NEPA. The USAF is complying with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) concurrently with development of the EA as recommended by NEPA's implementing regulations Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Section 1502.25(a). In accordance with 36 CFR Section 800.3(c), this letter initiates Section 106 consultation for this undertaking and requests your input on the proposed undertaking.

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Under the proposed undertaking, the USAF is proposing to improve PR training conducted throughout the southwestern United States (U.S.). This would include routine and specialized formal training for PR forces as well as large-force joint/multi-national exercises. The Proposed Action would authorize additional training sites, and the range of authorized PR training activities on some current sites would be expanded to include additional activities. However, there would be no change in the organizations at Davis-Monthan AFB that conduct the training, no change in the number of personnel involved, no change in the amount and type of equipment used, and no change in current procedures used to avoid and protect environmental resources. Proposed PR training activities would be centered out of Davis-Monthan AFB, Arizona and would be conducted in Arizona, California, Nevada, and New Mexico in areas that have been previously disturbed or are currently or were previously used for activities similar to those defined under the Proposed Action and No-Action Alternative. A total of 181 sites may be utilized during PR training, 160 of which are already authorized and used for PR training. Under the proposed undertaking, 21 additional sites would be authorized for use. Specifically, the proposed undertaking would include using DoD and non-DoD properties for ground, flight (including activation of a Temporary Military Operations Area [MOA] above

the Playas Training and Research Center), and water operations. Proposed PR training would involve related DoD training airspaces and ranges using various numbers and types of U.S. and foreign aircraft operating primarily from Davis-Monthan AFB. Given the complexity of the proposed undertaking and the dispersed geographical locations of the proposed PR training sites, the following scale categories were developed to capture three probable PR training event levels: Large Force training event, Medium Force training event (group level training), and Small Force training event (squadron level training). A description of the proposed PR training activities and events are provided in Attachment 1, and a summary of the proposed PR training activities is provided in Attachment 2. Coordinates of the PR training sites are provided in Attachment 3. Maps showing the specific locations for these proposed PR training sites are provided in Attachment 4. In addition, please note that some of the PR training sites included on this map may change based on ongoing coordination with the controlling agencies.

In accordance with NEPA and the USAF's implementing regulations, 32 CFR Section 989.14(1), the USAF is also seeking your input on the on the proposed undertaking. Government-to-government consultation between the USAF and your tribe for this effort is also in accordance with Executive Order 13175, *Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments*: Air Force Instruction (AFI) 32-7065, *Cultural Resources Management Program*; and AFI 90-2002, *Air Force Interactions with Federally-Recognized Tribes*. The USAF is particularly interested in your input on properties at or near the proposed PR training sites that may have religious and cultural significance to Gabrielino /Tongva Nation and, if such properties exist, to help assess how the proposed undertaking might affect them.

The USAF has conducted searches of publicly available records, the National Register of Historic Places, Arizona's Cultural Resource Inventory (AZSITE), the Arizona Department of Emergency and Military Affairs (AZDEMA) Cultural Resource Team (AZDEMA), the New Mexico Cultural Resources Information System (NMCRIS), the Nevada Cultural Resources Information system (NVCRIS), and the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). In addition, reviews were made of records maintained by the (California) Eastern Information Center, National Forest Districts, and DoD installations to identify cultural properties at proposed PR training sites. PR training sites on DoD facilities have been previously analyzed and approved for activities similar to the proposed undertaking under a variety of Cultural Resource Management Plans, EAs, and Environmental Impact Statements (EISs), which have also been reviewed. Approximately 38 proposed PR training sites on National Forest, state, municipal, or private lands in Arizona and/or New Mexico require cultural resources surveys, which are ongoing. A summary of the cultural resources at proposed PR training sites located in states where your tribe has traditional territory will be provided to you when those investigations have been completed.

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Also, please note that 29 proposed PR sites in Arizona and five proposed PR training sites at the White Sands Missile Range (WSMR) in New Mexico shown in Attachments 1, 3, and 4 were previously addressed under separate undertakings. Specifically, 17 of the 29 proposed PR training sites in Arizona were addressed under the USAF's 2017 Rescue Group Personnel Recovery Supplemental EIS and SHPO concurred with the determination of no effects to historic properties on 12 July 2013 (case reference number SHPO-2013-0702 [113064]); the remaining 12 proposed PR training sites were addressed as part of the Continuing Consultation for Remaining Angel Thunder Exercise Locations Needing Additional Review, and SHPO concurred on 30 October 2018 (Davis 2018), providing there will be no change in use or improvements needed. Copies of the concurrence communications and tables of those proposed PR trainings sites are provided in Attachment 5. In addition, the five proposed PR training sites at WSMR in New Mexico were addressed in WSMR's 2009 Final EIS for Development and Implementation of Range-Wide Mission and Major Capabilities, 2011 Final EA for Network Integration Evaluation, and 2015-2019 Integrated Natural and Cultural Resources Management Plan and EA. The proposed WSMR PR training sites were also addressed in the Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement (PMOA) executed on 18 April 1985 by the U.S. Army, WSMR, SHPO, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation for the treatment of historic properties. The APE for this proposed undertaking on WSMR falls within the area addressed by that PMOA. Proposed training events would follow the established WSMR siting process to avoid adverse effects to historic properties. The USAF is seeking SHPO concurrence that implementation of the mitigation measures and any operational constraints

identified in these documents would result in no adverse effects to cultural resources, and that for those proposed PR training sites, no further cultural resources studies are needed and no further consultation is warranted.

Please note that the USAF is considering PR training sites at U.S. Marine Corps (USMC) Base Camp Pendleton in California as part of the proposed undertaking and is currently coordinating with the USMC. These proposed PR training sites are shown in Attachments 1, 3, and 4 for reference purposes only and are not part of this consultation. If a training event is proposed for any of these sites, USMC has indicated that they would engage in the Section 106 consultation related to proposed activities on their property.

The USAF welcomes your comments and concerns regarding known culturally and historically significant properties at or near the proposed PR training sites. The USAF is concurrently seeking additional information regarding historic properties from the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Arizona State Historic Preservation Office, the New Mexico Historic Preservation Division, the California Office of Historic Preservation, and the Nevada Historic Preservation Office. A Tribal contact list for the proposed undertaking is provided as Attachment 6. To further that investigation to determine cultural resources present at the proposed PR training sites, the USAF respectfully requests Government-to-Government consultation to provide the Gabrielino /Tongva Nation the opportunity to share information to identify properties of religious and historic significance at proposed PR training sites located within your tribe's traditional territory. Once properties are identified, we would like to consult to discuss potential avoidance, minimization, or mitigation measures. Given the complexity and geographical scope of this action, along with the programmatic nature of the EA, the USAF believes development of a Programmatic Agreement (PA) would be appropriate. Please let us know if you would be amenable to and willing to participate in development of a PA for this action.

If you have any questions or inputs on properties of religious and cultural significance to the Gabrielino /Tongva Nation, please contact Kevin Wakefield, 355 CES/CEIE, by mailing address at 3775 South 5th Street, Davis-Monthan AFB, AZ 85707-4927; by e-mail at kevin.wakefield.1@us.af.mil; or by phone at 520-228-4035.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL R. DROWLEY, Colonel, USAF
Commander

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DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
355TH WING (ACC)
DAVIS-MONTHAN AIR FORCE BASE ARIZONA

16 August 2019

Robert Dorame, Chairperson
Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
P.O. Box 490
Bellflower, CA 90707

Subject: Section 106 Consultation Initiation for the Proposed Davis-Monthan Air Force Base Personnel Recovery Training Program in the Southwestern United States

Dear Chairperson Dorame:

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Sincerely,

MICHAEL R. DROWLEY, Colonel, USAF
Commander

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DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
355TH WING (ACC)
DAVIS-MONTHAN AIR FORCE BASE ARIZONA

16 August 2019

Charles Alvarez, Tribal Councilman
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
23454 Vanowen Street
West Hills, CA 91307

Subject: Section 106 Consultation Initiation for the Proposed Davis-Monthan Air Force Base Personnel Recovery Training Program in the Southwestern United States

Dear Mr. Alvarez:

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DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
355TH WING (ACC)
DAVIS-MONTHAN AIR FORCE BASE ARIZONA

16 August 2019

Clint Linton, Director of Cultural Resources
Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel
P.O. Box 507
Santa Ysabel, CA 92070

Subject: Section 106 Consultation Initiation for the Proposed Davis-Monthan Air Force Base Personnel Recovery Training Program in the Southwestern United States

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Under the proposed undertaking, the USAF is proposing to improve PR training conducted throughout the southwestern United States (U.S.). This would include routine and specialized formal training for PR forces as well as large-force joint/multi-national exercises. The Proposed Action would authorize additional training sites, and the range of authorized PR training activities on some current sites would be expanded to include additional activities. However, there would be no change in the organizations at Davis-Monthan AFB that conduct the training, no change in the number of personnel involved, no change in the amount and type of equipment used, and no change in current procedures used to avoid and protect environmental resources. Proposed PR training activities would be centered out of Davis-Monthan AFB, Arizona and would be conducted in Arizona, California, Nevada, and New Mexico in areas that have been previously disturbed or are currently or were previously used for activities similar to those defined under the Proposed Action and No-Action Alternative. A total of 181 sites may be utilized during PR training, 160 of which are already authorized and used for PR training. Under the proposed undertaking, 21 additional sites would be authorized for use. Specifically, the proposed undertaking would include using DoD and non-DoD properties for ground, flight (including activation of a Temporary Military Operations Area [MOA] above

the Playas Training and Research Center), and water operations. Proposed PR training would involve related DoD training airspaces and ranges using various numbers and types of U.S. and foreign aircraft operating primarily from Davis-Monthan AFB. Given the complexity of the proposed undertaking and the dispersed geographical locations of the proposed PR training sites, the following scale categories were developed to capture three probable PR training event levels: Large Force training event, Medium Force training event (group level training), and Small Force training event (squadron level training). A description of the proposed PR training activities and events are provided in Attachment 1, and a summary of the proposed PR training activities is provided in Attachment 2. Coordinates of the PR training sites are provided in Attachment 3. Maps showing the specific locations for these proposed PR training sites are provided in Attachment 4. In addition, please note that some of the PR training sites included on this map may change based on ongoing coordination with the controlling agencies.

In accordance with NEPA and the USAF's implementing regulations, 32 CFR Section 989.14(1), the USAF is also seeking your input on the on the proposed undertaking. Government-to-government consultation between the USAF and your tribe for this effort is also in accordance with Executive Order 13175, *Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments*: Air Force Instruction (AFI) 32-7065, *Cultural Resources Management Program*; and AFI 90-2002, *Air Force Interactions with Federally-Recognized Tribes*. The USAF is particularly interested in your input on properties at or near the proposed PR training sites that may have religious and cultural significance to Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel and, if such properties exist, to help assess how the proposed undertaking might affect them.

The USAF has conducted searches of publicly available records, the National Register of Historic Places, Arizona's Cultural Resource Inventory (AZSITE), the Arizona Department of Emergency and Military Affairs (AZDEMA) Cultural Resource Team (AZDEMA), the New Mexico Cultural Resources Information System (NMCRIS), the Nevada Cultural Resources Information system (NVCRIS), and the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). In addition, reviews were made of records maintained by the (California) Eastern Information Center, National Forest Districts, and DoD installations to identify cultural properties at proposed PR training sites. PR training sites on DoD facilities have been previously analyzed and approved for activities similar to the proposed undertaking under a variety of Cultural Resource Management Plans, EAs, and Environmental Impact Statements (EISs), which have also been reviewed. Approximately 38 proposed PR training sites on National Forest, state, municipal, or private lands in Arizona and/or New Mexico require cultural resources surveys, which are ongoing. A summary of the cultural resources at proposed PR training sites located in states where your tribe has traditional territory will be provided to you when those investigations have been completed.

Please note that the proposed San Clemente Island and Leon training sites in California shown in Attachments 1, 3, and 4 are not part of this consultation. The proposed PR training activities at these sites were previously addressed under separate undertakings (i.e., U.S. Navy's 2018 Hawaii-Southern California Training and Testing Final EIS/Overseas EIS for the San Clemente Island and Leon PR training sites). A copy of the concurrence letter is provided in Attachment 5.

Also, please note that 29 proposed PR sites in Arizona and five proposed PR training sites at the White Sands Missile Range (WSMR) in New Mexico shown in Attachments 1, 3, and 4 were previously addressed under separate undertakings. Specifically, 17 of the 29 proposed PR training sites in Arizona were addressed under the USAF's 2017 Rescue Group Personnel Recovery Supplemental EIS and SHPO concurred with the determination of no effects to historic properties on 12 July 2013 (case reference number SHPO-2013-0702 [113064]); the remaining 12 proposed PR training sites were addressed as part of the Continuing Consultation for Remaining Angel Thunder Exercise Locations Needing Additional Review, and SHPO concurred on 30 October 2018 (Davis 2018), providing there will be no change in use or improvements needed. Copies of the concurrence communications and tables of those proposed PR trainings sites are provided in Attachment 5. In addition, the five proposed PR training sites at WSMR in New Mexico were addressed in WSMR's 2009 Final EIS for Development and Implementation of Range-Wide Mission and Major Capabilities, 2011 Final EA for Network Integration Evaluation, and 2015-2019 Integrated Natural and Cultural Resources Management Plan and EA. The proposed WSMR PR training sites were also addressed in the Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement (PMOA) executed on 18 April 1985 by the U.S. Army, WSMR, SHPO, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation for the treatment of historic properties. The APE for this proposed undertaking on WSMR falls within the area addressed by that PMOA. Proposed training events would follow the established WSMR siting process to avoid adverse effects to historic properties. The USAF is seeking SHPO concurrence that implementation of the mitigation measures and any operational constraints

identified in these documents would result in no adverse effects to cultural resources, and that for those proposed PR training sites, no further cultural resources studies are needed and no further consultation is warranted.

Please note that the USAF is considering PR training sites at U.S. Marine Corps (USMC) Base Camp Pendleton in California as part of the proposed undertaking and is currently coordinating with the USMC. These proposed PR training sites are shown in Attachments 1, 3, and 4 for reference purposes only and are not part of this consultation. If a training event is proposed for any of these sites, USMC has indicated that they would engage in the Section 106 consultation related to proposed activities on their property.

The USAF welcomes your comments and concerns regarding known culturally and historically significant properties at or near the proposed PR training sites. The USAF is concurrently seeking additional information regarding historic properties from the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Arizona State Historic Preservation Office, the New Mexico Historic Preservation Division, the California Office of Historic Preservation, and the Nevada Historic Preservation Office. A Tribal contact list for the proposed undertaking is provided as Attachment 6. To further that investigation to determine cultural resources present at the proposed PR training sites, the USAF respectfully requests Government-to-Government consultation to provide the Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel the opportunity to share information to identify properties of religious and historic significance at proposed PR training sites located within your tribe's traditional territory. Once properties are identified, we would like to consult to discuss potential avoidance, minimization, or mitigation measures. Given the complexity and geographical scope of this action, along with the programmatic nature of the EA, the USAF believes development of a Programmatic Agreement (PA) would be appropriate. Please let us know if you would be amenable to and willing to participate in development of a PA for this action.

If you have any questions or inputs on properties of religious and cultural significance to the Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel, please contact Kevin Wakefield, 355 CES/CEIE, by mailing address at 3775 South 5th Street, Davis-Monthan AFB, AZ 85707-4927; by e-mail at kevin.wakefield.1@us.af.mil; or by phone at 520-228-4035.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL R. DROWLEY, Colonel, USAF
Commander

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DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
355TH WING (ACC)
DAVIS-MONTHAN AIR FORCE BASE ARIZONA

16 August 2019

Virgil Perez, Chairperson
Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel
P.O. Box 130
Santa Ysabel, CA 92070

Subject: Section 106 Consultation Initiation for the Proposed Davis-Monthan Air Force Base Personnel Recovery Training Program in the Southwestern United States

Dear Chairperson Perez:

The U.S. Air Force (USAF) is in the process of preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) evaluating the potential environmental impacts associated with the Davis-Monthan Air Force Base (AFB) Personnel Recovery (PR) Training Program (Proposed Action) in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The environmental impact process for this proposed undertaking is being conducted by the USAF in accordance with the Council on Environmental Quality regulations pursuant to requirements of NEPA. The USAF is complying with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) concurrently with development of the EA as recommended by NEPA's implementing regulations Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Section 1502.25(a). In accordance with 36 CFR Section 800.3(c), this letter initiates Section 106 consultation for this undertaking and requests your input on the proposed undertaking.

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MICHAEL R. DROWLEY, Colonel, USAF
Commander

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DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
355TH WING (ACC)
DAVIS-MONTHAN AIR FORCE BASE ARIZONA

16 August 2019

Rebecca Osuna, Chairperson
Inaja-Cosmit Band of Indians
2005 S. Escondido Boulevard
Escondido, CA 92025

Subject: Section 106 Consultation Initiation for the Proposed Davis-Monthan Air Force Base Personnel Recovery Training Program in the Southwestern United States

Dear Chairperson Osuna:

The U.S. Air Force (USAF) is in the process of preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) evaluating the potential environmental impacts associated with the Davis-Monthan Air Force Base (AFB) Personnel Recovery (PR) Training Program (Proposed Action) in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The environmental impact process for this proposed undertaking is being conducted by the USAF in accordance with the Council on Environmental Quality regulations pursuant to requirements of NEPA. The USAF is complying with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) concurrently with development of the EA as recommended by NEPA's implementing regulations Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Section 1502.25(a). In accordance with 36 CFR Section 800.3(c), this letter initiates Section 106 consultation for this undertaking and requests your input on the proposed undertaking.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
355TH WING (ACC)
DAVIS-MONTHAN AIR FORCE BASE ARIZONA

16 August 2019

Erica Pinto, Chairperson
Jamul Indian Village
P.O. Box 612
Jamul, CA 91935

Subject: Section 106 Consultation Initiation for the Proposed Davis-Monthan Air Force Base Personnel Recovery Training Program in the Southwestern United States

Dear Chairperson Pinto:

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Under the proposed undertaking, the USAF is proposing to improve PR training conducted throughout the southwestern United States (U.S.). This would include routine and specialized formal training for PR forces as well as large-force joint/multi-national exercises. The Proposed Action would authorize additional training sites, and the range of authorized PR training activities on some current sites would be expanded to include additional activities. However, there would be no change in the organizations at Davis-Monthan AFB that conduct the training, no change in the number of personnel involved, no change in the amount and type of equipment used, and no change in current procedures used to avoid and protect environmental resources. Proposed PR training activities would be centered out of Davis-Monthan AFB, Arizona and would be conducted in Arizona, California, Nevada, and New Mexico in areas that have been previously disturbed or are currently or were previously used for activities similar to those defined under the Proposed Action and No-Action Alternative. A total of 181 sites may be utilized during PR training, 160 of which are already authorized and used for PR training. Under the proposed undertaking, 21 additional sites would be authorized for use. Specifically, the proposed undertaking would include using DoD and non-DoD properties for ground, flight (including activation of a Temporary Military Operations Area [MOA] above

the Playas Training and Research Center), and water operations. Proposed PR training would involve related DoD training airspaces and ranges using various numbers and types of U.S. and foreign aircraft operating primarily from Davis-Monthan AFB. Given the complexity of the proposed undertaking and the dispersed geographical locations of the proposed PR training sites, the following scale categories were developed to capture three probable PR training event levels: Large Force training event, Medium Force training event (group level training), and Small Force training event (squadron level training). A description of the proposed PR training activities and events are provided in Attachment 1, and a summary of the proposed PR training activities is provided in Attachment 2. Coordinates of the PR training sites are provided in Attachment 3. Maps showing the specific locations for these proposed PR training sites are provided in Attachment 4. In addition, please note that some of the PR training sites included on this map may change based on ongoing coordination with the controlling agencies.

In accordance with NEPA and the USAF's implementing regulations, 32 CFR Section 989.14(1), the USAF is also seeking your input on the on the proposed undertaking. Government-to-government consultation between the USAF and your tribe for this effort is also in accordance with Executive Order 13175, *Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments*: Air Force Instruction (AFI) 32-7065, *Cultural Resources Management Program*; and AFI 90-2002, *Air Force Interactions with Federally-Recognized Tribes*. The USAF is particularly interested in your input on properties at or near the proposed PR training sites that may have religious and cultural significance to Jamul Indian Village and, if such properties exist, to help assess how the proposed undertaking might affect them.

The USAF has conducted searches of publicly available records, the National Register of Historic Places, Arizona's Cultural Resource Inventory (AZSITE), the Arizona Department of Emergency and Military Affairs (AZDEMA) Cultural Resource Team (AZDEMA), the New Mexico Cultural Resources Information System (NMCRIS), the Nevada Cultural Resources Information system (NVCRIS), and the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). In addition, reviews were made of records maintained by the (California) Eastern Information Center, National Forest Districts, and DoD installations to identify cultural properties at proposed PR training sites. PR training sites on DoD facilities have been previously analyzed and approved for activities similar to the proposed undertaking under a variety of Cultural Resource Management Plans, EAs, and Environmental Impact Statements (EISs), which have also been reviewed. Approximately 38 proposed PR training sites on National Forest, state, municipal, or private lands in Arizona and/or New Mexico require cultural resources surveys, which are ongoing. A summary of the cultural resources at proposed PR training sites located in states where your tribe has traditional territory will be provided to you when those investigations have been completed.

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Also, please note that 29 proposed PR sites in Arizona and five proposed PR training sites at the White Sands Missile Range (WSMR) in New Mexico shown in Attachments 1, 3, and 4 were previously addressed under separate undertakings. Specifically, 17 of the 29 proposed PR training sites in Arizona were addressed under the USAF's 2017 Rescue Group Personnel Recovery Supplemental EIS and SHPO concurred with the determination of no effects to historic properties on 12 July 2013 (case reference number SHPO-2013-0702 [113064]); the remaining 12 proposed PR training sites were addressed as part of the Continuing Consultation for Remaining Angel Thunder Exercise Locations Needing Additional Review, and SHPO concurred on 30 October 2018 (Davis 2018), providing there will be no change in use or improvements needed. Copies of the concurrence communications and tables of those proposed PR trainings sites are provided in Attachment 5. In addition, the five proposed PR training sites at WSMR in New Mexico were addressed in WSMR's 2009 Final EIS for Development and Implementation of Range-Wide Mission and Major Capabilities, 2011 Final EA for Network Integration Evaluation, and 2015-2019 Integrated Natural and Cultural Resources Management Plan and EA. The proposed WSMR PR training sites were also addressed in the Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement (PMOA) executed on 18 April 1985 by the U.S. Army, WSMR, SHPO, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation for the treatment of historic properties. The APE for this proposed undertaking on WSMR falls within the area addressed by that PMOA. Proposed training events would follow the established WSMR siting process to avoid adverse effects to historic properties. The USAF is seeking SHPO concurrence that implementation of the mitigation measures and any operational constraints

identified in these documents would result in no adverse effects to cultural resources, and that for those proposed PR training sites, no further cultural resources studies are needed and no further consultation is warranted.

Please note that the USAF is considering PR training sites at U.S. Marine Corps (USMC) Base Camp Pendleton in California as part of the proposed undertaking and is currently coordinating with the USMC. These proposed PR training sites are shown in Attachments 1, 3, and 4 for reference purposes only and are not part of this consultation. If a training event is proposed for any of these sites, USMC has indicated that they would engage in the Section 106 consultation related to proposed activities on their property.

The USAF welcomes your comments and concerns regarding known culturally and historically significant properties at or near the proposed PR training sites. The USAF is concurrently seeking additional information regarding historic properties from the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Arizona State Historic Preservation Office, the New Mexico Historic Preservation Division, the California Office of Historic Preservation, and the Nevada Historic Preservation Office. A Tribal contact list for the proposed undertaking is provided as Attachment 6. To further that investigation to determine cultural resources present at the proposed PR training sites, the USAF respectfully requests Government-to-Government consultation to provide the Jamul Indian Village the opportunity to share information to identify properties of religious and historic significance at proposed PR training sites located within your tribe's traditional territory. Once properties are identified, we would like to consult to discuss potential avoidance, minimization, or mitigation measures. Given the complexity and geographical scope of this action, along with the programmatic nature of the EA, the USAF believes development of a Programmatic Agreement (PA) would be appropriate. Please let us know if you would be amenable to and willing to participate in development of a PA for this action.

If you have any questions or inputs on properties of religious and cultural significance to the Jamul Indian Village, please contact Kevin Wakefield, 355 CES/CEIE, by mailing address at 3775 South 5th Street, Davis-Monthan AFB, AZ 85707-4927; by e-mail at kevin.wakefield.1@us.af.mil; or by phone at 520-228-4035.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL R. DROWLEY, Colonel, USAF
Commander

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DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
355TH WING (ACC)
DAVIS-MONTHAN AIR FORCE BASE ARIZONA

16 August 2019

Fred Nelson, Chairperson
La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians
22000 Highway 76
Pauma Valley, CA 92061

Subject: Section 106 Consultation Initiation for the Proposed Davis-Monthan Air Force Base Personnel Recovery Training Program in the Southwestern United States

Dear Chairperson Nelson:

The U.S. Air Force (USAF) is in the process of preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) evaluating the potential environmental impacts associated with the Davis-Monthan Air Force Base (AFB) Personnel Recovery (PR) Training Program (Proposed Action) in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The environmental impact process for this proposed undertaking is being conducted by the USAF in accordance with the Council on Environmental Quality regulations pursuant to requirements of NEPA. The USAF is complying with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) concurrently with development of the EA as recommended by NEPA's implementing regulations Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Section 1502.25(a). In accordance with 36 CFR Section 800.3(c), this letter initiates Section 106 consultation for this undertaking and requests your input on the proposed undertaking.

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MICHAEL R. DROWLEY, Colonel, USAF
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DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
355TH WING (ACC)
DAVIS-MONTHAN AIR FORCE BASE ARIZONA

16 August 2019

Javaughn Miller, Tribal Administrator
La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
8 Crestwood Road
Boulevard, CA 91905

Subject: Section 106 Consultation Initiation for the Proposed Davis-Monthan Air Force Base Personnel Recovery Training Program in the Southwestern United States

Dear Mr. Miller:

The U.S. Air Force (USAF) is in the process of preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) evaluating the potential environmental impacts associated with the Davis-Monthan Air Force Base (AFB) Personnel Recovery (PR) Training Program (Proposed Action) in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The environmental impact process for this proposed undertaking is being conducted by the USAF in accordance with the Council on Environmental Quality regulations pursuant to requirements of NEPA. The USAF is complying with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) concurrently with development of the EA as recommended by NEPA's implementing regulations Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Section 1502.25(a). In accordance with 36 CFR Section 800.3(c), this letter initiates Section 106 consultation for this undertaking and requests your input on the proposed undertaking.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
355TH WING (ACC)
DAVIS-MONTHAN AIR FORCE BASE ARIZONA

16 August 2019

Gwendolyn Parada, Chairperson
La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
8 Crestwood Road
Boulevard, CA 91905

Subject: Section 106 Consultation Initiation for the Proposed Davis-Monthan Air Force Base Personnel Recovery Training Program in the Southwestern United States

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Under the proposed undertaking, the USAF is proposing to improve PR training conducted throughout the southwestern United States (U.S.). This would include routine and specialized formal training for PR forces as well as large-force joint/multi-national exercises. The Proposed Action would authorize additional training sites, and the range of authorized PR training activities on some current sites would be expanded to include additional activities. However, there would be no change in the organizations at Davis-Monthan AFB that conduct the training, no change in the number of personnel involved, no change in the amount and type of equipment used, and no change in current procedures used to avoid and protect environmental resources. Proposed PR training activities would be centered out of Davis-Monthan AFB, Arizona and would be conducted in Arizona, California, Nevada, and New Mexico in areas that have been previously disturbed or are currently or were previously used for activities similar to those defined under the Proposed Action and No-Action Alternative. A total of 181 sites may be utilized during PR training, 160 of which are already authorized and used for PR training. Under the proposed undertaking, 21 additional sites would be authorized for use. Specifically, the proposed undertaking would include using DoD and

non-DoD properties for ground, flight (including activation of a Temporary Military Operations Area [MOA] above the Playas Training and Research Center), and water operations. Proposed PR training would involve related DoD training airspaces and ranges using various numbers and types of U.S. and foreign aircraft operating primarily from Davis-Monthan AFB. Given the complexity of the proposed undertaking and the dispersed geographical locations of the proposed PR training sites, the following scale categories were developed to capture three probable PR training event levels: Large Force training event, Medium Force training event (group level training), and Small Force training event (squadron level training). A description of the proposed PR training activities and events are provided in Attachment 1, and a summary of the proposed PR training activities is provided in Attachment 2. Coordinates of the PR training sites are provided in Attachment 3. Maps showing the specific locations for these proposed PR training sites are provided in Attachment 4. In addition, please note that some of the PR training sites included on this map may change based on ongoing coordination with the controlling agencies.

In accordance with NEPA and the USAF's implementing regulations, 32 CFR Section 989.14(1), the USAF is also seeking your input on the on the proposed undertaking. Government-to-government consultation between the USAF and your tribe for this effort is also in accordance with Executive Order 13175, *Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments*: Air Force Instruction (AFI) 32-7065, *Cultural Resources Management Program*; and AFI 90-2002, *Air Force Interactions with Federally-Recognized Tribes*. The USAF is particularly interested in your input on properties at or near the proposed PR training sites that may have religious and cultural significance to La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians and, if such properties exist, to help assess how the proposed undertaking might affect them.

The USAF has conducted searches of publicly available records, the National Register of Historic Places, Arizona's Cultural Resource Inventory (AZSITE), the Arizona Department of Emergency and Military Affairs (AZDEMA) Cultural Resource Team (AZDEMA), the New Mexico Cultural Resources Information System (NMCRIS), the Nevada Cultural Resources Information system (NVCRIS), and the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). In addition, reviews were made of records maintained by the (California) Eastern Information Center, National Forest Districts, and DoD installations to identify cultural properties at proposed PR training sites. PR training sites on DoD facilities have been previously analyzed and approved for activities similar to the proposed undertaking under a variety of Cultural Resource Management Plans, EAs, and Environmental Impact Statements (EISs), which have also been reviewed. Approximately 38 proposed PR training sites on National Forest, state, municipal, or private lands in Arizona and/or New Mexico require cultural resources surveys, which are ongoing. A summary of the cultural resources at proposed PR training sites located in states where your tribe has traditional territory will be provided to you when those investigations have been completed.

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Also, please note that 29 proposed PR sites in Arizona and five proposed PR training sites at the White Sands Missile Range (WSMR) in New Mexico shown in Attachments 1, 3, and 4 were previously addressed under separate undertakings. Specifically, 17 of the 29 proposed PR training sites in Arizona were addressed under the USAF's 2017 Rescue Group Personnel Recovery Supplemental EIS and SHPO concurred with the determination of no effects to historic properties on 12 July 2013 (case reference number SHPO-2013-0702 [113064]); the remaining 12 proposed PR training sites were addressed as part of the Continuing Consultation for Remaining Angel Thunder Exercise Locations Needing Additional Review, and SHPO concurred on 30 October 2018 (Davis 2018), providing there will be no change in use or improvements needed. Copies of the concurrence communications and tables of those proposed PR trainings sites are provided in Attachment 5. In addition, the five proposed PR training sites at WSMR in New Mexico were addressed in WSMR's 2009 Final EIS for Development and Implementation of Range-Wide Mission and Major Capabilities, 2011 Final EA for Network Integration Evaluation, and 2015-2019 Integrated Natural and Cultural Resources Management Plan and EA. The proposed WSMR PR training sites were also addressed in the Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement (PMOA) executed on 18 April 1985 by the U.S. Army, WSMR, SHPO, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation for the treatment of historic properties. The APE for this proposed undertaking on WSMR falls within the area addressed by that PMOA. Proposed training events would follow the established WSMR siting process to avoid adverse effects to historic properties. The USAF

is seeking SHPO concurrence that implementation of the mitigation measures and any operational constraints identified in these documents would result in no adverse effects to cultural resources, and that for those proposed PR training sites, no further cultural resources studies are needed and no further consultation is warranted.

Please note that the USAF is considering PR training sites at U.S. Marine Corps (USMC) Base Camp Pendleton in California as part of the proposed undertaking and is currently coordinating with the USMC. These proposed PR training sites are shown in Attachments 1, 3, and 4 for reference purposes only and are not part of this consultation. If a training event is proposed for any of these sites, USMC has indicated that they would engage in the Section 106 consultation related to proposed activities on their property.

The USAF welcomes your comments and concerns regarding known culturally and historically significant properties at or near the proposed PR training sites. The USAF is concurrently seeking additional information regarding historic properties from the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Arizona State Historic Preservation Office, the New Mexico Historic Preservation Division, the California Office of Historic Preservation, and the Nevada Historic Preservation Office. A Tribal contact list for the proposed undertaking is provided as Attachment 6. To further that investigation to determine cultural resources present at the proposed PR training sites, the USAF respectfully requests Government-to-Government consultation to provide the La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians the opportunity to share information to identify properties of religious and historic significance at proposed PR training sites located within your tribe's traditional territory. Once properties are identified, we would like to consult to discuss potential avoidance, minimization, or mitigation measures. Given the complexity and geographical scope of this action, along with the programmatic nature of the EA, the USAF believes development of a Programmatic Agreement (PA) would be appropriate. Please let us know if you would be amenable to and willing to participate in development of a PA for this action.

If you have any questions or inputs on properties of religious and cultural significance to the La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians, please contact Kevin Wakefield, 355 CES/CEIE, by mailing address at 3775 South 5th Street, Davis-Monthan AFB, AZ 85707-4927; by e-mail at kevin.wakefield.1@us.af.mil; or by phone at 520-228-4035.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL R. DROWLEY, Colonel, USAF
Commander

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DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
355TH WING (ACC)
DAVIS-MONTHAN AIR FORCE BASE ARIZONA

16 August 2019

Shane Chapparosa, Chairperson
Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians
P.O. Box 189
Warner Springs, CA 92086-0189

Subject: Section 106 Consultation Initiation for the Proposed Davis-Monthan Air Force Base Personnel Recovery Training Program in the Southwestern United States

Dear Chairperson Chapparosa:

The U.S. Air Force (USAF) is in the process of preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) evaluating the potential environmental impacts associated with the Davis-Monthan Air Force Base (AFB) Personnel Recovery (PR) Training Program (Proposed Action) in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The environmental impact process for this proposed undertaking is being conducted by the USAF in accordance with the Council on Environmental Quality regulations pursuant to requirements of NEPA. The USAF is complying with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) concurrently with development of the EA as recommended by NEPA's implementing regulations Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Section 1502.25(a). In accordance with 36 CFR Section 800.3(c), this letter initiates Section 106 consultation for this undertaking and requests your input on the proposed undertaking.

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Commander

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DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
355TH WING (ACC)
DAVIS-MONTHAN AIR FORCE BASE ARIZONA

16 August 2019

John Perada, Environmental Director
Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians
P.O. Box 189
Warner Springs, CA 92086

Subject: Section 106 Consultation Initiation for the Proposed Davis-Monthan Air Force Base Personnel Recovery Training Program in the Southwestern United States

Dear Mr. Perada:

The U.S. Air Force (USAF) is in the process of preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) evaluating the potential environmental impacts associated with the Davis-Monthan Air Force Base (AFB) Personnel Recovery (PR) Training Program (Proposed Action) in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The environmental impact process for this proposed undertaking is being conducted by the USAF in accordance with the Council on Environmental Quality regulations pursuant to requirements of NEPA. The USAF is complying with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) concurrently with development of the EA as recommended by NEPA's implementing regulations Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Section 1502.25(a). In accordance with 36 CFR Section 800.3(c), this letter initiates Section 106 consultation for this undertaking and requests your input on the proposed undertaking.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
355TH WING (ACC)
DAVIS-MONTHAN AIR FORCE BASE ARIZONA

16 August 2019

Angela Elliott Santos, Chairperson
Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation
P.O. Box 1302
Boulevard, CA 91905

Subject: Section 106 Consultation Initiation for the Proposed Davis-Monthan Air Force Base Personnel Recovery Training Program in the Southwestern United States

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Under the proposed undertaking, the USAF is proposing to improve PR training conducted throughout the southwestern United States (U.S.). This would include routine and specialized formal training for PR forces as well as large-force joint/multi-national exercises. The Proposed Action would authorize additional training sites, and the range of authorized PR training activities on some current sites would be expanded to include additional activities. However, there would be no change in the organizations at Davis-Monthan AFB that conduct the training, no change in the number of personnel involved, no change in the amount and type of equipment used, and no change in current procedures used to avoid and protect environmental resources. Proposed PR training activities would be centered out of Davis-Monthan AFB, Arizona and would be conducted in Arizona, California, Nevada, and New Mexico in areas that have been previously disturbed or are currently or were previously used for activities similar to those defined under the Proposed Action and No-Action Alternative. A total of 181 sites may be utilized during PR training, 160 of which are already authorized and used for PR training. Under the proposed undertaking, 21 additional sites would be authorized for use. Specifically, the proposed undertaking would include using DoD and non-DoD properties for ground, flight (including activation of a Temporary Military Operations Area [MOA] above

the Playas Training and Research Center), and water operations. Proposed PR training would involve related DoD training airspaces and ranges using various numbers and types of U.S. and foreign aircraft operating primarily from Davis-Monthan AFB. Given the complexity of the proposed undertaking and the dispersed geographical locations of the proposed PR training sites, the following scale categories were developed to capture three probable PR training event levels: Large Force training event, Medium Force training event (group level training), and Small Force training event (squadron level training). A description of the proposed PR training activities and events are provided in Attachment 1, and a summary of the proposed PR training activities is provided in Attachment 2. Coordinates of the PR training sites are provided in Attachment 3. Maps showing the specific locations for these proposed PR training sites are provided in Attachment 4. In addition, please note that some of the PR training sites included on this map may change based on ongoing coordination with the controlling agencies.

In accordance with NEPA and the USAF's implementing regulations, 32 CFR Section 989.14(1), the USAF is also seeking your input on the on the proposed undertaking. Government-to-government consultation between the USAF and your tribe for this effort is also in accordance with Executive Order 13175, *Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments*: Air Force Instruction (AFI) 32-7065, *Cultural Resources Management Program*; and AFI 90-2002, *Air Force Interactions with Federally-Recognized Tribes*. The USAF is particularly interested in your input on properties at or near the proposed PR training sites that may have religious and cultural significance to Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation and, if such properties exist, to help assess how the proposed undertaking might affect them.

The USAF has conducted searches of publicly available records, the National Register of Historic Places, Arizona's Cultural Resource Inventory (AZSITE), the Arizona Department of Emergency and Military Affairs (AZDEMA) Cultural Resource Team (AZDEMA), the New Mexico Cultural Resources Information System (NMCRIS), the Nevada Cultural Resources Information system (NVCRIS), and the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). In addition, reviews were made of records maintained by the (California) Eastern Information Center, National Forest Districts, and DoD installations to identify cultural properties at proposed PR training sites. PR training sites on DoD facilities have been previously analyzed and approved for activities similar to the proposed undertaking under a variety of Cultural Resource Management Plans, EAs, and Environmental Impact Statements (EISs), which have also been reviewed. Approximately 38 proposed PR training sites on National Forest, state, municipal, or private lands in Arizona and/or New Mexico require cultural resources surveys, which are ongoing. A summary of the cultural resources at proposed PR training sites located in states where your tribe has traditional territory will be provided to you when those investigations have been completed.

Please note that the proposed San Clemente Island and Leon training sites in California shown in Attachments 1, 3, and 4 are not part of this consultation. The proposed PR training activities at these sites were previously addressed under separate undertakings (i.e., U.S. Navy's 2018 Hawaii-Southern California Training and Testing Final EIS/Overseas EIS for the San Clemente Island and Leon PR training sites). A copy of the concurrence letter is provided in Attachment 5.

Also, please note that 29 proposed PR sites in Arizona and five proposed PR training sites at the White Sands Missile Range (WSMR) in New Mexico shown in Attachments 1, 3, and 4 were previously addressed under separate undertakings. Specifically, 17 of the 29 proposed PR training sites in Arizona were addressed under the USAF's 2017 Rescue Group Personnel Recovery Supplemental EIS and SHPO concurred with the determination of no effects to historic properties on 12 July 2013 (case reference number SHPO-2013-0702 [113064]); the remaining 12 proposed PR training sites were addressed as part of the Continuing Consultation for Remaining Angel Thunder Exercise Locations Needing Additional Review, and SHPO concurred on 30 October 2018 (Davis 2018), providing there will be no change in use or improvements needed. Copies of the concurrence communications and tables of those proposed PR trainings sites are provided in Attachment 5. In addition, the five proposed PR training sites at WSMR in New Mexico were addressed in WSMR's 2009 Final EIS for Development and Implementation of Range-Wide Mission and Major Capabilities, 2011 Final EA for Network Integration Evaluation, and 2015-2019 Integrated Natural and Cultural Resources Management Plan and EA. The proposed WSMR PR training sites were also addressed in the Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement (PMOA) executed on 18 April 1985 by the U.S. Army, WSMR, SHPO, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation for the treatment of historic properties. The APE for this proposed undertaking on WSMR falls within the area addressed by that PMOA. Proposed training events would follow the established WSMR siting process to avoid adverse effects to historic properties. The USAF is seeking SHPO concurrence that implementation of the mitigation measures and any operational constraints

identified in these documents would result in no adverse effects to cultural resources, and that for those proposed PR training sites, no further cultural resources studies are needed and no further consultation is warranted.

Please note that the USAF is considering PR training sites at U.S. Marine Corps (USMC) Base Camp Pendleton in California as part of the proposed undertaking and is currently coordinating with the USMC. These proposed PR training sites are shown in Attachments 1, 3, and 4 for reference purposes only and are not part of this consultation. If a training event is proposed for any of these sites, USMC has indicated that they would engage in the Section 106 consultation related to proposed activities on their property.

The USAF welcomes your comments and concerns regarding known culturally and historically significant properties at or near the proposed PR training sites. The USAF is concurrently seeking additional information regarding historic properties from the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Arizona State Historic Preservation Office, the New Mexico Historic Preservation Division, the California Office of Historic Preservation, and the Nevada Historic Preservation Office. A Tribal contact list for the proposed undertaking is provided as Attachment 6. To further that investigation to determine cultural resources present at the proposed PR training sites, the USAF respectfully requests Government-to-Government consultation to provide the Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation the opportunity to share information to identify properties of religious and historic significance at proposed PR training sites located within your tribe's traditional territory. Once properties are identified, we would like to consult to discuss potential avoidance, minimization, or mitigation measures. Given the complexity and geographical scope of this action, along with the programmatic nature of the EA, the USAF believes development of a Programmatic Agreement (PA) would be appropriate. Please let us know if you would be amenable to and willing to participate in development of a PA for this action.

If you have any questions or inputs on properties of religious and cultural significance to the Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation, please contact Kevin Wakefield, 355 CES/CEIE, by mailing address at 3775 South 5th Street, Davis-Monthan AFB, AZ 85707-4927; by e-mail at kevin.wakefield.1@us.af.mil; or by phone at 520-228-4035.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL R. DROWLEY, Colonel, USAF
Commander

Attachments:
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DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
355TH WING (ACC)
DAVIS-MONTHAN AIR FORCE BASE ARIZONA

16 August 2019

Michael Linton, Chairperson
Mesa Grande Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
P.O. Box 270
Santa Ysabel, CA 92070

Subject: Section 106 Consultation Initiation for the Proposed Davis-Monthan Air Force Base Personnel Recovery Training Program in the Southwestern United States

Dear Chairperson Linton:

The U.S. Air Force (USAF) is in the process of preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) evaluating the potential environmental impacts associated with the Davis-Monthan Air Force Base (AFB) Personnel Recovery (PR) Training Program (Proposed Action) in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The environmental impact process for this proposed undertaking is being conducted by the USAF in accordance with the Council on Environmental Quality regulations pursuant to requirements of NEPA. The USAF is complying with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) concurrently with development of the EA as recommended by NEPA's implementing regulations Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Section 1502.25(a). In accordance with 36 CFR Section 800.3(c), this letter initiates Section 106 consultation for this undertaking and requests your input on the proposed undertaking.

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Under the proposed undertaking, the USAF is proposing to improve PR training conducted throughout the southwestern United States (U.S.). This would include routine and specialized formal training for PR forces as well as large-force joint/multi-national exercises. The Proposed Action would authorize additional training sites, and the range of authorized PR training activities on some current sites would be expanded to include additional activities. However, there would be no change in the organizations at Davis-Monthan AFB that conduct the training, no change in the number of personnel involved, no change in the amount and type of equipment used, and no change in current procedures used to avoid and protect environmental resources. Proposed PR training activities would be centered out of Davis-Monthan AFB, Arizona and would be conducted in Arizona, California, Nevada, and New Mexico in areas that have been previously disturbed or are currently or were previously used for activities similar to those defined under the Proposed Action and No-Action Alternative. A total of 181 sites may be utilized during PR training, 160 of which are already authorized and used for PR training. Under the proposed undertaking, 21 additional sites would be authorized for use. Specifically, the proposed undertaking would include using DoD and non-DoD properties for ground, flight (including activation of a Temporary Military Operations Area [MOA] above

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The USAF has conducted searches of publicly available records, the National Register of Historic Places, Arizona's Cultural Resource Inventory (AZSITE), the Arizona Department of Emergency and Military Affairs (AZDEMA) Cultural Resource Team (AZDEMA), the New Mexico Cultural Resources Information System (NMCRIS), the Nevada Cultural Resources Information system (NVCRIS), and the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). In addition, reviews were made of records maintained by the (California) Eastern Information Center, National Forest Districts, and DoD installations to identify cultural properties at proposed PR training sites. PR training sites on DoD facilities have been previously analyzed and approved for activities similar to the proposed undertaking under a variety of Cultural Resource Management Plans, EAs, and Environmental Impact Statements (EISs), which have also been reviewed. Approximately 38 proposed PR training sites on National Forest, state, municipal, or private lands in Arizona and/or New Mexico require cultural resources surveys, which are ongoing. A summary of the cultural resources at proposed PR training sites located in states where your tribe has traditional territory will be provided to you when those investigations have been completed.

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MICHAEL R. DROWLEY, Colonel, USAF
Commander

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DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
355TH WING (ACC)
DAVIS-MONTHAN AIR FORCE BASE ARIZONA

16 August 2019

Denisa Torres, Cultural Resources Manager
Morongo Band of Mission Indians
12700 Pumarra Road
Banning, CA 92220

Subject: Section 106 Consultation Initiation for the Proposed Davis-Monthan Air Force Base Personnel Recovery Training Program in the Southwestern United States

Dear Ms. Torres:

The U.S. Air Force (USAF) is in the process of preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) evaluating the potential environmental impacts associated with the Davis-Monthan Air Force Base (AFB) Personnel Recovery (PR) Training Program (Proposed Action) in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The environmental impact process for this proposed undertaking is being conducted by the USAF in accordance with the Council on Environmental Quality regulations pursuant to requirements of NEPA. The USAF is complying with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) concurrently with development of the EA as recommended by NEPA's implementing regulations Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Section 1502.25(a). In accordance with 36 CFR Section 800.3(c), this letter initiates Section 106 consultation for this undertaking and requests your input on the proposed undertaking.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
355TH WING (ACC)
DAVIS-MONTHAN AIR FORCE BASE ARIZONA

16 August 2019

Robert Martin, Chairperson
Morongo Band of Mission Indians
12700 Pumarra Road
Banning, CA 92220

Subject: Section 106 Consultation Initiation for the Proposed Davis-Monthan Air Force Base Personnel Recovery Training Program in the Southwestern United States

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Under the proposed undertaking, the USAF is proposing to improve PR training conducted throughout the southwestern United States (U.S.). This would include routine and specialized formal training for PR forces as well as large-force joint/multi-national exercises. The Proposed Action would authorize additional training sites, and the range of authorized PR training activities on some current sites would be expanded to include additional activities. However, there would be no change in the organizations at Davis-Monthan AFB that conduct the training, no change in the number of personnel involved, no change in the amount and type of equipment used, and no change in current procedures used to avoid and protect environmental resources. Proposed PR training activities would be centered out of Davis-Monthan AFB, Arizona and would be conducted in Arizona, California, Nevada, and New Mexico in areas that have been previously disturbed or are currently or were previously used for activities similar to those defined under the Proposed Action and No-Action Alternative. A total of 181 sites may be utilized during PR training, 160 of which are already authorized and used for PR training. Under the proposed undertaking, 21 additional sites would be authorized for use. Specifically, the proposed undertaking would include using DoD and non-DoD properties for ground, flight (including activation of a Temporary Military Operations Area [MOA] above

the Playas Training and Research Center), and water operations. Proposed PR training would involve related DoD training airspaces and ranges using various numbers and types of U.S. and foreign aircraft operating primarily from Davis-Monthan AFB. Given the complexity of the proposed undertaking and the dispersed geographical locations of the proposed PR training sites, the following scale categories were developed to capture three probable PR training event levels: Large Force training event, Medium Force training event (group level training), and Small Force training event (squadron level training). A description of the proposed PR training activities and events are provided in Attachment 1, and a summary of the proposed PR training activities is provided in Attachment 2. Coordinates of the PR training sites are provided in Attachment 3. Maps showing the specific locations for these proposed PR training sites are provided in Attachment 4. In addition, please note that some of the PR training sites included on this map may change based on ongoing coordination with the controlling agencies.

In accordance with NEPA and the USAF's implementing regulations, 32 CFR Section 989.14(1), the USAF is also seeking your input on the on the proposed undertaking. Government-to-government consultation between the USAF and your tribe for this effort is also in accordance with Executive Order 13175, *Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments*: Air Force Instruction (AFI) 32-7065, *Cultural Resources Management Program*; and AFI 90-2002, *Air Force Interactions with Federally-Recognized Tribes*. The USAF is particularly interested in your input on properties at or near the proposed PR training sites that may have religious and cultural significance to Morongo Band of Mission Indians and, if such properties exist, to help assess how the proposed undertaking might affect them.

The USAF has conducted searches of publicly available records, the National Register of Historic Places, Arizona's Cultural Resource Inventory (AZSITE), the Arizona Department of Emergency and Military Affairs (AZDEMA) Cultural Resource Team (AZDEMA), the New Mexico Cultural Resources Information System (NMCRIS), the Nevada Cultural Resources Information system (NVCRIS), and the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). In addition, reviews were made of records maintained by the (California) Eastern Information Center, National Forest Districts, and DoD installations to identify cultural properties at proposed PR training sites. PR training sites on DoD facilities have been previously analyzed and approved for activities similar to the proposed undertaking under a variety of Cultural Resource Management Plans, EAs, and Environmental Impact Statements (EISs), which have also been reviewed. Approximately 38 proposed PR training sites on National Forest, state, municipal, or private lands in Arizona and/or New Mexico require cultural resources surveys, which are ongoing. A summary of the cultural resources at proposed PR training sites located in states where your tribe has traditional territory will be provided to you when those investigations have been completed.

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Also, please note that 29 proposed PR sites in Arizona and five proposed PR training sites at the White Sands Missile Range (WSMR) in New Mexico shown in Attachments 1, 3, and 4 were previously addressed under separate undertakings. Specifically, 17 of the 29 proposed PR training sites in Arizona were addressed under the USAF's 2017 Rescue Group Personnel Recovery Supplemental EIS and SHPO concurred with the determination of no effects to historic properties on 12 July 2013 (case reference number SHPO-2013-0702 [113064]); the remaining 12 proposed PR training sites were addressed as part of the Continuing Consultation for Remaining Angel Thunder Exercise Locations Needing Additional Review, and SHPO concurred on 30 October 2018 (Davis 2018), providing there will be no change in use or improvements needed. Copies of the concurrence communications and tables of those proposed PR trainings sites are provided in Attachment 5. In addition, the five proposed PR training sites at WSMR in New Mexico were addressed in WSMR's 2009 Final EIS for Development and Implementation of Range-Wide Mission and Major Capabilities, 2011 Final EA for Network Integration Evaluation, and 2015-2019 Integrated Natural and Cultural Resources Management Plan and EA. The proposed WSMR PR training sites were also addressed in the Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement (PMOA) executed on 18 April 1985 by the U.S. Army, WSMR, SHPO, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation for the treatment of historic properties. The APE for this proposed undertaking on WSMR falls within the area addressed by that PMOA. Proposed training events would follow the established WSMR siting process to avoid adverse effects to historic properties. The USAF is seeking SHPO concurrence that implementation of the mitigation measures and any operational constraints

identified in these documents would result in no adverse effects to cultural resources, and that for those proposed PR training sites, no further cultural resources studies are needed and no further consultation is warranted.

Please note that the USAF is considering PR training sites at U.S. Marine Corps (USMC) Base Camp Pendleton in California as part of the proposed undertaking and is currently coordinating with the USMC. These proposed PR training sites are shown in Attachments 1, 3, and 4 for reference purposes only and are not part of this consultation. If a training event is proposed for any of these sites, USMC has indicated that they would engage in the Section 106 consultation related to proposed activities on their property.

The USAF welcomes your comments and concerns regarding known culturally and historically significant properties at or near the proposed PR training sites. The USAF is concurrently seeking additional information regarding historic properties from the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Arizona State Historic Preservation Office, the New Mexico Historic Preservation Division, the California Office of Historic Preservation, and the Nevada Historic Preservation Office. A Tribal contact list for the proposed undertaking is provided as Attachment 6. To further that investigation to determine cultural resources present at the proposed PR training sites, the USAF respectfully requests Government-to-Government consultation to provide the Morongo Band of Mission Indians the opportunity to share information to identify properties of religious and historic significance at proposed PR training sites located within your tribe's traditional territory. Once properties are identified, we would like to consult to discuss potential avoidance, minimization, or mitigation measures. Given the complexity and geographical scope of this action, along with the programmatic nature of the EA, the USAF believes development of a Programmatic Agreement (PA) would be appropriate. Please let us know if you would be amenable to and willing to participate in development of a PA for this action.

If you have any questions or inputs on properties of religious and cultural significance to the Morongo Band of Mission Indians, please contact Kevin Wakefield, 355 CES/CEIE, by mailing address at 3775 South 5th Street, Davis-Monthan AFB, AZ 85707-4927; by e-mail at kevin.wakefield.1@us.af.mil; or by phone at 520-228-4035.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL R. DROWLEY, Colonel, USAF
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DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
355TH WING (ACC)
DAVIS-MONTHAN AIR FORCE BASE ARIZONA

16 August 2019

Temet Aguilar, Chairperson
Pauma Band of Luiseno Indians
P.O. Box 369
Pauma Valley, CA 92061

Subject: Section 106 Consultation Initiation for the Proposed Davis-Monthan Air Force Base Personnel Recovery Training Program in the Southwestern United States

Dear Chairperson Aguilar:

The U.S. Air Force (USAF) is in the process of preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) evaluating the potential environmental impacts associated with the Davis-Monthan Air Force Base (AFB) Personnel Recovery (PR) Training Program (Proposed Action) in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The environmental impact process for this proposed undertaking is being conducted by the USAF in accordance with the Council on Environmental Quality regulations pursuant to requirements of NEPA. The USAF is complying with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) concurrently with development of the EA as recommended by NEPA's implementing regulations Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Section 1502.25(a). In accordance with 36 CFR Section 800.3(c), this letter initiates Section 106 consultation for this undertaking and requests your input on the proposed undertaking.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
355TH WING (ACC)
DAVIS-MONTHAN AIR FORCE BASE ARIZONA

16 August 2019

Paul Macarro, Cultural Resources Coordinator
Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians
P.O. Box 1477
Temecula, CA 92593

Subject: Section 106 Consultation Initiation for the Proposed Davis-Monthan Air Force Base Personnel Recovery Training Program in the Southwestern United States

Dear Mr. Macarro:

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DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
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DAVIS-MONTHAN AIR FORCE BASE ARIZONA

16 August 2019

Mark Macarro, Chairperson
Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians
P.O. Box 1477
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Under the proposed undertaking, the USAF is proposing to improve PR training conducted throughout the southwestern United States (U.S.). This would include routine and specialized formal training for PR forces as well as large-force joint/multi-national exercises. The Proposed Action would authorize additional training sites, and the range of authorized PR training activities on some current sites would be expanded to include additional activities. However, there would be no change in the organizations at Davis-Monthan AFB that conduct the training, no change in the number of personnel involved, no change in the amount and type of equipment used, and no change in current procedures used to avoid and protect environmental resources. Proposed PR training activities would be centered out of Davis-Monthan AFB, Arizona and would be conducted in Arizona, California, Nevada, and New Mexico in areas that have been previously disturbed or are currently or were previously used for activities similar to those defined under the Proposed Action and No-Action Alternative. A total of 181 sites may be utilized during PR training, 160 of which are already authorized and used for PR training. Under the proposed undertaking, 21 additional sites would be authorized for use. Specifically, the proposed undertaking would include using DoD and non-DoD properties for ground, flight (including activation of a Temporary Military Operations Area [MOA] above

the Playas Training and Research Center), and water operations. Proposed PR training would involve related DoD training airspaces and ranges using various numbers and types of U.S. and foreign aircraft operating primarily from Davis-Monthan AFB. Given the complexity of the proposed undertaking and the dispersed geographical locations of the proposed PR training sites, the following scale categories were developed to capture three probable PR training event levels: Large Force training event, Medium Force training event (group level training), and Small Force training event (squadron level training). A description of the proposed PR training activities and events are provided in Attachment 1, and a summary of the proposed PR training activities is provided in Attachment 2. Coordinates of the PR training sites are provided in Attachment 3. Maps showing the specific locations for these proposed PR training sites are provided in Attachment 4. In addition, please note that some of the PR training sites included on this map may change based on ongoing coordination with the controlling agencies.

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The USAF has conducted searches of publicly available records, the National Register of Historic Places, Arizona's Cultural Resource Inventory (AZSITE), the Arizona Department of Emergency and Military Affairs (AZDEMA) Cultural Resource Team (AZDEMA), the New Mexico Cultural Resources Information System (NMCRIS), the Nevada Cultural Resources Information system (NVCRIS), and the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). In addition, reviews were made of records maintained by the (California) Eastern Information Center, National Forest Districts, and DoD installations to identify cultural properties at proposed PR training sites. PR training sites on DoD facilities have been previously analyzed and approved for activities similar to the proposed undertaking under a variety of Cultural Resource Management Plans, EAs, and Environmental Impact Statements (EISs), which have also been reviewed. Approximately 38 proposed PR training sites on National Forest, state, municipal, or private lands in Arizona and/or New Mexico require cultural resources surveys, which are ongoing. A summary of the cultural resources at proposed PR training sites located in states where your tribe has traditional territory will be provided to you when those investigations have been completed.

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identified in these documents would result in no adverse effects to cultural resources, and that for those proposed PR training sites, no further cultural resources studies are needed and no further consultation is warranted.

Please note that the USAF is considering PR training sites at U.S. Marine Corps (USMC) Base Camp Pendleton in California as part of the proposed undertaking and is currently coordinating with the USMC. These proposed PR training sites are shown in Attachments 1, 3, and 4 for reference purposes only and are not part of this consultation. If a training event is proposed for any of these sites, USMC has indicated that they would engage in the Section 106 consultation related to proposed activities on their property.

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If you have any questions or inputs on properties of religious and cultural significance to the Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians, please contact Kevin Wakefield, 355 CES/CEIE, by mailing address at 3775 South 5th Street, Davis-Monthan AFB, AZ 85707-4927; by e-mail at kevin.wakefield.1@us.af.mil; or by phone at 520-228-4035.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL R. DROWLEY, Colonel, USAF
Commander

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DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
355TH WING (ACC)
DAVIS-MONTHAN AIR FORCE BASE ARIZONA

16 August 2019

Joseph Hamilton, Chairperson
Ramona Band of Cahuilla
P.O. Box 391670
Anza, CA 92539

Subject: Section 106 Consultation Initiation for the Proposed Davis-Monthan Air Force Base Personnel Recovery Training Program in the Southwestern United States

Dear Chairperson Hamilton:

The U.S. Air Force (USAF) is in the process of preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) evaluating the potential environmental impacts associated with the Davis-Monthan Air Force Base (AFB) Personnel Recovery (PR) Training Program (Proposed Action) in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The environmental impact process for this proposed undertaking is being conducted by the USAF in accordance with the Council on Environmental Quality regulations pursuant to requirements of NEPA. The USAF is complying with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) concurrently with development of the EA as recommended by NEPA's implementing regulations Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Section 1502.25(a). In accordance with 36 CFR Section 800.3(c), this letter initiates Section 106 consultation for this undertaking and requests your input on the proposed undertaking.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
355TH WING (ACC)
DAVIS-MONTHAN AIR FORCE BASE ARIZONA

16 August 2019

John Gomez, Environmental
Coordinator
Ramona Band of Cahuilla
P.O. Box 391670
Anza, CA 92539

Subject: Section 106 Consultation Initiation for the Proposed Davis-Monthan Air Force Base Personnel Recovery Training Program in the Southwestern United States

Dear Mr. Gomez:

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DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
355TH WING (ACC)
DAVIS-MONTHAN AIR FORCE BASE ARIZONA

16 August 2019

Bo Mazzetti, Chairperson
Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians
One Government Center Lane
Valley Center, CA 92082

Subject: Section 106 Consultation Initiation for the Proposed Davis-Monthan Air Force Base Personnel Recovery Training Program in the Southwestern United States

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Under the proposed undertaking, the USAF is proposing to improve PR training conducted throughout the southwestern United States (U.S.). This would include routine and specialized formal training for PR forces as well as large-force joint/multi-national exercises. The Proposed Action would authorize additional training sites, and the range of authorized PR training activities on some current sites would be expanded to include additional activities. However, there would be no change in the organizations at Davis-Monthan AFB that conduct the training, no change in the number of personnel involved, no change in the amount and type of equipment used, and no change in current procedures used to avoid and protect environmental resources. Proposed PR training activities would be centered out of Davis-Monthan AFB, Arizona and would be conducted in Arizona, California, Nevada, and New Mexico in areas that have been previously disturbed or are currently or were previously used for activities similar to those defined under the Proposed Action and No-Action Alternative. A total of 181 sites may be utilized during PR training, 160 of which are already authorized and used for PR training. Under the proposed undertaking, 21 additional sites would be authorized for use. Specifically, the proposed undertaking would include using DoD and non-DoD properties for ground, flight (including activation of a Temporary Military Operations Area [MOA] above

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identified in these documents would result in no adverse effects to cultural resources, and that for those proposed PR training sites, no further cultural resources studies are needed and no further consultation is warranted.

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MICHAEL R. DROWLEY, Colonel, USAF
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DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
355TH WING (ACC)
DAVIS-MONTHAN AIR FORCE BASE ARIZONA

16 August 2019

San Luis Rey Tribal Council, Tribal Council
San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians
1889 Sunset Drive
Vista, CA 92081

Subject: Section 106 Consultation Initiation for the Proposed Davis-Monthan Air Force Base Personnel Recovery Training Program in the Southwestern United States

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DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
355TH WING (ACC)
DAVIS-MONTHAN AIR FORCE BASE ARIZONA

16 August 2019

San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians
1889 Sunset Drive
Vista, CA 92081

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DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
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DAVIS-MONTHAN AIR FORCE BASE ARIZONA

16 August 2019

Allen Lawson, Chairperson
San Pasqual Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
P.O. Box 365
Valley Center, CA 92082

Subject: Section 106 Consultation Initiation for the Proposed Davis-Monthan Air Force Base Personnel Recovery Training Program in the Southwestern United States

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Under the proposed undertaking, the USAF is proposing to improve PR training conducted throughout the southwestern United States (U.S.). This would include routine and specialized formal training for PR forces as well as large-force joint/multi-national exercises. The Proposed Action would authorize additional training sites, and the range of authorized PR training activities on some current sites would be expanded to include additional activities. However, there would be no change in the organizations at Davis-Monthan AFB that conduct the training, no change in the number of personnel involved, no change in the amount and type of equipment used, and no change in current procedures used to avoid and protect environmental resources. Proposed PR training activities would be centered out of Davis-Monthan AFB, Arizona and would be conducted in Arizona, California, Nevada, and New Mexico in areas that have been previously disturbed or are currently or were previously used for activities similar to those defined under the Proposed Action and No-Action Alternative. A total of 181 sites may be utilized during PR training, 160 of which are already authorized and used for PR training. Under the proposed undertaking, 21 additional sites would be authorized for use. Specifically, the proposed undertaking would include using DoD and non-DoD properties for ground, flight (including activation of a Temporary Military Operations Area [MOA] above

the Playas Training and Research Center), and water operations. Proposed PR training would involve related DoD training airspaces and ranges using various numbers and types of U.S. and foreign aircraft operating primarily from Davis-Monthan AFB. Given the complexity of the proposed undertaking and the dispersed geographical locations of the proposed PR training sites, the following scale categories were developed to capture three probable PR training event levels: Large Force training event, Medium Force training event (group level training), and Small Force training event (squadron level training). A description of the proposed PR training activities and events are provided in Attachment 1, and a summary of the proposed PR training activities is provided in Attachment 2. Coordinates of the PR training sites are provided in Attachment 3. Maps showing the specific locations for these proposed PR training sites are provided in Attachment 4. In addition, please note that some of the PR training sites included on this map may change based on ongoing coordination with the controlling agencies.

In accordance with NEPA and the USAF's implementing regulations, 32 CFR Section 989.14(1), the USAF is also seeking your input on the on the proposed undertaking. Government-to-government consultation between the USAF and your tribe for this effort is also in accordance with Executive Order 13175, *Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments*: Air Force Instruction (AFI) 32-7065, *Cultural Resources Management Program*; and AFI 90-2002, *Air Force Interactions with Federally-Recognized Tribes*. The USAF is particularly interested in your input on properties at or near the proposed PR training sites that may have religious and cultural significance to San Pasqual Band of Diegueno Mission Indians and, if such properties exist, to help assess how the proposed undertaking might affect them.

The USAF has conducted searches of publicly available records, the National Register of Historic Places, Arizona's Cultural Resource Inventory (AZSITE), the Arizona Department of Emergency and Military Affairs (AZDEMA) Cultural Resource Team (AZDEMA), the New Mexico Cultural Resources Information System (NMCRIS), the Nevada Cultural Resources Information system (NVCRIS), and the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). In addition, reviews were made of records maintained by the (California) Eastern Information Center, National Forest Districts, and DoD installations to identify cultural properties at proposed PR training sites. PR training sites on DoD facilities have been previously analyzed and approved for activities similar to the proposed undertaking under a variety of Cultural Resource Management Plans, EAs, and Environmental Impact Statements (EISs), which have also been reviewed. Approximately 38 proposed PR training sites on National Forest, state, municipal, or private lands in Arizona and/or New Mexico require cultural resources surveys, which are ongoing. A summary of the cultural resources at proposed PR training sites located in states where your tribe has traditional territory will be provided to you when those investigations have been completed.

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identified in these documents would result in no adverse effects to cultural resources, and that for those proposed PR training sites, no further cultural resources studies are needed and no further consultation is warranted.

Please note that the USAF is considering PR training sites at U.S. Marine Corps (USMC) Base Camp Pendleton in California as part of the proposed undertaking and is currently coordinating with the USMC. These proposed PR training sites are shown in Attachments 1, 3, and 4 for reference purposes only and are not part of this consultation. If a training event is proposed for any of these sites, USMC has indicated that they would engage in the Section 106 consultation related to proposed activities on their property.

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If you have any questions or inputs on properties of religious and cultural significance to the San Pasqual Band of Diegueno Mission Indians, please contact Kevin Wakefield, 355 CES/CEIE, by mailing address at 3775 South 5th Street, Davis-Monthan AFB, AZ 85707-4927; by e-mail at kevin.wakefield.1@us.af.mil; or by phone at 520-228-4035.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL R. DROWLEY, Colonel, USAF
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DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
355TH WING (ACC)
DAVIS-MONTHAN AIR FORCE BASE ARIZONA

16 August 2019

John Flores, Environmental Coordinator
San Pasqual Band of Diegueno
Mission Indians
P.O. Box 365
Valley Center, CA 92082

Subject: Section 106 Consultation Initiation for the Proposed Davis-Monthan Air Force Base Personnel Recovery Training Program in the Southwestern United States

Dear Mr. Flores:

The U.S. Air Force (USAF) is in the process of preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) evaluating the potential environmental impacts associated with the Davis-Monthan Air Force Base (AFB) Personnel Recovery (PR) Training Program (Proposed Action) in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The environmental impact process for this proposed undertaking is being conducted by the USAF in accordance with the Council on Environmental Quality regulations pursuant to requirements of NEPA. The USAF is complying with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) concurrently with development of the EA as recommended by NEPA's implementing regulations Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Section 1502.25(a). In accordance with 36 CFR Section 800.3(c), this letter initiates Section 106 consultation for this undertaking and requests your input on the proposed undertaking.

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Mission Indians and, if such properties exist, to help assess how the proposed undertaking might affect them.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
355TH WING (ACC)
DAVIS-MONTHAN AIR FORCE BASE ARIZONA

16 August 2019

Mercedes Estrada,
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians
P.O. Box 391820
Anza, CA 92539

Subject: Section 106 Consultation Initiation for the Proposed Davis-Monthan Air Force Base Personnel Recovery Training Program in the Southwestern United States

Dear Ms. Estrada:

The U.S. Air Force (USAF) is in the process of preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) evaluating the potential environmental impacts associated with the Davis-Monthan Air Force Base (AFB) Personnel Recovery (PR) Training Program (Proposed Action) in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The environmental impact process for this proposed undertaking is being conducted by the USAF in accordance with the Council on Environmental Quality regulations pursuant to requirements of NEPA. The USAF is complying with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) concurrently with development of the EA as recommended by NEPA's implementing regulations Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Section 1502.25(a). In accordance with 36 CFR Section 800.3(c), this letter initiates Section 106 consultation for this undertaking and requests your input on the proposed undertaking.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
355TH WING (ACC)
DAVIS-MONTHAN AIR FORCE BASE ARIZONA

16 August 2019

Steven Estrada, Chairperson
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians
P.O. Box 391820
Anza, CA 92539

Subject: Section 106 Consultation Initiation for the Proposed Davis-Monthan Air Force Base Personnel Recovery Training Program in the Southwestern United States

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Under the proposed undertaking, the USAF is proposing to improve PR training conducted throughout the southwestern United States (U.S.). This would include routine and specialized formal training for PR forces as well as large-force joint/multi-national exercises. The Proposed Action would authorize additional training sites, and the range of authorized PR training activities on some current sites would be expanded to include additional activities. However, there would be no change in the organizations at Davis-Monthan AFB that conduct the training, no change in the number of personnel involved, no change in the amount and type of equipment used, and no change in current procedures used to avoid and protect environmental resources. Proposed PR training activities would be centered out of Davis-Monthan AFB, Arizona and would be conducted in Arizona, California, Nevada, and New Mexico in areas that have been previously disturbed or are currently or were previously used for activities similar to those defined under the Proposed Action and No-Action Alternative. A total of 181 sites may be utilized during PR training, 160 of which are already authorized and used for PR training. Under the proposed undertaking, 21 additional sites would be authorized for use. Specifically, the proposed undertaking would include using DoD and non-DoD properties for ground, flight (including activation of a Temporary Military Operations Area [MOA] above

the Playas Training and Research Center), and water operations. Proposed PR training would involve related DoD training airspaces and ranges using various numbers and types of U.S. and foreign aircraft operating primarily from Davis-Monthan AFB. Given the complexity of the proposed undertaking and the dispersed geographical locations of the proposed PR training sites, the following scale categories were developed to capture three probable PR training event levels: Large Force training event, Medium Force training event (group level training), and Small Force training event (squadron level training). A description of the proposed PR training activities and events are provided in Attachment 1, and a summary of the proposed PR training activities is provided in Attachment 2. Coordinates of the PR training sites are provided in Attachment 3. Maps showing the specific locations for these proposed PR training sites are provided in Attachment 4. In addition, please note that some of the PR training sites included on this map may change based on ongoing coordination with the controlling agencies.

In accordance with NEPA and the USAF's implementing regulations, 32 CFR Section 989.14(1), the USAF is also seeking your input on the on the proposed undertaking. Government-to-government consultation between the USAF and your tribe for this effort is also in accordance with Executive Order 13175, *Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments*: Air Force Instruction (AFI) 32-7065, *Cultural Resources Management Program*; and AFI 90-2002, *Air Force Interactions with Federally-Recognized Tribes*. The USAF is particularly interested in your input on properties at or near the proposed PR training sites that may have religious and cultural significance to Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians and, if such properties exist, to help assess how the proposed undertaking might affect them.

The USAF has conducted searches of publicly available records, the National Register of Historic Places, Arizona's Cultural Resource Inventory (AZSITE), the Arizona Department of Emergency and Military Affairs (AZDEMA) Cultural Resource Team (AZDEMA), the New Mexico Cultural Resources Information System (NMCRIS), the Nevada Cultural Resources Information system (NVCRIS), and the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). In addition, reviews were made of records maintained by the (California) Eastern Information Center, National Forest Districts, and DoD installations to identify cultural properties at proposed PR training sites. PR training sites on DoD facilities have been previously analyzed and approved for activities similar to the proposed undertaking under a variety of Cultural Resource Management Plans, EAs, and Environmental Impact Statements (EISs), which have also been reviewed. Approximately 38 proposed PR training sites on National Forest, state, municipal, or private lands in Arizona and/or New Mexico require cultural resources surveys, which are ongoing. A summary of the cultural resources at proposed PR training sites located in states where your tribe has traditional territory will be provided to you when those investigations have been completed.

Please note that the proposed San Clemente Island and Leon training sites in California shown in Attachments 1, 3, and 4 are not part of this consultation. The proposed PR training activities at these sites were previously addressed under separate undertakings (i.e., U.S. Navy's 2018 Hawaii-Southern California Training and Testing Final EIS/Overseas EIS for the San Clemente Island and Leon PR training sites). A copy of the concurrence letter is provided in Attachment 5.

Also, please note that 29 proposed PR sites in Arizona and five proposed PR training sites at the White Sands Missile Range (WSMR) in New Mexico shown in Attachments 1, 3, and 4 were previously addressed under separate undertakings. Specifically, 17 of the 29 proposed PR training sites in Arizona were addressed under the USAF's 2017 Rescue Group Personnel Recovery Supplemental EIS and SHPO concurred with the determination of no effects to historic properties on 12 July 2013 (case reference number SHPO-2013-0702 [113064]); the remaining 12 proposed PR training sites were addressed as part of the Continuing Consultation for Remaining Angel Thunder Exercise Locations Needing Additional Review, and SHPO concurred on 30 October 2018 (Davis 2018), providing there will be no change in use or improvements needed. Copies of the concurrence communications and tables of those proposed PR trainings sites are provided in Attachment 5. In addition, the five proposed PR training sites at WSMR in New Mexico were addressed in WSMR's 2009 Final EIS for Development and Implementation of Range-Wide Mission and Major Capabilities, 2011 Final EA for Network Integration Evaluation, and 2015-2019 Integrated Natural and Cultural Resources Management Plan and EA. The proposed WSMR PR training sites were also addressed in the Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement (PMOA) executed on 18 April 1985 by the U.S. Army, WSMR, SHPO, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation for the treatment of historic properties. The APE for this proposed undertaking on WSMR falls within the area addressed by that PMOA. Proposed training events would follow the established WSMR siting process to avoid adverse effects to historic properties. The USAF is seeking SHPO concurrence that implementation of the mitigation measures and any operational constraints

identified in these documents would result in no adverse effects to cultural resources, and that for those proposed PR training sites, no further cultural resources studies are needed and no further consultation is warranted.

Please note that the USAF is considering PR training sites at U.S. Marine Corps (USMC) Base Camp Pendleton in California as part of the proposed undertaking and is currently coordinating with the USMC. These proposed PR training sites are shown in Attachments 1, 3, and 4 for reference purposes only and are not part of this consultation. If a training event is proposed for any of these sites, USMC has indicated that they would engage in the Section 106 consultation related to proposed activities on their property.

The USAF welcomes your comments and concerns regarding known culturally and historically significant properties at or near the proposed PR training sites. The USAF is concurrently seeking additional information regarding historic properties from the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Arizona State Historic Preservation Office, the New Mexico Historic Preservation Division, the California Office of Historic Preservation, and the Nevada Historic Preservation Office. A Tribal contact list for the proposed undertaking is provided as Attachment 6. To further that investigation to determine cultural resources present at the proposed PR training sites, the USAF respectfully requests Government-to-Government consultation to provide the Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians the opportunity to share information to identify properties of religious and historic significance at proposed PR training sites located within your tribe's traditional territory. Once properties are identified, we would like to consult to discuss potential avoidance, minimization, or mitigation measures. Given the complexity and geographical scope of this action, along with the programmatic nature of the EA, the USAF believes development of a Programmatic Agreement (PA) would be appropriate. Please let us know if you would be amenable to and willing to participate in development of a PA for this action.

If you have any questions or inputs on properties of religious and cultural significance to the Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians, please contact Kevin Wakefield, 355 CES/CEIE, by mailing address at 3775 South 5th Street, Davis-Monthan AFB, AZ 85707-4927; by e-mail at kevin.wakefield.1@us.af.mil; or by phone at 520-228-4035.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL R. DROWLEY, Colonel, USAF
Commander

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DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
355TH WING (ACC)
DAVIS-MONTHAN AIR FORCE BASE ARIZONA

16 August 2019

Scott Cozart, Chairperson
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
P.O. Box 487
San Jacinto, CA 92583

Subject: Section 106 Consultation Initiation for the Proposed Davis-Monthan Air Force Base Personnel Recovery Training Program in the Southwestern United States

Dear Chairperson Cozart:

The U.S. Air Force (USAF) is in the process of preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) evaluating the potential environmental impacts associated with the Davis-Monthan Air Force Base (AFB) Personnel Recovery (PR) Training Program (Proposed Action) in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The environmental impact process for this proposed undertaking is being conducted by the USAF in accordance with the Council on Environmental Quality regulations pursuant to requirements of NEPA. The USAF is complying with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) concurrently with development of the EA as recommended by NEPA's implementing regulations Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Section 1502.25(a). In accordance with 36 CFR Section 800.3(c), this letter initiates Section 106 consultation for this undertaking and requests your input on the proposed undertaking.

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The USAF has conducted searches of publicly available records, the National Register of Historic Places, Arizona's Cultural Resource Inventory (AZSITE), the Arizona Department of Emergency and Military Affairs (AZDEMA) Cultural Resource Team (AZDEMA), the New Mexico Cultural Resources Information System (NMCRIS), the Nevada Cultural Resources Information system (NVCRIS), and the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). In addition, reviews were made of records maintained by the (California) Eastern Information Center, National Forest Districts, and DoD installations to identify cultural properties at proposed PR training sites. PR training sites on DoD facilities have been previously analyzed and approved for activities similar to the proposed undertaking under a variety of Cultural Resource Management Plans, EAs, and Environmental Impact Statements (EISs), which have also been reviewed. Approximately 38 proposed PR training sites on National Forest, state, municipal, or private lands in Arizona and/or New Mexico require cultural resources surveys, which are ongoing. A summary of the cultural resources at proposed PR training sites located in states where your tribe has traditional territory will be provided to you when those investigations have been completed.

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MICHAEL R. DROWLEY, Colonel, USAF
Commander

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DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
355TH WING (ACC)
DAVIS-MONTHAN AIR FORCE BASE ARIZONA

16 August 2019

Cody J. Martinez, Chairperson
Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation
1 Kwaaypaay Court
El Cajon, CA 92019

Subject: Section 106 Consultation Initiation for the Proposed Davis-Monthan Air Force Base Personnel Recovery Training Program in the Southwestern United States

Dear Chairperson Martinez:

The U.S. Air Force (USAF) is in the process of preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) evaluating the potential environmental impacts associated with the Davis-Monthan Air Force Base (AFB) Personnel Recovery (PR) Training Program (Proposed Action) in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The environmental impact process for this proposed undertaking is being conducted by the USAF in accordance with the Council on Environmental Quality regulations pursuant to requirements of NEPA. The USAF is complying with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) concurrently with development of the EA as recommended by NEPA's implementing regulations Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Section 1502.25(a). In accordance with 36 CFR Section 800.3(c), this letter initiates Section 106 consultation for this undertaking and requests your input on the proposed undertaking.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
355TH WING (ACC)
DAVIS-MONTHAN AIR FORCE BASE ARIZONA

16 August 2019

Lisa Haws, Cultural Resources Manager
Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation
1 Kwaaypaay Court
El Cajon, CA 92019

Subject: Section 106 Consultation Initiation for the Proposed Davis-Monthan Air Force Base Personnel Recovery Training Program in the Southwestern United States

Dear Ms. Haws:

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Under the proposed undertaking, the USAF is proposing to improve PR training conducted throughout the southwestern United States (U.S.). This would include routine and specialized formal training for PR forces as well as large-force joint/multi-national exercises. The Proposed Action would authorize additional training sites, and the range of authorized PR training activities on some current sites would be expanded to include additional activities. However, there would be no change in the organizations at Davis-Monthan AFB that conduct the training, no change in the number of personnel involved, no change in the amount and type of equipment used, and no change in current procedures used to avoid and protect environmental resources. Proposed PR training activities would be centered out of Davis-Monthan AFB, Arizona and would be conducted in Arizona, California, Nevada, and New Mexico in areas that have been previously disturbed or are currently or were previously used for activities similar to those defined under the Proposed Action and No-Action Alternative. A total of 181 sites may be utilized during PR training, 160 of which are already authorized and used for PR training. Under the proposed undertaking, 21 additional sites would be authorized for use. Specifically, the proposed undertaking would include using DoD and non-DoD properties for ground, flight (including activation of a Temporary Military Operations Area [MOA] above

the Playas Training and Research Center), and water operations. Proposed PR training would involve related DoD training airspaces and ranges using various numbers and types of U.S. and foreign aircraft operating primarily from Davis-Monthan AFB. Given the complexity of the proposed undertaking and the dispersed geographical locations of the proposed PR training sites, the following scale categories were developed to capture three probable PR training event levels: Large Force training event, Medium Force training event (group level training), and Small Force training event (squadron level training). A description of the proposed PR training activities and events are provided in Attachment 1, and a summary of the proposed PR training activities is provided in Attachment 2. Coordinates of the PR training sites are provided in Attachment 3. Maps showing the specific locations for these proposed PR training sites are provided in Attachment 4. In addition, please note that some of the PR training sites included on this map may change based on ongoing coordination with the controlling agencies.

In accordance with NEPA and the USAF's implementing regulations, 32 CFR Section 989.14(1), the USAF is also seeking your input on the on the proposed undertaking. Government-to-government consultation between the USAF and your tribe for this effort is also in accordance with Executive Order 13175, *Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments*: Air Force Instruction (AFI) 32-7065, *Cultural Resources Management Program*; and AFI 90-2002, *Air Force Interactions with Federally-Recognized Tribes*. The USAF is particularly interested in your input on properties at or near the proposed PR training sites that may have religious and cultural significance to Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation and, if such properties exist, to help assess how the proposed undertaking might affect them.

The USAF has conducted searches of publicly available records, the National Register of Historic Places, Arizona's Cultural Resource Inventory (AZSITE), the Arizona Department of Emergency and Military Affairs (AZDEMA) Cultural Resource Team (AZDEMA), the New Mexico Cultural Resources Information System (NMCRIS), the Nevada Cultural Resources Information system (NVCRIS), and the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). In addition, reviews were made of records maintained by the (California) Eastern Information Center, National Forest Districts, and DoD installations to identify cultural properties at proposed PR training sites. PR training sites on DoD facilities have been previously analyzed and approved for activities similar to the proposed undertaking under a variety of Cultural Resource Management Plans, EAs, and Environmental Impact Statements (EISs), which have also been reviewed. Approximately 38 proposed PR training sites on National Forest, state, municipal, or private lands in Arizona and/or New Mexico require cultural resources surveys, which are ongoing. A summary of the cultural resources at proposed PR training sites located in states where your tribe has traditional territory will be provided to you when those investigations have been completed.

Please note that the proposed San Clemente Island and Leon training sites in California shown in Attachments 1, 3, and 4 are not part of this consultation. The proposed PR training activities at these sites were previously addressed under separate undertakings (i.e., U.S. Navy's 2018 Hawaii-Southern California Training and Testing Final EIS/Overseas EIS for the San Clemente Island and Leon PR training sites). A copy of the concurrence letter is provided in Attachment 5.

Also, please note that 29 proposed PR sites in Arizona and five proposed PR training sites at the White Sands Missile Range (WSMR) in New Mexico shown in Attachments 1, 3, and 4 were previously addressed under separate undertakings. Specifically, 17 of the 29 proposed PR training sites in Arizona were addressed under the USAF's 2017 Rescue Group Personnel Recovery Supplemental EIS and SHPO concurred with the determination of no effects to historic properties on 12 July 2013 (case reference number SHPO-2013-0702 [113064]); the remaining 12 proposed PR training sites were addressed as part of the Continuing Consultation for Remaining Angel Thunder Exercise Locations Needing Additional Review, and SHPO concurred on 30 October 2018 (Davis 2018), providing there will be no change in use or improvements needed. Copies of the concurrence communications and tables of those proposed PR trainings sites are provided in Attachment 5. In addition, the five proposed PR training sites at WSMR in New Mexico were addressed in WSMR's 2009 Final EIS for Development and Implementation of Range-Wide Mission and Major Capabilities, 2011 Final EA for Network Integration Evaluation, and 2015-2019 Integrated Natural and Cultural Resources Management Plan and EA. The proposed WSMR PR training sites were also addressed in the Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement (PMOA) executed on 18 April 1985 by the U.S. Army, WSMR, SHPO, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation for the treatment of historic properties. The APE for this proposed undertaking on WSMR falls within the area addressed by that PMOA. Proposed training events would follow the established WSMR siting process to avoid adverse effects to historic properties. The USAF is seeking SHPO concurrence that implementation of the mitigation measures and any operational constraints

identified in these documents would result in no adverse effects to cultural resources, and that for those proposed PR training sites, no further cultural resources studies are needed and no further consultation is warranted.

Please note that the USAF is considering PR training sites at U.S. Marine Corps (USMC) Base Camp Pendleton in California as part of the proposed undertaking and is currently coordinating with the USMC. These proposed PR training sites are shown in Attachments 1, 3, and 4 for reference purposes only and are not part of this consultation. If a training event is proposed for any of these sites, USMC has indicated that they would engage in the Section 106 consultation related to proposed activities on their property.

The USAF welcomes your comments and concerns regarding known culturally and historically significant properties at or near the proposed PR training sites. The USAF is concurrently seeking additional information regarding historic properties from the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Arizona State Historic Preservation Office, the New Mexico Historic Preservation Division, the California Office of Historic Preservation, and the Nevada Historic Preservation Office. A Tribal contact list for the proposed undertaking is provided as Attachment 6. To further that investigation to determine cultural resources present at the proposed PR training sites, the USAF respectfully requests Government-to-Government consultation to provide the Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation the opportunity to share information to identify properties of religious and historic significance at proposed PR training sites located within your tribe's traditional territory. Once properties are identified, we would like to consult to discuss potential avoidance, minimization, or mitigation measures. Given the complexity and geographical scope of this action, along with the programmatic nature of the EA, the USAF believes development of a Programmatic Agreement (PA) would be appropriate. Please let us know if you would be amenable to and willing to participate in development of a PA for this action.

If you have any questions or inputs on properties of religious and cultural significance to the Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation, please contact Kevin Wakefield, 355 CES/CEIE, by mailing address at 3775 South 5th Street, Davis-Monthan AFB, AZ 85707-4927; by e-mail at kevin.wakefield.1@us.af.mil; or by phone at 520-228-4035.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL R. DROWLEY, Colonel, USAF
Commander

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DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
355TH WING (ACC)
DAVIS-MONTHAN AIR FORCE BASE ARIZONA

16 August 2019

Michael Mirelez, Cultural Resource Coordinator
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians
P.O. Box 1160
Thermal, CA 92274

Subject: Section 106 Consultation Initiation for the Proposed Davis-Monthan Air Force Base Personnel Recovery Training Program in the Southwestern United States

Dear Mr. Mirelez:

The U.S. Air Force (USAF) is in the process of preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) evaluating the potential environmental impacts associated with the Davis-Monthan Air Force Base (AFB) Personnel Recovery (PR) Training Program (Proposed Action) in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The environmental impact process for this proposed undertaking is being conducted by the USAF in accordance with the Council on Environmental Quality regulations pursuant to requirements of NEPA. The USAF is complying with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) concurrently with development of the EA as recommended by NEPA's implementing regulations Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Section 1502.25(a). In accordance with 36 CFR Section 800.3(c), this letter initiates Section 106 consultation for this undertaking and requests your input on the proposed undertaking.

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The USAF has conducted searches of publicly available records, the National Register of Historic Places, Arizona's Cultural Resource Inventory (AZSITE), the Arizona Department of Emergency and Military Affairs (AZDEMA) Cultural Resource Team (AZDEMA), the New Mexico Cultural Resources Information System (NMCRIS), the Nevada Cultural Resources Information system (NVCRIS), and the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). In addition, reviews were made of records maintained by the (California) Eastern Information Center, National Forest Districts, and DoD installations to identify cultural properties at proposed PR training sites. PR training sites on DoD facilities have been previously analyzed and approved for activities similar to the proposed undertaking under a variety of Cultural Resource Management Plans, EAs, and Environmental Impact Statements (EISs), which have also been reviewed. Approximately 38 proposed PR training sites on National Forest, state, municipal, or private lands in Arizona and/or New Mexico require cultural resources surveys, which are ongoing. A summary of the cultural resources at proposed PR training sites located in states where your tribe has traditional territory will be provided to you when those investigations have been completed.

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Sincerely,

MICHAEL R. DROWLEY, Colonel, USAF
Commander

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DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
355TH WING (ACC)
DAVIS-MONTHAN AIR FORCE BASE ARIZONA

16 August 2019

Ernest Pingleton, Tribal Historic Officer, Resource Management
Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians
1 Viejas Grade Road
Alpine, CA 91901

Subject: Section 106 Consultation Initiation for the Proposed Davis-Monthan Air Force Base Personnel Recovery Training Program in the Southwestern United States

Dear Mr. Pingleton:

The U.S. Air Force (USAF) is in the process of preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) evaluating the potential environmental impacts associated with the Davis-Monthan Air Force Base (AFB) Personnel Recovery (PR) Training Program (Proposed Action) in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The environmental impact process for this proposed undertaking is being conducted by the USAF in accordance with the Council on Environmental Quality regulations pursuant to requirements of NEPA. The USAF is complying with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) concurrently with development of the EA as recommended by NEPA's implementing regulations Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Section 1502.25(a). In accordance with 36 CFR Section 800.3(c), this letter initiates Section 106 consultation for this undertaking and requests your input on the proposed undertaking.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
355TH WING (ACC)
DAVIS-MONTHAN AIR FORCE BASE ARIZONA

16 August 2019

Robert Welch, Chairperson
Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians
1 Viejas Grade Road
Alpine, CA 91901

Subject: Section 106 Consultation Initiation for the Proposed Davis-Monthan Air Force Base Personnel Recovery Training Program in the Southwestern United States

Dear Chairperson Welch:

The U.S. Air Force (USAF) is in the process of preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) evaluating the potential environmental impacts associated with the Davis-Monthan Air Force Base (AFB) Personnel Recovery (PR) Training Program (Proposed Action) in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The environmental impact process for this proposed undertaking is being conducted by the USAF in accordance with the Council on Environmental Quality regulations pursuant to requirements of NEPA. The USAF is complying with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) concurrently with development of the EA as recommended by NEPA's implementing regulations Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Section 1502.25(a). In accordance with 36 CFR Section 800.3(c), this letter initiates Section 106 consultation for this undertaking and requests your input on the proposed undertaking.

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Under the proposed undertaking, the USAF is proposing to improve PR training conducted throughout the southwestern United States (U.S.). This would include routine and specialized formal training for PR forces as well as large-force joint/multi-national exercises. The Proposed Action would authorize additional training sites, and the range of authorized PR training activities on some current sites would be expanded to include additional activities. However, there would be no change in the organizations at Davis-Monthan AFB that conduct the training, no change in the number of personnel involved, no change in the amount and type of equipment used, and no change in current procedures used to avoid and protect environmental resources. Proposed PR training activities would be centered out of Davis-Monthan AFB, Arizona and would be conducted in Arizona, California, Nevada, and New Mexico in areas that have been previously disturbed or are currently or were previously used for activities similar to those defined under the Proposed Action and No-Action Alternative. A total of 181 sites may be utilized during PR training, 160 of which are already authorized and used for PR training. Under the proposed undertaking, 21 additional sites would be authorized for use. Specifically, the proposed undertaking would include using DoD and non-DoD properties for ground, flight (including activation of a Temporary Military Operations Area [MOA] above

the Playas Training and Research Center), and water operations. Proposed PR training would involve related DoD training airspaces and ranges using various numbers and types of U.S. and foreign aircraft operating primarily from Davis-Monthan AFB. Given the complexity of the proposed undertaking and the dispersed geographical locations of the proposed PR training sites, the following scale categories were developed to capture three probable PR training event levels: Large Force training event, Medium Force training event (group level training), and Small Force training event (squadron level training). A description of the proposed PR training activities and events are provided in Attachment 1, and a summary of the proposed PR training activities is provided in Attachment 2. Coordinates of the PR training sites are provided in Attachment 3. Maps showing the specific locations for these proposed PR training sites are provided in Attachment 4. In addition, please note that some of the PR training sites included on this map may change based on ongoing coordination with the controlling agencies.

In accordance with NEPA and the USAF's implementing regulations, 32 CFR Section 989.14(1), the USAF is also seeking your input on the on the proposed undertaking. Government-to-government consultation between the USAF and your tribe for this effort is also in accordance with Executive Order 13175, *Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments*: Air Force Instruction (AFI) 32-7065, *Cultural Resources Management Program*; and AFI 90-2002, *Air Force Interactions with Federally-Recognized Tribes*. The USAF is particularly interested in your input on properties at or near the proposed PR training sites that may have religious and cultural significance to Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians and, if such properties exist, to help assess how the proposed undertaking might affect them.

The USAF has conducted searches of publicly available records, the National Register of Historic Places, Arizona's Cultural Resource Inventory (AZSITE), the Arizona Department of Emergency and Military Affairs (AZDEMA) Cultural Resource Team (AZDEMA), the New Mexico Cultural Resources Information System (NMCRIS), the Nevada Cultural Resources Information system (NVCRIS), and the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). In addition, reviews were made of records maintained by the (California) Eastern Information Center, National Forest Districts, and DoD installations to identify cultural properties at proposed PR training sites. PR training sites on DoD facilities have been previously analyzed and approved for activities similar to the proposed undertaking under a variety of Cultural Resource Management Plans, EAs, and Environmental Impact Statements (EISs), which have also been reviewed. Approximately 38 proposed PR training sites on National Forest, state, municipal, or private lands in Arizona and/or New Mexico require cultural resources surveys, which are ongoing. A summary of the cultural resources at proposed PR training sites located in states where your tribe has traditional territory will be provided to you when those investigations have been completed.

Please note that the proposed San Clemente Island and Leon training sites in California shown in Attachments 1, 3, and 4 are not part of this consultation. The proposed PR training activities at these sites were previously addressed under separate undertakings (i.e., U.S. Navy's 2018 Hawaii-Southern California Training and Testing Final EIS/Overseas EIS for the San Clemente Island and Leon PR training sites). A copy of the concurrence letter is provided in Attachment 5.

Also, please note that 29 proposed PR sites in Arizona and five proposed PR training sites at the White Sands Missile Range (WSMR) in New Mexico shown in Attachments 1, 3, and 4 were previously addressed under separate undertakings. Specifically, 17 of the 29 proposed PR training sites in Arizona were addressed under the USAF's 2017 Rescue Group Personnel Recovery Supplemental EIS and SHPO concurred with the determination of no effects to historic properties on 12 July 2013 (case reference number SHPO-2013-0702 [113064]); the remaining 12 proposed PR training sites were addressed as part of the Continuing Consultation for Remaining Angel Thunder Exercise Locations Needing Additional Review, and SHPO concurred on 30 October 2018 (Davis 2018), providing there will be no change in use or improvements needed. Copies of the concurrence communications and tables of those proposed PR trainings sites are provided in Attachment 5. In addition, the five proposed PR training sites at WSMR in New Mexico were addressed in WSMR's 2009 Final EIS for Development and Implementation of Range-Wide Mission and Major Capabilities, 2011 Final EA for Network Integration Evaluation, and 2015-2019 Integrated Natural and Cultural Resources Management Plan and EA. The proposed WSMR PR training sites were also addressed in the Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement (PMOA) executed on 18 April 1985 by the U.S. Army, WSMR, SHPO, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation for the treatment of historic properties. The APE for this proposed undertaking on WSMR falls within the area addressed by that PMOA. Proposed training events would follow the established WSMR siting process to avoid adverse effects to historic properties. The USAF is seeking SHPO concurrence that implementation of the mitigation measures and any operational constraints

identified in these documents would result in no adverse effects to cultural resources, and that for those proposed PR training sites, no further cultural resources studies are needed and no further consultation is warranted.

Please note that the USAF is considering PR training sites at U.S. Marine Corps (USMC) Base Camp Pendleton in California as part of the proposed undertaking and is currently coordinating with the USMC. These proposed PR training sites are shown in Attachments 1, 3, and 4 for reference purposes only and are not part of this consultation. If a training event is proposed for any of these sites, USMC has indicated that they would engage in the Section 106 consultation related to proposed activities on their property.

The USAF welcomes your comments and concerns regarding known culturally and historically significant properties at or near the proposed PR training sites. The USAF is concurrently seeking additional information regarding historic properties from the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Arizona State Historic Preservation Office, the New Mexico Historic Preservation Division, the California Office of Historic Preservation, and the Nevada Historic Preservation Office. A Tribal contact list for the proposed undertaking is provided as Attachment 6. To further that investigation to determine cultural resources present at the proposed PR training sites, the USAF respectfully requests Government-to-Government consultation to provide the Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians the opportunity to share information to identify properties of religious and historic significance at proposed PR training sites located within your tribe's traditional territory. Once properties are identified, we would like to consult to discuss potential avoidance, minimization, or mitigation measures. Given the complexity and geographical scope of this action, along with the programmatic nature of the EA, the USAF believes development of a Programmatic Agreement (PA) would be appropriate. Please let us know if you would be amenable to and willing to participate in development of a PA for this action.

If you have any questions or inputs on properties of religious and cultural significance to the Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians, please contact Kevin Wakefield, 355 CES/CEIE, by mailing address at 3775 South 5th Street, Davis-Monthan AFB, AZ 85707-4927; by e-mail at kevin.wakefield.1@us.af.mil; or by phone at 520-228-4035.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL R. DROWLEY, Colonel, USAF
Commander

Attachments:
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DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
355TH WING (ACC)
DAVIS-MONTHAN AIR FORCE BASE ARIZONA

16 August 2019

Jeff Haozous, Chairperson
Fort Sill Apache Tribe
43187 US Hwy 281
Apache, OK 73006

Subject: Section 106 Consultation Initiation for the Proposed Davis-Monthan Air Force Base Personnel Recovery Training Program in the Southwestern United States

Dear Chairperson Haozous:

The U.S. Air Force (USAF) is in the process of preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) evaluating the potential environmental impacts associated with the Davis-Monthan Air Force Base (AFB) Personnel Recovery (PR) Training Program (Proposed Action) in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The environmental impact process for this proposed undertaking is being conducted by the USAF in accordance with the Council on Environmental Quality regulations pursuant to requirements of NEPA. The USAF is complying with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) concurrently with development of the EA as recommended by NEPA's implementing regulations Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Section 1502.25(a). In accordance with 36 CFR Section 800.3(c), this letter initiates Section 106 consultation for this undertaking and requests your input on the proposed undertaking.

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the Playas Training and Research Center), and water operations. Proposed PR training would involve related DoD training airspaces and ranges using various numbers and types of U.S. and foreign aircraft operating primarily from Davis-Monthan AFB. Given the complexity of the proposed undertaking and the dispersed geographical locations of the proposed PR training sites, the following scale categories were developed to capture three probable PR training event levels: Large Force training event, Medium Force training event (group level training), and Small Force training event (squadron level training). A description of the proposed PR training activities and events are provided in Attachment 1, and a summary of the proposed PR training activities is provided in Attachment 2. Coordinates of the PR training sites are provided in Attachment 3. Maps showing the specific locations for these proposed PR training sites are provided in Attachment 4. In addition, please note that some of the PR training sites included on this map may change based on ongoing coordination with the controlling agencies.

In accordance with NEPA and the USAF's implementing regulations, 32 CFR Section 989.14(1), the USAF is also seeking your input on the on the proposed undertaking. Government-to-government consultation between the USAF and your tribe for this effort is also in accordance with Executive Order 13175, *Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments*: Air Force Instruction (AFI) 32-7065, *Cultural Resources Management Program*; and AFI 90-2002, *Air Force Interactions with Federally-Recognized Tribes*. The USAF is particularly interested in your input on properties at or near the proposed PR training sites that may have religious and cultural significance to Fort Sill Apache Tribe and, if such properties exist, to help assess how the proposed undertaking might affect them.

The USAF has conducted searches of publicly available records, the National Register of Historic Places, Arizona's Cultural Resource Inventory (AZSITE), the Arizona Department of Emergency and Military Affairs (AZDEMA) Cultural Resource Team (AZDEMA), the New Mexico Cultural Resources Information System (NMCRIS), the Nevada Cultural Resources Information system (NVCRIS), and the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). In addition, reviews were made of records maintained by the (California) Eastern Information Center, National Forest Districts, and DoD installations to identify cultural properties at proposed PR training sites. PR training sites on DoD facilities have been previously analyzed and approved for activities similar to the proposed undertaking under a variety of Cultural Resource Management Plans, EAs, and Environmental Impact Statements (EISs), which have also been reviewed. Approximately 38 proposed PR training sites on National Forest, state, municipal, or private lands in Arizona and/or New Mexico require cultural resources surveys, which are ongoing. A summary of the cultural resources at proposed PR training sites located in states where your tribe has traditional territory will be provided to you when those investigations have been completed.

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identified in these documents would result in no adverse effects to cultural resources, and that for those proposed PR training sites, no further cultural resources studies are needed and no further consultation is warranted.

Please note that the USAF is considering PR training sites at U.S. Marine Corps (USMC) Base Camp Pendleton in California as part of the proposed undertaking and is currently coordinating with the USMC. These proposed PR training sites are shown in Attachments 1, 3, and 4 for reference purposes only and are not part of this consultation. If a training event is proposed for any of these sites, USMC has indicated that they would engage in the Section 106 consultation related to proposed activities on their property.

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If you have any questions or inputs on properties of religious and cultural significance to the Fort Sill Apache Tribe, please contact Kevin Wakefield, 355 CES/CEIE, by mailing address at 3775 South 5th Street, Davis-Monthan AFB, AZ 85707-4927; by e-mail at kevin.wakefield.1@us.af.mil; or by phone at 520-228-4035.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL R. DROWLEY, Colonel, USAF
Commander

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DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
355TH WING (ACC)
DAVIS-MONTHAN AIR FORCE BASE ARIZONA

16 August 2019

Gari Lafferty, Chairwoman
Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah
440 N. Paite Drive
Cedar City, UT 84721

Subject: Section 106 Consultation Initiation for the Proposed Davis-Monthan Air Force Base Personnel Recovery Training Program in the Southwestern United States

Dear Chairwoman Lafferty:

The U.S. Air Force (USAF) is in the process of preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) evaluating the potential environmental impacts associated with the Davis-Monthan Air Force Base (AFB) Personnel Recovery (PR) Training Program (Proposed Action) in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The environmental impact process for this proposed undertaking is being conducted by the USAF in accordance with the Council on Environmental Quality regulations pursuant to requirements of NEPA. The USAF is complying with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) concurrently with development of the EA as recommended by NEPA's implementing regulations Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Section 1502.25(a). In accordance with 36 CFR Section 800.3(c), this letter initiates Section 106 consultation for this undertaking and requests your input on the proposed undertaking.

The purpose of the proposed undertaking is to enhance readiness of PR forces operating out of Davis-Monthan AFB and to strengthen joint military operations, multi-national partnerships, and operations with other federal, state, and local agencies/organizations. PR training participants would include USAF PR forces, Joint Services, local/state agencies, Department of Defense (DoD) Interagencies, and Foreign Partner Nations. DoD Directive 3002.01E, *Personnel Recovery in the Department of Defense*, defines PR as "one of the highest priorities of the DoD," and tasks Service Chiefs with this responsibility. The PR training needs to provide the most realistic PR training environment available to USAF PR forces so that it complies with DoD Directive 3002.01E, as well as Air Force Policy Directive 10-30, *Personnel Recovery*. The proposed undertaking is needed because PR forces operating out of Davis-Monthan AFB are limited by the number of adequate and realistic training sites which have the required characteristics for PR training activities. Commanders face challenges in ensuring that routine and formal training requirements are met so that PR forces are prepared to execute their special mission sets. PR training events that are critical for joint readiness and strengthening multi-national partnerships are limited due the lack of availability of appropriate training sites. The range of currently available sites does not include all of the types of terrain and vegetation that would realistically be present in real-life PR operations.

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In accordance with NEPA and the USAF's implementing regulations, 32 CFR Section 989.14(1), the USAF is also seeking your input on the on the proposed undertaking. Government-to-government consultation between the USAF and your tribe for this effort is also in accordance with Executive Order 13175, *Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments*: Air Force Instruction (AFI) 32-7065, *Cultural Resources Management Program*; and AFI 90-2002, *Air Force Interactions with Federally-Recognized Tribes*. The USAF is particularly interested in your input on properties at or near the proposed PR training sites that may have religious and cultural significance to Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah and, if such properties exist, to help assess how the proposed undertaking might affect them.

The USAF has conducted searches of publicly available records, the National Register of Historic Places, Arizona's Cultural Resource Inventory (AZSITE), the Arizona Department of Emergency and Military Affairs (AZDEMA) Cultural Resource Team (AZDEMA), the New Mexico Cultural Resources Information System (NMCRIS), the Nevada Cultural Resources Information system (NVCRIS), and the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). In addition, reviews were made of records maintained by the (California) Eastern Information Center, National Forest Districts, and DoD installations to identify cultural properties at proposed PR training sites. PR training sites on DoD facilities have been previously analyzed and approved for activities similar to the proposed undertaking under a variety of Cultural Resource Management Plans, EAs, and Environmental Impact Statements (EISs), which have also been reviewed. Approximately 38 proposed PR training sites on National Forest, state, municipal, or private lands in Arizona and/or New Mexico require cultural resources surveys, which are ongoing. A summary of the cultural resources at proposed PR training sites located in states where your tribe has traditional territory will be provided to you when those investigations have been completed.

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Sincerely,

MICHAEL R. DROWLEY, Colonel, USAF
Commander

cc: Dorena Martineau, Cultural Resources Director, Chairwoman

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Appendix C

Airspace Information

Federal Aviation Administration

Albuquerque ARTCC

Memorandum

Date: February 28, 2019

To: Shawn M. Kozica, Manager, Operations Support Group, Western Service Center, AJV-W2

From: Leonie San Miguel, Air Traffic Manager, Albuquerque ARTCC

M LEONIE SAN MIGUEL

Digitally signed by M LEONIE SAN MIGUEL
Date: 2019.03.01 16:27:05 -07'00'

Prepared by: Craig Brenden, Airspace and Procedures Specialist, TWAB-ZAB

Subject: Aeronautical Study, Playas Temporary Military Operations Area/ATCAA 2019

This Aeronautical Study has been prepared in accordance with Section 6 of JO 7400.2 to identify the impact of the proposed Playas Temporary Military Operations Area (TMOA) and associated Air Traffic Control Assigned Airspace (ATCAA) on the safe and efficient use of airspace and ATC procedures. This TMOA is in support of two USAF Red Flag-Rescue Personnel Recovery Training Exercises scheduled May 4 - May 18 2019 and August 10 - 24 2019. This TMOA also supports a USMC Tactical Recovery of Aircraft and Personnel (TRAP) Exercise from August 26 - 31 2019. This special use airspace (SUA) proposal includes the following parameters:

Playas Temporary MOA (TMOA)

Proposed Boundaries: Beginning at lat. 32°10'43"N., long. 108°42'48"W.;
to lat. 32°09'20"N., long. 108°19'29"W.;
to lat. 31°49'27"N., long. 108°21'03"W.;
to lat. 31°50'48"N., long. 108°44'28"W.;
to the point of beginning.

Altitudes: 300 feet AGL to, but not including, FL180.

Times of use:

May	4-18th 2019	continuous
August	10-24th 2019	continuous
August	26 -31st 2019	one 5-hour block

Controlling agency: FAA, Albuquerque ARTCC

Using agency: U.S. Air Force, 355th Wing, Davis-Monthan AFB, AZ &
USMC U.S. Marine Corps, Commander, Expeditionary Operations Training Group (EOTG), I Marine Expeditionary Force (MEF), Camp Pendleton, CA.

Playas Temporary ATCAA

Proposed Boundaries: Beginning at lat. 32°10'43"N., long. 108°42'48"W.;
to lat. 32°09'20"N., long. 108°19'29"W.;
to lat. 31°49'27"N., long. 108°21'03"W.;
to lat. 31°50'48"N., long. 108°44'28"W.;
to the point of beginning.

Altitudes: FL180 to FL220

Times of use:

May 4-18th 2019 continuous
August 10-24th 2019 continuous

Controlling agency: FAA, Albuquerque ARTCC

Using agency: U.S. Air Force, 355th Wing, Davis-Monthan AFB, AZ

Introduction

Aeronautical activity in the proposed area primarily consists of enroute aircraft transitioning the airspace. Typically, this traffic contains piston aircraft that often navigate via the airways of V16, V66, V198, and T306. Higher performance aircraft will often use J2, J4, and J50. All of these airways conflict with the proposed TMOA. The majority of this traffic is operating in and out of the Tucson terminal area. This proposal will affect the above-mentioned traffic; however, it should be minimal and cause only minor delays. Traffic volume through the proposed airspace is low.

TMOA, Impact on IFR and VFR Terminal Operations:

The proposed temporary MOA will have minimal impact on IFR and VFR terminal operations. Flight tracks of the STARs and SIDs for the Tucson and El Paso area transition laterally through the proposed TMOA, but the majority of the arrivals and departures will normally be above the proposed vertical limit of the ATCAA. If these arrivals and/or departures are below FL190, a slight vector off course will be needed to establish separation from the proposed TMOA. Piston type aircraft will need a re-route to avoid the proposed TMOA, but re-routing aircraft via V94 is a practical option.

The Playas TMOA will contain a large variety of aircraft operations including unmanned aerial systems. Many of these aircraft will be departing from and returning to Davis-Monthan AFB in the Tucson terminal area. This will increase controller workload and the potential for conflict by having to separate aircraft entering and exiting the TMOA from non-participating aircraft.

TMOA, Impact on public use and charted private airports:

Playas Air Strip Airport (NM86) lies under the proposed temporary MOA airspace. This private airstrip requires permission prior to landing. Coordination should be effected with the airport operator to determine whether there would be any conflict between the MOA activity and airport operations. The proposal does state that NM86 will be closed to non-participating aircraft by airport management during exercise operations. Lordsburg Municipal Airport (KLSB) is 9 miles directly north of the Playas TMOA. KLSB is not directly impacted by the TMOA, but its close proximity merits that a thorough public notice be disseminated at the airport. KLSB has approximately 200 operations per month.

There are numerous airports near the Douglas VORTAC (DUG), including Bisbee Douglas International (KDUG), Douglas Municipal (KDGL), Cochise College (P03) and Bisbee Municipal (P04). These airports are within the lateral boundaries of the TOMBSTONE MOA, just southwest of the proposed Playas temporary MOA. There is a corridor built into the Tombstone MOA, which allows departure aircraft to operate IFR at altitudes up to 14,000 MSL along V66 and still avoid the TOMBSTONE MOA. The proposed TMOA will prevent IFR aircraft from flying along V66 in this corridor; however, IFR operations out of these airports are infrequent. Coordinating actual use times, rather than continuous use, would benefit non-participating aircraft needing to use this route.

TMOA, Impact on IFR En-Route Operations:

Playas TMOA is proposed to be in continuous use for 14 days. The altitudes of the proposed TMOA will have a minor impact to IFR enroute operations. The sector where this TMOA is located, works departing and arriving traffic into the Tucson terminal area and various military operations. Due to the location of the proposed TMOA, most aircraft arriving at the Tucson terminal area will be above the TMOA and the majority of departing aircraft should not have trouble climbing above the TMOA. Most all El Paso area departures and arrivals will be above the TMOA.

IFR aircraft on V16, V66, V198 and T306, will have to be rerouted to V94, which is a slightly longer route. The number of operations on these airways is low and should be manageable.

Aircraft below FL190 on J50, J2, and J4 will have to be rerouted north of the TMOA. This is a longer route, but should also be manageable because of the low volume of aircraft below FL190 on these jet routes.

TMOA, Impact on VFR Operations, Routes and Flyways:

The proposed Playas TMOA will cause some VFR aircraft to deviate from their preferred route to avoid the TMOA. Because the proposed TMOA is only about 20NM by 20NM, it creates a minimal impact to the National Airspace System (NAS).

The Playas TMOA will disrupt operations along V16, V66, V198, and T306. There is the option for aircraft to fly on V94 to avoid the TMOA. This will be a minor impact due to the low volume of traffic that traverses this area. Coordinating use times through NOTAM schedule, rather than a continuous use, would benefit non-participating aircraft desiring to transit the TMOA.

Ten miles north and ten miles south of NM86 are areas with a preponderance of unmanned aircraft systems (UAS) noted on the sectional charts with an airplane symbol followed by the letters UA. The extent of this activity is unknown since it presumably occurs at a relatively low altitude. Coordination should be effected with the operators to determine whether there would be any conflict between the TMOA activity and the UAS operators.

Once this TMOA is approved, the proponent must be responsible for publicizing the exercise within 100 miles of the affected airspace.

TMOA, Impact on other pending airport development/proposals:

No impact is anticipated.

Cumulative Aeronautical Impact Assessment:

Because of the location of the proposed MOA, there will not be an impact on class B or C airspace. The Tombstone MOA adjacent to the PLAYAS MOA will have to be coordinated appropriately through scheduling to not interfere with this operation. The LOA states: "A clearance to operate in PLAYAS also permits the flight to operate in TOMBSTONE MOA/ATCAA". This will need to be considered when scheduling the Tombstone MOA. In addition, VR263, which underlies the MOA, will also have to be blocked from scheduling to not interfere with this operation. The proponent will need to coordinate the use times with the 355th FW and the 162nd FW.

The Playas TMOA will contain numerous and dissimilar aircraft operations. Many of these aircraft will be departing from and returning to Davis-Monthan and Tucson terminal area airports. This will significantly increase controller workload, and the potential of conflict, by having to sequence aircraft departing the MOA with non-participating aircraft.

Associated ATCAA:

Aircraft below FL230 on J50, J2, and J4 will have to be rerouted north of the ATCAA, increasing complexity and workload. This is also a longer route, but should be manageable because of the low volume of aircraft below FL230 on these three jet routes. Normally the

ATCAA is only used FL180-FL200 so there will be additional traffic requiring re-reroutes if the vertical limit of the ATCAA is raised to FL220.

The impact to the NAS by creating the corresponding ATCAA above the Playas MOA up to the proposed vertical limit of FL220 is unknown, but based solely on the volume of affected traffic may be manageable.

Alternatives:

The proponents are requesting the vertical limit of the associated ATCAA be raised to FL220. The increase in workload at the sector, and the corresponding impact to the NAS is unknown if this altitude is implemented. If the proposed ATCAA was limited to FL200, the ATCAA will mirror the current LOA, and has a historically low impact on the NAS.

ATC Facility Assessment of Capabilities to provide service:

Albuquerque ARTCC does not expect the proposed temporary Playas MOA to result in a significant reduction of service to either the Playas MOA participants or non-participants. The MOA times will be available by NOTAM in advance for both pilots and controllers. The NOTAM times should attempt to capture only the actual use times and not be stated as continuous for the duration of the mission.

The proponents request for the Playas ATCAA to extend upward to FL220 is outside the established parameters of the Albuquerque Air Route Traffic Control Center, 355th Operations Group, and Detachment One/414th Combat Training Squadron Letter of Agreement. The LOA defines the Playas ATCAA as extending up to FL200 inclusive. The Letter of Agreement defines responsibilities, outlines procedures, and designates airspace for operations within the temporary Playas MOA/ATCAA in support of military Personnel Recovery Exercise and Training conducted at the Playas Training Center. Facility operations that exceed the parameters of the LOA would require a change to the LOA before implementation. Operating under the stipulations of the current LOA has historically been manageable by ATC resulting in only minor deviations to non-participating aircraft.

ZAB concurs with the proposed Playas TMOA. ZAB concurs with the proposed Playas temporary ATCAA from FL180–FL200, as delineated in the current LOA.

ATC Services:

The Playas TMOA status will be provided by NOTAM. Albuquerque ARTCC will also provide real-time SUA status information to non-participating aircraft on a workload-permitting basis. Transitions through the Playas TMOA and associated ATCAA for IFR non-participating aircraft will not be permitted during periods of use.

Albuquerque ARTCC Recommendations:

Albuquerque ARTCC has analyzed the impact of the proposed Playas TMOA and associated ATCAA on non-participating users and the ability to maintain safety and efficiency

throughout the NAS. It is Albuquerque ARTCC's position that with proper coordination between Albuquerque ARTCC and the using agencies, procedures can be developed that will create a minimum adverse impact on non-participating aircraft operations. Albuquerque ARTCC concurs with the development of the proposed Playas TMOA for the USAF and the U.S. Marine Corps, in order to meet their mission requirements. Albuquerque ARTCC concurs with the establishment of the Playas Temporary ATCAA, FL180-FL200 only.

If you have any questions, contact Support Specialist, Craig Brenden, at (505) 856-4534.

ATADS : TRACON Operations : Standard Report

From 01/2018 To 05/2019 | Facility=P50, L30, SCT, U90

Calendar Year	Facility	State	Region	DDSO Service Area	Class	IFR Itinerant Air Carrier	IFR Itinerant Air Taxi	IFR Itinerant General Aviation	IFR Itinerant Military	IFR Itinerant Total	IFR Overflight Air Carrier	IFR Overflight Air Taxi	IFR Overflight General Aviation	IFR Overflight Military	IFR Overflight Total	VFR Itinerant Air Carrier	VFR Itinerant Air Taxi	VFR Itinerant General Aviation	VFR Itinerant Military	VFR Itinerant Total	VFR Overflight Air Carrier	VFR Overflight Air Taxi	VFR Overflight General Aviation	VFR Overflight Military	VFR Overflight Total	Total Operations
2018	L30	NV	AWP	WE	TRACON, RAPCON, or CERAP	366,695	35,576	58,178	950	461,399	326	454	2,889	780	4,449	10	82,819	36,063	1,111	120,003	0	2,345	7,694	818	10,857	596,708
2018	P50	AZ	AWP	WE	TRACON, RAPCON, or CERAP	398,419	68,658	85,539	4,357	556,973	615	1,492	4,827	1,574	8,508	6	45,136	74,952	1,947	122,041	15	5,117	19,679	878	25,689	713,211
Sub-Total for Unknown						765,114	104,234	143,717	5,307	1,018,372	941	1,946	7,716	2,354	12,957	16	127,955	111,015	3,058	242,044	15	7,462	27,373	1,696	36,546	1,309,919
2018	SCT	CA	AWP	WE	Combined TRACON	1,126,236	180,624	330,368	45,374	1,682,602	3,200	3,452	10,158	6,260	23,070	49	10,533	417,171	21,504	449,257	33	4,560	91,615	9,867	106,075	2,261,004
2018	U90	AZ	AWP	WE	TRACON, RAPCON, or CERAP	37,443	14,335	18,395	22,810	92,983	1,273	724	1,304	1,242	4,543	13	14,694	46,460	23,983	85,150	7	2,842	4,416	1,870	9,135	191,811
Sub-Total for 2018						1,928,793	299,193	492,480	73,491	2,793,957	5,414	6,122	19,178	9,856	40,570	78	153,182	574,646	48,545	776,451	55	14,864	123,404	13,433	151,756	3,762,734
2019	L30	NV	AWP	WE	TRACON, RAPCON, or CERAP	153,102	16,870	25,279	360	195,611	111	225	1,227	306	1,869	25	30,975	13,275	1,776	46,051	2	918	2,505	249	3,674	247,205
2019	P50	AZ	AWP	WE	TRACON, RAPCON, or CERAP	171,117	29,384	40,471	2,245	243,217	222	707	2,152	506	3,587	4	13,802	32,940	639	47,385	1	1,961	7,706	276	9,944	304,133
Sub-Total for Unknown						361,662	60,589	84,145	25,415	531,811	1,606	1,656	4,683	2,054	9,999	42	59,471	92,675	26,398	178,586	10	5,721	14,627	2,395	22,753	743,149
2019	SCT	CA	AWP	WE	Combined TRACON	457,759	78,996	143,539	19,459	699,753	2,446	1,413	5,488	2,525	11,872	14	3,918	152,535	7,456	163,923	1	1,670	33,619	3,070	38,360	913,908
2019	U90	AZ	AWP	WE	TRACON, RAPCON, or CERAP	17,555	6,499	9,516	10,133	43,703	262	262	616	321	1,461	5	6,899	21,833	11,975	40,712	1	1,159	1,837	832	3,829	89,705
Sub-Total for WE						2,728,326	430,942	711,285	105,688	3,976,241	8,455	8,729	28,661	13,514	59,359	126	208,776	795,229	70,391	1,074,522	60	20,572	169,071	17,860	207,563	5,317,685
Sub-Total for AWP						2,728,326	430,942	711,285	105,688	3,976,241	8,455	8,729	28,661	13,514	59,359	126	208,776	795,229	70,391	1,074,522	60	20,572	169,071	17,860	207,563	5,317,685
Sub-Total for 2019						799,533	131,749	218,805	32,197	1,182,284	3,041	2,607	9,483	3,658	18,789	48	55,594	220,583	21,846	298,071	5	5,708	45,667	4,427	55,807	1,554,951
Total:						**2,728,326**	**430,942**	**711,285**	**105,688**	**3,976,241**	**8,455**	**8,729**	**28,661**	**13,514**	**59,359**	**126**	**208,776**	**795,229**	**70,391**	**1,074,522**	**60**	**20,572**	**169,071**	**17,860**	**207,563**	**5,317,685**

Report created on Fri Jul 5 17:55:44 EDT 2019

Sources: Air Traffic Activity System (ATADS)

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Appendix D

Air Pollutant Emission Calculation

Part I – ACAM Short-form Summary

1. Introduction

The Air Force's Air Conformity Applicability Model (ACAM) was used to predict all source emissions related to the proposed PR training activities with the exception of emissions from helicopters for which the Air Emissions Guide for Air Force Mobile Sources (AFCEC, August 2018) was used in the calculation.

2. Calculation Results Summary

The ACAM short-form summaries presented in this part of appendix include:

- Airfield emissions within Davis-Monthan AFB and other airfields combined, respectively.
- Red Flag-Rescue Large Force training event total training emissions including both aircraft and vehicle emissions with potential to occur at Playas Temporary Military Operations Area (MOA) and Barry M. Goldwater Range (BMGR) sites.
- Medium and Small Force training events combined total training emissions including both aircraft and vehicle emissions with potential to occur in the remaining PR training sites in Arizona, New Mexico, Nevada, and California. These total emissions were then spread across the four states as the following percentages:
    - 80% in Arizona.
    - 10% in New Mexico.
    - 5% in Nevada and California, respectively.

If the above calculated total emissions within each specified area/state as described above could conservatively occur at a specific PR training site for the entire year, they would still be below the project-level General Conformity Rule (GCR) *de minimis* thresholds or the NEPA Assessment Indicator, as shown in Table D-1. Therefore, the proposed PR training activities at any PR training site would be in compliance with either GCR *de minimis* thresholds or NEPA Assessment Indicator.

Table D-1. Total Net Change in PR Training Annual Emissions											
PR Training Type	**Location**	**Attainment Status**	**GCR *De Minimis*/ NEPA Assessment Indicator (tons per year)**	**NOx (tons)**	**SOx (tons)**	**CO (tons)**	**VOC (tons)**	**PM_{10} (tons)**	**$PM_{2.5}$ (tons)**	**CO_2e (tons)**	**Exceeding GCR *De Minimis* or NEPA Assessment Indicator**
On Base	PR Training Sites at Davis-Monthan AFB, AZ (listed below by County, State): <u>Pima County, AZ</u> • Davis-Monthan AFB • Davis-Monthan AFB Combat Arms Training and Maintenance	Attainment Status by County, State: <u>Pima County, AZ</u> Nonattainment: moderate PM_{10} Maintenance: CO Attainment: other pollutants	Threshold by County, State: <u>Pima County, AZ</u> PM_{10} and CO: 100 Other: 100	5.2	0.5	31.1	7.3	-0.1	0.3	4,146.3	No
On Base	PR Training Sites at Other Airfields (in AZ, CA, and NV) Combined (listed below by County, State): <u>Cochise County, AZ</u> • Libby Army Airfield <u>Maricopa County, AZ</u> • Phoenix Sky Harbor IAP	Attainment Status by County, State: <u>Cochise County, AZ</u> Attainment for all pollutants <u>Maricopa County, AZ</u> Nonattainment: serious PM_{10}, marginal O_3 Maintenance: CO Attainment: other pollutants	Threshold by County, State: <u>Cochise County, AZ</u> 100 <u>Maricopa County, AZ</u> PM_{10}: 70 NO_x, VOC, and CO: 100 Other: 100	8.2	0.9	17.8	4.1	1.4	1.3	2,142.3	No

Table D-1. Total Net Change in PR Training Annual Emissions											
PR Training Type	**Location**	**Attainment Status**	**GCR *De Minimis*/ NEPA Assessment Indicator (tons per year)**	**NOx (tons)**	**SOx (tons)**	**CO (tons)**	**VOC (tons)**	**PM_{10} (tons)**	**$PM_{2.5}$ (tons)**	**CO_2e (tons)**	**Exceeding GCR *De Minimis* or NEPA Assessment Indicator**
	Yuma County, AZ • Yuma Airport Riverside County, CA • March Air Reserve Base (ARB) Clark County, NV • Nellis AFB	Yuma County, AZ Nonattainment: moderate PM_{10} Attainment: other pollutants Riverside County, CA Nonattainment: extreme O_3, moderate $PM_{2.5}$ Maintenance: PM_{10}, NO_2, CO Attainment: other pollutants Clark County, NV Nonattainment: marginal O_3 Maintenance: PM_{10} and CO Attainment: other pollutants	Yuma County, AZ PM_{10}: 100 Other: 100 Riverside County, CA NO_x and VOC: 10 $PM_{2.5}$,PM_{10}, NO_2, and CO: 100 Other: 100 Clark County, NV NO_x, VOC, PM_{10}, and CO: 100 Other: 100								
Large Force at HLZ/DZ	Playas Temporary MOA (in NM) and/or BMGR (in AZ) for Red Flag-Rescue PR Training Sites (listed below by County, State): Grant County, NM • Playas Training and Research Center Hidalgo County, NM • Playas Training and Research Center	Attainment Status by County, State: Grant County, NM Attainment for all pollutants Hidalgo County, NM Attainment for all pollutants	Threshold by County, State: Grant County, NM 100 Hidalgo County, NM 100	23.5	1.7	29.1	5.3	2.4	1.4	8,859.4	No

Table D-1. Total Net Change in PR Training Annual Emissions											
PR Training Type	**Location**	**Attainment Status**	**GCR *De Minimis*/ NEPA Assessment Indicator (tons per year)**	**NOx (tons)**	**SOx (tons)**	**CO (tons)**	**VOC (tons)**	**PM_{10} (tons)**	**$PM_{2.5}$ (tons)**	**CO_2e (tons)**	**Exceeding GCR *De Minimis* or NEPA Assessment Indicator**
	Maricopa County, AZ • Aux 6 • Aux 6 Circular • Aux 6 Rectangular • NATO Hill (WPT 74) • OP Charlie • Range 3 – HLZ 1 • Range 3 – HLZ 2 • Range 3 – HLZ 3 • Range 3 – HLZ 4 • Range 3 – HLZ 5 • Range 3 – HLZ 6 • Range 3 – Tower Helipad • South Tactical Range • Target 333	Maricopa County, AZ Nonattainment: serious PM_{10}, marginal O_3 Maintenance: CO Attainment: other pollutants	Maricopa County, AZ PM_{10}: 70 NO_x, VOC, and CO: 100 Other: 100								
Medium and Small Force at HLZ/DZ	Other AZ PR Training Sites Combined (listed below by County, State): Apache County, AZ • Caldwell Meadows • Springerville Airport • St. Johns Industrial Air Park	Attainment Status by County, State: Apache County, AZ Attainment for all pollutants	Threshold by County, State: Apache County, AZ 100	25.2	2.7	40.5	6.6	5.6	2.1	8,737.1	No

Table D-1. Total Net Change in PR Training Annual Emissions											
PR Training Type	**Location**	**Attainment Status**	**GCR *De Minimis*/ NEPA Assessment Indicator (tons per year)**	**NOx (tons)**	**SOx (tons)**	**CO (tons)**	**VOC (tons)**	**PM_{10} (tons)**	**$PM_{2.5}$ (tons)**	**CO_2e (tons)**	**Exceeding GCR *De Minimis* or NEPA Assessment Indicator**
	Cochise County, AZ • Bisbee Douglas IAP (Chang Noi DZ) • Highway 80 Paladins (TW 2 Paladins) • Hubbard • Hubbard (Tombstone) • Humor • Jeep HLZ/DZ • Jenna HLZ/DZ • Kinder HLZ/DZ • Libby Army Airfield • Pinnacle HLZ/DZ • Portal HLZ • Ranger • Rucker HLZ • Tombstone 15 HLZ • Tombstone 18 HLZ • Tombstone 19 HLZ • Tombstone Circular • Tombstone Rectangular • Tombstone Paladins	Cochise County, AZ Attainment for all pollutants	Cochise County, AZ 100								

Table D-1. Total Net Change in PR Training Annual Emissions											
PR Training Type	**Location**	**Attainment Status**	**GCR *De Minimis*/ NEPA Assessment Indicator (tons per year)**	**NOx (tons)**	**SOx (tons)**	**CO (tons)**	**VOC (tons)**	**PM_{10} (tons)**	**$PM_{2.5}$ (tons)**	**CO_2e (tons)**	**Exceeding GCR *De Minimis* or NEPA Assessment Indicator**
	Coconino County, AZ • Babbitt Ranch 1 • Babbitt Ranch 2 • Babbitt Ranch 3 • Black Mesa USFS Helitack Base • Bone Crusher • Camp Navajo Army Base • Cattle • Cattle LTFW • Comanche • Elk • Flagstaff Hotshot – USFS Helitack Base • Flagstaff Pulliam Airport • FR 320/311 • Gerbil • Grand Canyon National Park Airport • Grand Canyon Valle Airport • H. A. Clark Memorial Field • HLZ 5 • HLZ 6 • HLZ 7 • HLZ 8 • Jacks Canyon • L Tank • Lees Ferry	Coconino County, AZ Attainment for all pollutants	Coconino County, AZ 100								

Table D-1. Total Net Change in PR Training Annual Emissions											
PR Training Type	**Location**	**Attainment Status**	**GCR *De Minimis*/ NEPA Assessment Indicator (tons per year)**	**NOx (tons)**	**SOx (tons)**	**CO (tons)**	**VOC (tons)**	**PM_{10} (tons)**	**$PM_{2.5}$ (tons)**	**CO_2e (tons)**	**Exceeding GCR *De Minimis* or NEPA Assessment Indicator**
	• Longview – USFS Helitack Base • Metz Tank • Mogollon Rim (General Crook) • Mohawk • Mormon Lake – USFS Helitack Base • Navajo East • Navajo Railroad • Navajo West • Neill Flat • Panda • Pittman Valley • Powerline • Rogers Lake (Logger Camp) • Rogers Napier • Rogers Wren • Sage • Sinkhole • Squirrel • Tribeland <u>Gila County, AZ</u> • Gila County Sheriff Roosevelt Substation • Grapevine HLZ/DZ • Payson-RimSide • Roosevelt Lake	<u>Gila County, AZ</u> Maintenance: PM_{10} Attainment: other pollutants	<u>Gila County, AZ</u> PM_{10}: 100 Other: 100								

Table D-1. Total Net Change in PR Training Annual Emissions											
PR Training Type	**Location**	**Attainment Status**	**GCR *De Minimis*/ NEPA Assessment Indicator (tons per year)**	**NOx (tons)**	**SOx (tons)**	**CO (tons)**	**VOC (tons)**	**PM_{10} (tons)**	**$PM_{2.5}$ (tons)**	**CO_2e (tons)**	**Exceeding GCR *De Minimis* or NEPA Assessment Indicator**
	Graham County, AZ • Froelich HLZ/DZ • Mesa Greenlee County, AZ • Hannagan Meadow – USFS Helitack Base • Helibase Circular • KP Circular • KP Tank Maricopa County, AZ • Gila Bend Air Force Auxiliary Base • Saguaro Lake Ranch • Scottsdale Osborn Mohave County, AZ • Kingman Airport Navajo County, AZ • Overgaard – USFS Helitack Base • Winslow-Lindbergh Regional Airport (Wiseman Aviation)	Graham County, AZ Attainment for all pollutants Greenlee County, AZ Attainment for all pollutants Maricopa County, AZ Nonattainment: serious PM_{10}, marginal O_3 Maintenance: CO Attainment: other pollutants Mohave County, AZ Attainment for all pollutants Navajo County, AZ Attainment for all pollutants	Graham County, AZ 100 Greenlee County, AZ 100 Maricopa County, AZ PM_{10}: 70 NO_x, VOC, and CO: 100 Other: 100 Mohave County, AZ 100 Navajo County, AZ 100								

Table D-1. Total Net Change in PR Training Annual Emissions											
PR Training Type	**Location**	**Attainment Status**	**GCR *De Minimis*/ NEPA Assessment Indicator (tons per year)**	**NOx (tons)**	**SOx (tons)**	**CO (tons)**	**VOC (tons)**	**PM_{10} (tons)**	**$PM_{2.5}$ (tons)**	**CO_2e (tons)**	**Exceeding GCR *De Minimis* or NEPA Assessment Indicator**
	Pima County, AZ • Blackhills HLZ/DZ • Davis-Monthan AFB • Lost Acre HLZ/DZ • Marana Regional Airport • Mount Lemmon (Windy Point) • Penitas HLZ/DZ • Pond HLZ/DZ • Prieto HLZ/DZ • Rancho Seco HLZ/DZ • Ruby Fuzzy Paladins • Sierrita HLZ/DZ • Silvermine HLZ/DZ • University of Arizona Medical Center • Waterman HLZ/DZ	Pima County, AZ Nonattainment: moderate PM_{10} Maintenance: CO Attainment: other pollutants	Pima County, AZ PM_{10} and CO: 100 Other: 100								
	Pinal County, AZ • Brooke HLZ/DZ • Coolidge Airport • Eloy North • Eloy South • Florence Military Reservation • Florence Range Helicopter Landing Zone (HLZ)	Pinal County, AZ Nonattainment: moderate PM_{10} Maintenance: SO_2 Attainment: other pollutants	Pinal County, AZ PM_{10} and SO_2: 100 Other: 100								

Table D-1. Total Net Change in PR Training Annual Emissions											
PR Training Type	**Location**	**Attainment Status**	**GCR *De Minimis*/ NEPA Assessment Indicator (tons per year)**	**NOx (tons)**	**SOx (tons)**	**CO (tons)**	**VOC (tons)**	**PM_{10} (tons)**	**$PM_{2.5}$ (tons)**	**CO_2e (tons)**	**Exceeding GCR *De Minimis* or NEPA Assessment Indicator**
	• Pinal Air Park <u>Santa Cruz County, AZ</u> • Caliente HLZ/DZ • Devon • Lake Patagonia • Little Outfit • Saddle Mountain East • Saddle Mountain South • Saddle Mountain West <u>Yavapai County, AZ</u> • Rough Rider	<u>Santa Cruz County, AZ</u> Attainment for all pollutants <u>Yavapai County, AZ</u> Attainment for all pollutants	<u>Santa Cruz County, AZ</u> 100 <u>Yavapai County, AZ</u> 100								
Medium and Small Force at HLZ/DZ	PR Training Sites in CA (listed below by County, State): <u>Imperial County, CA</u> • El Centro	Attainment Status by County, State: <u>Imperial County, CA</u> Nonattainment: moderate $PM_{2.5}$, serious PM_{10}, marginal O_3 Attainment: other pollutants	Threshold by County, State: <u>Imperial County, CA</u> PM_{10}: 70 NO_x, VOC, and $PM_{2.5}$: 100 Other: 100	1.6	0.2	2.6	0.4	0.3	0.1	546.1	No

Table D-1. Total Net Change in PR Training Annual Emissions											
PR Training Type	**Location**	**Attainment Status**	**GCR *De Minimis*/ NEPA Assessment Indicator (tons per year)**	**NOx (tons)**	**SOx (tons)**	**CO (tons)**	**VOC (tons)**	**PM_{10} (tons)**	**$PM_{2.5}$ (tons)**	**CO_2e (tons)**	**Exceeding GCR *De Minimis* or NEPA Assessment Indicator**
	Los Angeles County, CA • San Clemente Island Naval Auxiliary Landing Field • San Clemente Island Surrounding Off-Shore Areas Riverside County, CA • March ARB San Diego County, CA • Camp Pendleton Cartwright Water • Camp Pendleton HOLF • Camp Pendleton NFG • Camp Pendleton Off-Road Trail • Camp Pendleton PDL • Camp Pendleton Red Beach • Leon (Beiringer DZ)	Los Angeles County, CA Nonattainment: extreme O_3 Maintenance: PM_{10}, NO_2, CO Attainment: other pollutants Riverside County, CA Nonattainment: extreme O_3, moderate $PM_{2.5}$ Maintenance: PM_{10}, NO_2, CO Attainment: other pollutants San Diego County, CA Nonattainment: moderate O_3 Maintenance: CO Attainment: other pollutants	Los Angeles County, CA NO_x and VOC: 10 PM_{10}, NO_2, and CO: 100 Other: 100 Riverside County, CA NO_x and VOC: 10 PM_{10}, NO_2, and CO: 100 Other: 100 San Diego County, CA NO_x, VOC, and CO: 100 Other: 100								

Table D-1. Total Net Change in PR Training Annual Emissions											
PR Training Type	**Location**	**Attainment Status**	**GCR *De Minimis*/ NEPA Assessment Indicator (tons per year)**	**NOx (tons)**	**SOx (tons)**	**CO (tons)**	**VOC (tons)**	**PM_{10} (tons)**	**$PM_{2.5}$ (tons)**	**CO_2e (tons)**	**Exceeding GCR *De Minimis* or NEPA Assessment Indicator**
Medium and Small Force at HLZ/DZ	PR Training Sites in NV (listed below by County, State): <u>Clark County, NV</u> • Colorado River • Nellis AFB	Attainment Status by County, State: <u>Clark County, NV</u> Nonattainment: marginal O_3 Maintenance: PM_{10} and CO Attainment: other pollutants	Threshold by County, State: <u>Clark County, NV</u> NO_x, VOC, PM_{10}, and CO: 100 Other: 100	1.6	0.2	2.6	0.4	0.3	0.1	546.1	No
Medium and Small Force at HLZ/DZ	PR Training Sites in NM (listed below by County, State): <u>Catron County, NM</u> • Catron County Fairgrounds • Glenwood Ranger Station • Negrito Airstrip • Negrito Center • Negrito Helibase • Negrito North • Negrito South • Rainy Mesa • Reserve Airport • Reserve Ranger Station <u>Hidalgo County, NM</u> • Tombstone 8 HLZ	Attainment Status by County, State: <u>Catron County, NM</u> Attainment for all pollutants <u>Hidalgo County, NM</u> Attainment for all pollutants	Threshold by County, State: <u>Catron County, NM</u> 100 <u>Hidalgo County, NM</u> 100	3.1	0.3	5.1	0.8	0.7	0.3	1092.1	No

Table D-1. Total Net Change in PR Training Annual Emissions											
PR Training Type	**Location**	**Attainment Status**	**GCR *De Minimis*/ NEPA Assessment Indicator (tons per year)**	**NOx (tons)**	**SOx (tons)**	**CO (tons)**	**VOC (tons)**	**PM_{10} (tons)**	**$PM_{2.5}$ (tons)**	**CO_2e (tons)**	**Exceeding GCR *De Minimis* or NEPA Assessment Indicator**
	Otero County, NM • White Sands Missile Range (WSMR) Otero Maneuver Area	Otero County, NM Attainment for all pollutants	Otero County, NM 100								
	Sierra County, NM • WSMR Sierra Maneuver Area • WSMR Thurgood West Maneuver Area	Sierra County, NM Attainment for all pollutants	Sierra County, NM 100								
	Socorro County, NM • WSMR Small Arms Range • WSMR Stallion Army Airfield	Socorro County, NM Attainment for all pollutants	Socorro County, NM 100								

AFB – Air Force Base
ARB – Air Reserve Base
AZ – Arizona
BMGR – Barry M. Goldwater Range
CA – California
CO – carbon monoxide
CO_2e – total equivalent emissions of CO_2
DZ – Drop Zone
GCR – General Conformity Rule
HLZ – Helicopter Landing Zone
IAP – International Airport
MOA – Military Operations Area
NEPA – National Environmental Policy Act
NM – New Mexico
NO_x – oxides of nitrogen
NV – Nevada
PDL – Piedra de Lumbre
PM_{10} – particulate matter equal to or less than 10 microns in aerodynamic diameter
$PM_{2.5}$ – particulate matter equal to or less than 2.5 microns in aerodynamic diameter
SO_x – sulfur oxide
VOC – volatile organic compound
USFS – United States Forest Service
WSMR – White Sands Missile Range

Attachment 1 – Airfield Total Annual Emissions

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

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 Instruction 32-7040, Air Quality Compliance And Resource Management; 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: DAVIS-MONTHAN AFB and Other Airfields Combined
State: Arizona
County(s): Various
Regulatory Area(s):

b. Action Title: Davis-Monthan AFB PR Training Air Quality Analysis for AIRFIELDs

c. Project Number/s (if applicable): Change in Aircraft Ops

d. Projected Action Start Date: 1 / 2020

e. Action Description:

Evaluation of Airfield Op Changes

f. Point of Contact:

Name: Roger L. Wayson
Title: Senior Engineer
Organization: AECOM
Email: roger.wayson@aecom.com
Phone Number: 830 265-7687

2. Analysis: Total combined direct and indirect emissions net changes associated with the action around Davis-Monthan AFB and other airfields combined were estimated through ACAM on a calendar-year basis (net gain/loss upon action fully implemented) emissions. Helicopter emission components were calculated based on the AFCEC August 2018 guide and combined with ACAM calculations for available aircraft. General Conformity under the Clean Air Act, Section 1.76 has been evaluated for the action described above according to the requirements of 40 CFR 93, Subpart B.

Based on the analysis, the requirements of this rule are: _____ applicable
__X__ not applicable

Conformity Analysis Summary:

Davis-Monthan AFB – Annual Fixed Wing Aircraft Emissions

Pollutant	Action Emissions (ton/yr)	GENERAL CONFORMITY/NEPA IMPACT INDICATOR	
		Threshold (ton/yr)	Exceedance (Yes or No)
Arizona			
VOC	-0.351	100	No
NOx	-6.123	100	No
CO	-9.968	100	No
SOx	-0.232	100	No
PM 10	-1.829	100	No
PM 2.5	-1.263	100	No

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

Pollutant	Action Emissions (ton/yr)	GENERAL CONFORMITY/NEPA IMPACT INDICATOR	
		Threshold (ton/yr)	Exceedance (Yes or No)
Arizona			
Pb	0.000	25	No
NH3	0.000		
CO2e	213.3		

Davis-Monthan AFB – Annual Helicopter Emissions

Pollutant	Action Emissions (ton/yr)	GENERAL CONFORMITY/NEPA IMPACT INDICATOR	
		Threshold (ton/yr)	Exceedance (Yes or No)
Arizona			
VOC	6.273	100	No
NOx	3.515	100	No
CO	31.804	100	No
SOx	0.771	100	No
PM 10	1.463	100	No
PM 2.5	1.249	100	No
Pb	0.000	25	No
NH3	0.000		
CO2e	1663.2		

Note: Helicopter emissions were calculated using AFCEC August 2018 Guide

Davis-Monthan AFB Total Annual Emissions

Pollutant	Action Emissions (ton/yr)	GENERAL CONFORMITY/NEPA ASSESSMENT INDICATOR	
		Threshold (ton/yr)	Exceedance (Yes or No)
Arizona			
VOC	5.922	100	No
NOx	-2.609	100	No
CO	21.836	100	No
SOx	0.539	100	No
PM 10	-0.365	100	No
PM 2.5	-0.014	100	No
Pb	0.000	25	No
NH3	0.000		
CO2e	1876.5		

Other Airfields Combined – Annual Fixed Wing Aircraft Emissions

Pollutant	Action Emissions (ton/yr)	GENERAL CONFORMITY/NEPA ASSESSMENT INDICATOR	
		Threshold (ton/yr)	Exceedance (Yes or No)
VOC	2.792	100	No
NOx	7.458	100	No
CO	11.765	100	No
SOx	0.760	100	No
PM 10	1.145	100	No

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

Pollutant	Action Emissions (ton/yr)	GENERAL CONFORMITY/NEPA ASSESSMENT INDICATOR	
		Threshold (ton/yr)	Exceedance (Yes or No)
PM 2.5	1.036	100	No
Pb	0.000	25	No
NH3	0.000		
CO2e	1794.4		

Other Airfields Combined – Annual Helicopter Emissions

Pollutant	Action Emissions (ton/yr)	GENERAL CONFORMITY/NEPA ASSESSMENT INDICATOR	
		Threshold (ton/yr)	Exceedance (Yes or No)
VOC	1.348	100	No
NOx	0.769	100	No
CO	6.031	100	No
SOx	0.151	100	No
PM 10	0.228	100	No
PM 2.5	0.218	100	No
Pb	0.000	25	No
NH3	0.000		
CO2e	347.9		

Note: Helicopter emissions were calculated using AFCEC August 2018 Guide

Other Airfields Combined Total Annual Emissions

Pollutant	Action Emissions (ton/yr)	GENERAL CONFORMITY/NEPA ASSESSMENT INDICATOR	
		Threshold (ton/yr)	Exceedance (Yes or No)
VOC	4.140	100	No
NOx	8.228	100	No
CO	17.796	100	No
SOx	0.911	100	No
PM 10	1.373	100	No
PM 2.5	1.254	100	No
Pb	0.000	25	No
NH3	0.000		
CO2e	2142.3		

None of estimated emissions associated with this action are above the conformity threshold values established at 40 CFR 93.153 (b); Therefore, the requirements of the General Conformity Rule are not applicable.

_____ _____

Roger L. Wayson, Senior Engineer DATE

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

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 Instruction 32-7040, Air Quality Compliance And Resource Management; 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: DAVIS-MONTHAN AFB
State: AZ
County(s):
Regulatory Area(s): Davis Monthan

b. Action Title: Davis-Monthan AFB PR Training Air Quality Analysis from Medium and Small Force Training Events Combined at Davis-Monthan AFB On Base

c. Project Number/s (if applicable): Change in Use of Ground Vehicles

d. Projected Action Start Date: 1 / 2020

e. Action Description:

Air Quality Analysis

f. Point of Contact:

Name: Roger L. Wayson
Title: Senior Engineer
Organization: AECOM
Email: roger.wayson@aecom.com
Phone Number: 830 265-7687

2. Analysis: Total combined direct and indirect emissions associated with the action were estimated through ACAM on a calendar-year basis for the "worst-case" and "steady state" (net gain/loss upon action fully implemented) emissions. General Conformity under the Clean Air Act, Section 1.76 has been evaluated for the action described above according to the requirements of 40 CFR 93, Subpart B.

Based on the analysis, the requirements of this rule are: _____ applicable
__X__ not applicable

Conformity Analysis Summary:

Pollutant	Action Emissions (ton/yr)	GENERAL CONFORMITY/NEPA ASSESSMENT INDICATOR	
		Threshold (ton/yr)	Exceedance (Yes or No)
Ajo (Pima County), AZ			
VOC	1.437	100	No
NOx	7.828	100	No
CO	9.326	100	No
SOx	0.023	100	No
PM 10	0.326	100	No
PM 2.5	0.326	100	No
Pb	0.000	25	No
NH3	0.011		

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

Pollutant	Action Emissions (ton/yr)	GENERAL CONFORMITY/NEPA ASSESSMENT INDICATOR	
		Threshold (ton/yr)	Exceedance (Yes or No)
Ajo (Pima County), AZ			
CO2e	2269.8		

None of estimated emissions associated with this action are above the conformity threshold values established at 40 CFR 93.153 (b); Therefore, the requirements of the General Conformity Rule are not applicable.

_____ _____

Roger L. Wayson, Senior Engineer DATE

Attachment 2 – Red Flag-Rescue Large Force Annual Training Emissions at Playas Temporary MOA and/or BMGR

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

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 Instruction 32-7040, Air Quality Compliance And Resource Management; 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: DAVIS-MONTHAN AFB
State: Arizona/New Mexico
County(s):
Regulatory Area(s): Playas Temporary MOA and BMGR Range Attainment Area

b. Action Title: Davis-Monthan AFB PR Training Air Quality Analysis for Red Flag-Rescue Large Force Training Event

c. Project Number/s (if applicable): Change in Aircraft Ops

d. Projected Action Start Date: 1 / 2020

e. Action Description:

Evaluation of Airfield Op Changes

f. Point of Contact:

Name: Roger L. Wayson
Title: Senior Engineer
Organization: AECOM
Email: roger.wayson@aecom.com
Phone Number: 830 265-7687

2. Analysis: Total combined direct and indirect emissions associated with the action were estimated through ACAM on a calendar-year basis for the "worst-case" and "steady state" (net gain/loss upon action fully implemented) emissions. General Conformity under the Clean Air Act, Section 1.76 has been evaluated for the action described above according to the requirements of 40 CFR 93, Subpart B.

Based on the analysis, the requirements of this rule are: _____ applicable
__X__ not applicable

Conformity Analysis Summary:

Annual Fixed Wing Emission

Pollutant	Action Emissions (ton/yr)	GENERAL CONFORMITY/NEPA ASSESSMENT INDICATOR	
		Threshold (ton/yr)	Exceedance (Yes or No)
AZ/NM			
VOC	1.949	100	No
NOx	3.907	100	No
CO	7.247	100	No
SOx	0.464	100	No
PM 10	0.780	100	No
PM 2.5	0.505	100	No
Pb	0.000	25	No
NH3	0.000		

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

Pollutant	Action Emissions (ton/yr)	GENERAL CONFORMITY/NEPA ASSESSMENT INDICATOR	
		Threshold (ton/yr)	Exceedance (Yes or No)
AZ/NM			
CO2e	1337.6		

Annual Helicopter Emission

Pollutant	Action Emissions (ton/yr)	GENERAL CONFORMITY/NEPA ASSESSMENT INDICATOR	
		Threshold (ton/yr)	Exceedance (Yes or No)
AZ/NM			
VOC	1.118	100	No
NOx	9.516	100	No
CO	8.082	100	No
SOx	1.249	100	No
PM 10	1.281	100	No
PM 2.5	0.635	100	No
Pb	0.000	25	No
NH3	0.000		
CO2e	3752.7		

Note: Helicopter emissions were calculated using AFCEC August 2018 Guide

Total Annual Emission from Large Force Training Event

Pollutant	Action Emissions (ton/yr)	GENERAL CONFORMITY/NEPA ASSESSMENT INDICATOR	
		Threshold (ton/yr)	Exceedance (Yes or No)
AZ/NM			
VOC	3.067	100	No
NOx	13.422	100	No
CO	15.329	100	No
SOx	1.713	100	No
PM 10	2.061	100	No
PM 2.5	1.140	100	No
Pb	0.000	25	No
NH3	0.000		
CO2e	5090.3		

None of estimated emissions associated with this action are above the conformity threshold values established at 40 CFR 93.153 (b); Therefore, the requirements of the General Conformity Rule are not applicable.

_____ _____

Roger L. Wayson, Senior Engineer DATE

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

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 Instruction 32-7040, Air Quality Compliance And Resource Management; 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: Arizona/New Mexico
County(s):
Regulatory Area(s): Playas Temporary MOA and BMGR Range Attainment Area

b. Action Title: Davis-Monthan AFB PR Training Air Quality Analysis for Red Flag-Rescue Large Force Training Event

c. Project Number/s (if applicable): Change in Use of Ground Vehicles

d. Projected Action Start Date: 1 / 2020

e. Action Description:

Air Quality Analysis

f. Point of Contact:

Name: Roger L. Wayson
Title: Senior Engineer
Organization: AECOM
Email: roger.wayson@aecom.com
Phone Number: 830 265-7687

2. Analysis: Total combined direct and indirect emissions associated with the action were estimated through ACAM on a calendar-year basis for the "worst-case" and "steady state" (net gain/loss upon action fully implemented) emissions. General Conformity under the Clean Air Act, Section 1.76 has been evaluated for the action described above according to the requirements of 40 CFR 93, Subpart B.

Based on the analysis, the requirements of this rule are: _____ applicable
__X__ not applicable

Conformity Analysis Summary:

Pollutant	Action Emissions (ton/yr)	GENERAL CONFORMITY/ NEPA IMPACT INDICATOR	
		Threshold (ton/yr)	Exceedance (Yes or No)
AZ/NM			
VOC	2.240	100	No
NOx	10.099	100	No
CO	13.781	100	No
SOx	0.035	100	No
PM 10	0.344	100	No
PM 2.5	0.342	100	No
Pb	0.000	25	No
NH3	0.048		
CO2e	3769.1		

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

None of estimated emissions associated with this action are above the conformity threshold values established at 40 CFR 93.153 (b); Therefore, the requirements of the General Conformity Rule are not applicable.

_____ _____

Roger L. Wayson, Senior Engineer DATE

Attachment 3 – Medium and Small Force Combined Total Annual Training Emissions over Four States Excluding Davis-Monthan AFB Site

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

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 Instruction 32-7040, Air Quality Compliance And Resource Management; 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: DAVIS-MONTHAN AFB
State: AZ/NM/NV/CA
County(s): Pima
Regulatory Area(s): AZ/NM/NV/CA Training Sites Combined

b. Action Title: Davis-Monthan AFB PR Training Air Quality Analysis for All Training Sites from Medium and Small Force Training Events Combined

c. Project Number/s (if applicable): Change in Aircraft Ops

d. Projected Action Start Date: 1 / 2020

e. Action Description:

Evaluation of Airfield Op Changes

f. Point of Contact:

Name: Roger L. Wayson
Title: Senior Engineer
Organization: AECOM
Email: roger.wayson@aecom.com
Phone Number: 830 265-7687

2. Analysis: Total combined direct and indirect emissions associated with the action were estimated through ACAM on a calendar-year basis for the "worst-case" and "steady state" (net gain/loss upon action fully implemented) emissions. General Conformity under the Clean Air Act, Section 1.76 has been evaluated for the action described above according to the requirements of 40 CFR 93, Subpart B.

Based on the analysis, the requirements of this rule are: _____ applicable
__X__ not applicable

Conformity Analysis Summary:

Annual Fixed Wing Emissions

Pollutant	Action Emissions (ton/yr)	GENERAL CONFORMITY/NEPA ASSESSMENT INDICATOR	
		Threshold (ton/yr)	Exceedance (Yes or No)
VOC	7.550	100	No
NOx	4.649	100	No
CO	33.784	100	No
SOx	0.950	100	No
PM 10	3.093	100	No
PM 2.5	1.423	100	No
Pb	0.000	25	No

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

Pollutant	Action Emissions (ton/yr)	GENERAL CONFORMITY/NEPA ASSESSMENT INDICATOR	
		Threshold (ton/yr)	Exceedance (Yes or No)
NH3	0.000		
CO2e	2871.5		

Annual Helicopter Emissions

Pollutant	Action Emissions (ton/yr)	GENERAL CONFORMITY/NEPA ASSESSMENT INDICATOR	
		Threshold (ton/yr)	Exceedance (Yes or No)
VOC	0.217	100	No
NOx	24.825	100	No
CO	13.369	100	No
SOx	2.452	100	No
PM 10	3.835	100	No
PM 2.5	1.137	100	No
Pb	0.000	25	No
NH3	0.000		
CO2e	7365.9		

Note: Helicopter emissions were calculated using AFCEC August 2018 Guide

Total Annual Emissions from Medium and Small Force Training Events Combined

Pollutant	Action Emissions (ton/yr)	GENERAL CONFORMITY/NEPA ASSESSMENT INDICATOR	
		Threshold (ton/yr)	Exceedance (Yes or No)
VOC	7.767	100	No
NOx	29.474	100	No
CO	47.153	100	No
SOx	3.402	100	No
PM 10	6.929	100	No
PM 2.5	2.560	100	No
Pb	0.000	25	No
NH3	0.000		
CO2e	10237.4		

None of estimated emissions associated with this action are above the conformity threshold values established at 40 CFR 93.153 (b); Therefore, the requirements of the General Conformity Rule are not applicable.

_____ _____

Roger L. Wayson, Senior Engineer DATE

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

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 Instruction 32-7040, Air Quality Compliance And Resource Management; 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: DAVIS-MONTHAN AFB
State: AZ/NM/NV/CA
County(s): Pima
Regulatory Area(s): AZ/NM/NV/CA Training Sites Combined

b. Action Title: Davis-Monthan AFB PR Training Air Quality Analysis for All Training Sites from Medium and Small Force Training Events Combined

c. Project Number/s (if applicable): Change in Use of Ground Vehicles

d. Projected Action Start Date: 1 / 2020

e. Action Description:

Air Quality Analysis

f. Point of Contact:

Name: Roger L. Wayson
Title: Senior Engineer
Organization: AECOM
Email: roger.wayson@aecom.com
Phone Number: 830 265-7687

2. Analysis: Total combined direct and indirect emissions associated with the action were estimated through ACAM on a calendar-year basis for the "worst-case" and "steady state" (net gain/loss upon action fully implemented) emissions. General Conformity under the Clean Air Act, Section 1.76 has been evaluated for the action described above according to the requirements of 40 CFR 93, Subpart B.

Based on the analysis, the requirements of this rule are: _____ applicable
__X__ not applicable

Conformity Analysis Summary:

Pollutant	Action Emissions (ton/yr)	GENERAL CONFORMITY/NEPA ASSESSMENT INDICATOR	
		Threshold (ton/yr)	Exceedance (Yes or No)
VOC	0.447	100	No
NOx	1.970	100	No
CO	3.502	100	No
SOx	0.006	100	No
PM 10	0.081	100	No
PM 2.5	0.081	100	No
Pb	0.000	25	No
NH3	0.011		
CO2e	684.0		

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

None of estimated emissions associated with this action are above the conformity threshold values established at 40 CFR 93.153 (b); Therefore, the requirements of the General Conformity Rule are not applicable.

_____ _____

Roger L. Wayson, Senior Engineer DATE

Part II – ACAM Detail Calculation Summary

Attachment 1 – Aircraft Emission Estimate

1. Introduction

The PR training activity concerned aircraft operation related emissions would generate at airfields and training sites from aircraft landing and takeoff and low altitude flight below 3,000 feet above ground level, auxiliary power unit (APU) and auxiliary ground equipment (AGE) operations at airfields and training sites.

Aircraft emissions were calculated by multiplying the number of landing and takeoffs per aircraft by the aircraft emission factors for each power setting, number of engines on the aircraft, the fuel rate and time in that power setting mode.

APU emissions were calculated by multiplying the number of landing and takeoffs per aircraft by the APU emission factors for each aircraft, if applicable, the hours of operation for each piece of APU, and number of APU.

AGE emissions were calculated by multiplying the number of sorties for each aircraft by the emission factors for each piece of AGE needed for that aircraft and the number of hours that AGE will run per landing and takeoff.

Air Force ACAM model was used to calculate applicable fixed wing aircraft emissions including arrival, departure and pattern flight emissions and emissions from APU and AGE operations.

2. ACAM Report for Airfield Emissions

2.1. General Information

- Action Location
  Base: DAVIS-MONTHAN AFB
  State: Arizona
  County(s): Pima
  Regulatory Area(s): Ajo (Pima County), AZ; Rillito, AZ; Tucson, AZ

- Action Title: Davis-Monthan AFB Air Quality Analysis for AIRFIELD

- Project Number/s (if applicable): Change in Aircraft Ops

- Projected Action Start Date: 1 / 2020

- Action Purpose and Need:
  Mission Readiness

- Action Description:
  Evaluation of Airfield Op Changes

- Point of Contact
  Name: Roger L. Wayson
  Title: Senior Engineer
  Organization: AECOM
  Email: roger.wayson@aecom.com
  Phone Number: 830 265-7687

- Activity List:

Activity Type		Activity Title
2.	Aircraft	Reduction in A10 Ops
3.	Aircraft	Increase in C130 Operations
4.	Aircraft	Reduction in C130 Ops
5.	Aircraft	Addition of F16s Ops
6.	Aircraft	Add F22 Ops
7.	Aircraft	Addition of F35 Ops
8.	Aircraft	Addition of CF/MV22 Operations
9.	Aircraft	Addition of KC135
10.	Aircraft	Add MC12W Operations
11.	Aircraft	Increase in MQ9 Operations
12.	Aircraft	Increase in f21 Operations

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.

2.2 Aircraft (A10)

2.2.1 General Information & Timeline Assumptions

- Add or Remove Activity from Baseline? Remove

- Activity Location
  County: Pima
  Regulatory Area(s): Ajo (Pima County), AZ; Ajo (Pima County), AZ; Rillito, AZ; Tucson, AZ

- Activity Title: Reduction in A10 Ops

- Activity Description:
  Less A10 Operations expected to occur

- Activity Start Date
  Start Month: 1
  Start Year: 2020

- Activity End Date
  Indefinite: Yes
  End Month: N/A
  End Year: N/A

- Activity Emissions:

Pollutant	Emissions Per Year (TONs)
VOC	-6.911021
SO_x	-0.672073
NO_x	-10.814033
CO	-17.706914
PM 10	-2.318301

Pollutant	Emissions Per Year (TONs)
PM 2.5	-1.717018
Pb	0.000000
NH_3	0.000000
CO_2e	-868.8

- Activity Emissions [Flight Operations (includes Trim Test & APU) part]:

Pollutant	Emissions Per Year (TONs)
VOC	-2.045901
SO_x	-0.166583
NO_x	-0.484224
CO	-10.931936
PM 10	-1.001535

Pollutant	Emissions Per Year (TONs)
PM 2.5	-0.441388
Pb	0.000000
NH_3	0.000000
CO_2e	-503.5

- Activity Emissions [Aerospace Ground Equipment (AGE) part]:

Pollutant	Emissions Per Year (TONs)
VOC	-4.865120
SO_x	-0.505490
NO_x	-10.329810
CO	-6.774978
PM 10	-1.316766

Pollutant	Emissions Per Year (TONs)
PM 2.5	-1.275630
Pb	0.000000
NH_3	0.000000
CO_2e	-365.3

2.2.2 Aircraft & Engines

2.2.2.1 Aircraft & Engines Assumptions

- Aircraft & Engine
  Aircraft Designation: A-10
  Engine Model: TF34-GE-400
  Primary Function: Combat
  Aircraft has After burn: No
  Number of Engines: 2

- Aircraft & Engine Surrogate
  Is Aircraft & Engine a Surrogate? No
  Original Aircraft Name:
  Original Engine Name:

2.2.2.2 Aircraft & Engines Emission Factor(s)

- Aircraft & Engine Emissions Factors (lb/1000lb fuel)

	Fuel Flow	VOC	SO_x	NO_x	CO	PM 10	PM 2.5	CO_2e
Idle	458.00	17.24	1.07	1.69	90.98	8.13	3.60	3234
Approach	1201.00	13.51	1.07	2.98	72.08	6.21	2.12	3234
Intermediate	2686.00	6.05	1.07	5.57	34.29	2.66	1.68	3234
Military	3800.00	0.45	1.07	7.51	5.95	2.66	1.68	3234
After Burn	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3234

2.2.3 Flight Operations

2.2.3.1 Flight Operations Assumptions

- Flight Operations
  Number of Aircraft: 1
  Number of Annual LTOs (Landing and Take-off) cycles for all Aircraft: 374
  Number of Annual TGOs (Touch-and-Go) cycles for all Aircraft:0
  Number of Annual Trim Test(s) per Aircraft: 12

- Default Settings Used: Yes

- Flight Operations TIMs (Time In Mode)
  Taxi/Idle Out [Idle] (mins): 18.5 (default)
  Takeoff [Military] (mins): 0.4 (default)
  Takeoff [After Burn] (mins): 0 (default)
  Climb Out [Intermediate] (mins): 0.8 (default)
  Approach [Approach] (mins): 3.5 (default)
  Taxi/Idle In [Idle] (mins): 11.3 (default)

Per the Air Emissions Guide for Air Force Mobile Sources, the defaults values for military aircraft equipped with after burner for takeoff is 50% military power and 50% afterburner. (Exception made for F-35 where KARNES 3.2 flight profile was used)

- Trim Test

Idle (mins): 12 (default)
Approach (mins): 27 (default)
Intermediate (mins): 9 (default)
Military (mins): 12 (default)
AfterBurn (mins): 0 (default)

2.2.3.2 Flight Operations Formula(s)

- Aircraft Emissions per Mode for LTOs per Year

$AEM_{POL} = (TIM / 60) * (FC / 1000) * EF * NE * LTO / 2000$

AEM_{POL}: Aircraft Emissions per Pollutant & Mode (TONs)
TIM: Time in Mode (min)
60: Conversion Factor minutes to hours
FC: Fuel Flow Rate (lb/hr)
1000: Conversion Factor pounds to 1000pounds
EF: Emission Factor (lb/1000lb fuel)
NE: Number of Engines
LTO: Number of Landing and Take-off Cycles (for all aircraft)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to TONs

- Aircraft Emissions for LTOs per Year

$AE_{LTO} = AEM_{IDLE\_IN} + AEM_{IDLE\_OUT} + AEM_{APPROACH} + AEM_{CLIMBOUT} + AEM_{TAKEOFF}$

AE_{LTO}: Aircraft Emissions (TONs)
AEM_{IDLE_IN}: Aircraft Emissions for Idle-In Mode (TONs)
AEM_{IDLE_OUT}: Aircraft Emissions for Idle-Out Mode (TONs)
$AEM_{APPROACH}$: Aircraft Emissions for Approach Mode (TONs)
$AEM_{CLIMBOUT}$: Aircraft Emissions for Climb-Out Mode (TONs)
$AEM_{TAKEOFF}$: Aircraft Emissions for Take-Off Mode (TONs)

- Aircraft Emissions per Mode for TGOs per Year

$AEM_{POL} = (TIM / 60) * (FC / 1000) * EF * NE * TGO / 2000$

AEM_{POL}: Aircraft Emissions per Pollutant & Mode (TONs)
TIM: Time in Mode (min)
60: Conversion Factor minutes to hours
FC: Fuel Flow Rate (lb/hr)
1000: Conversion Factor pounds to 1000pounds
EF: Emission Factor (lb/1000lb fuel)
NE: Number of Engines
TGO: Number of Touch-and-Go Cycles (for all aircraft)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to TONs

- Aircraft Emissions for TGOs per Year

$AE_{TGO} = AEM_{APPROACH} + AEM_{CLIMBOUT} + AEM_{TAKEOFF}$

AE_{TGO}: Aircraft Emissions (TONs)
$AEM_{APPROACH}$: Aircraft Emissions for Approach Mode (TONs)
$AEM_{CLIMBOUT}$: Aircraft Emissions for Climb-Out Mode (TONs)
$AEM_{TAKEOFF}$: Aircraft Emissions for Take-Off Mode (TONs)

- Aircraft Emissions per Mode for Trim per Year
$AEPS_{POL}$ = (TD / 60) * (FC / 1000) * EF * NE * NA * NTT / 2000

$AEPS_{POL}$: Aircraft Emissions per Pollutant & Power Setting (TONs)
TD: Test Duration (min)
60: Conversion Factor minutes to hours
FC: Fuel Flow Rate (lb/hr)
1000: Conversion Factor pounds to 1000pounds
EF: Emission Factor (lb/1000lb fuel)
NE: Number of Engines
NA: Number of Aircraft
NTT: Number of Trim Test
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to TONs

- Aircraft Emissions for Trim per Year
$AE_{TRIM} = AEPS_{IDLE} + AEPS_{APPROACH} + AEPS_{INTERMEDIATE} + AEPS_{MILITARY} + AEPS_{AFTERBURN}$

AE_{TRIM}: Aircraft Emissions (TONs)
$AEPS_{IDLE}$: Aircraft Emissions for Idle Power Setting (TONs)
$AEPS_{APPROACH}$: Aircraft Emissions for Approach Power Setting (TONs)
$AEPS_{INTERMEDIATE}$: Aircraft Emissions for Intermediate Power Setting (TONs)
$AEPS_{MILITARY}$: Aircraft Emissions for Military Power Setting (TONs)
$AEPS_{AFTERBURN}$: Aircraft Emissions for After Burner Power Setting (TONs)

2.2.4 Auxiliary Power Unit (APU)

2.2.4.1 Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) Assumptions

- Default Settings Used: Yes

- Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) (default)

Number of APU per Aircraft	Operation Hours for Each LTO	Exempt Source?	Designation	Manufacturer

2.2.4.2 Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) Emission Factor(s)

- Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) Emission Factor (lb/hr)

Designation	Fuel Flow	VOC	SO_x	NO_x	CO	PM 10	PM 2.5	CO_2e

2.2.4.3 Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) Formula(s)

- Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) Emissions per Year
$APU_{POL} = APU * OH * LTO * EF_{POL} / 2000$

APU_{POL}: Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) Emissions per Pollutant (TONs)
APU: Number of Auxiliary Power Units
OH: Operation Hours for Each LTO (hour)
LTO: Number of LTOs
EF_{POL}: Emission Factor for Pollutant (lb/hr)

2000: Conversion Factor pounds to tons

2.2.5 Aerospace Ground Equipment (AGE)

2.2.5.1 Aerospace Ground Equipment (AGE) Assumptions

- Default Settings Used: Yes

- AGE Usage

Number of Annual LTO (Landing and Take-off) cycles for AGE: 374

- Aerospace Ground Equipment (AGE) (default)

Total Number of AGE	Operation Hours for Each LTO	Exempt Source?	AGE Type	Designation
1	2	No	Air Compressor	MC-1A - 18.4hp
1	8	No	Bomb Lift	MJ-1B
1	1	No	Generator Set	A/M32A-86D
1	2	No	Heater	H1
1	2	No	Hydraulic Test Stand	MJ-2A
1	2	No	Light Cart	NF-2
1	1	No	Start Cart	A/M32A-60A

2.2.5.2 Aerospace Ground Equipment (AGE) Emission Factor(s)

- Aerospace Ground Equipment (AGE) Emission Factor (lb/hr)

Designation	Fuel Flow	VOC	SO_x	NO_x	CO	PM 10	PM 2.5	CO_2e
MC-1A - 18.4hp	1.1	0.267	0.008	0.419	0.267	0.071	0.068	24.8
MJ-1B	0.0	3.040	0.219	4.780	3.040	0.800	0.776	141.2
A/M32A-86D	6.5	0.294	0.046	6.102	0.457	0.091	0.089	147.0
H1	0.4	0.100	0.011	0.160	0.180	0.006	0.006	8.9
MJ-2A	0.0	0.190	0.238	3.850	2.460	0.083	0.076	172.0
NF-2	0.0	0.010	0.043	0.110	0.080	0.010	0.010	22.1
A/M32A-60A	0.0	0.270	0.306	1.820	5.480	0.211	0.205	221.1

2.2.5.3 Aerospace Ground Equipment (AGE) Formula(s)

- Aerospace Ground Equipment (AGE) Emissions per Year

$AGE_{POL} = AGE * OH * LTO * EF_{POL} / 2000$

AGE_{POL}: Aerospace Ground Equipment (AGE) Emissions per Pollutant (TONs)
AGE: Total Number of Aerospace Ground Equipment
OH: Operation Hours for Each LTO (hour)
LTO: Number of LTOs
EF_{POL}: Emission Factor for Pollutant (lb/hr)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to tons

2.3. Aircraft (C130)

[redacted]

2.3.1 General Information & Timeline Assumptions

- Add or Remove Activity from Baseline? Add

- Activity Location
County: Pima
Regulatory Area(s): Ajo (Pima County), AZ; Ajo (Pima County), AZ; Rillito, AZ; Tucson, AZ

- Activity Title: Increase in C130 Operations

- Activity Description:
Change to Airfield Activity

- Activity Start Date
Start Month: 1
Start Year: 2020

- Activity End Date
Indefinite: Yes
End Month: N/A
End Year: N/A

- Activity Emissions:

Pollutant	Emissions Per Year (TONs)
VOC	1.525927
SO_x	0.182035
NO_x	3.960494
CO	2.663211
PM 10	0.141149

Pollutant	Emissions Per Year (TONs)
PM 2.5	0.127720
Pb	0.000000
NH_3	0.000000
CO_2e	439.1

- Activity Emissions [Flight Operations (includes Trim Test & APU) part]:

Pollutant	Emissions Per Year (TONs)
VOC	1.350441
SO_x	0.110326
NO_x	0.561782
CO	2.049659
PM 10	0.077457

Pollutant	Emissions Per Year (TONs)
PM 2.5	0.066494
Pb	0.000000
NH_3	0.000000
CO_2e	334.9

- Activity Emissions [Aerospace Ground Equipment (AGE) part]:

Pollutant	Emissions Per Year (TONs)
VOC	0.175486
SO_x	0.071709
NO_x	3.398712
CO	0.613551
PM 10	0.063692

Pollutant	Emissions Per Year (TONs)
PM 2.5	0.061226
Pb	0.000000
NH_3	0.000000
CO_2e	104.2

2.3.2 Aircraft & Engines

2.3.2.1 Aircraft & Engines Assumptions

- Aircraft & Engine
  Aircraft Designation: C-130H
  Engine Model: T56-A-15
  Primary Function: Transport - Bomber
  Aircraft has After burn: No
  Number of Engines: 4

- Aircraft & Engine Surrogate
  Is Aircraft & Engine a Surrogate? No
  Original Aircraft Name:
  Original Engine Name:

2.3.2.2 Aircraft & Engines Emission Factor(s)

- Aircraft & Engine Emissions Factors (lb/1000lb fuel)

	Fuel Flow	VOC	SO_x	NO_x	CO	PM 10	PM 2.5	CO_2e
Idle	794.00	24.15	1.07	3.90	32.00	0.83	0.75	3234
Approach	1185.00	14.26	1.07	4.40	22.20	0.97	0.87	3234
Intermediate	1825.00	0.58	1.07	9.20	2.40	0.51	0.46	3234
Military	2302.00	0.46	1.07	9.30	2.10	0.50	0.45	3234
After Burn	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3234

2.3.3 Flight Operations

2.3.3.1 Flight Operations Assumptions

- Flight Operations
  Number of Aircraft: 1
  Number of Annual LTOs (Landing and Take-off) cycles for all Aircraft: 80
  Number of Annual TGOs (Touch-and-Go) cycles for all Aircraft:0
  Number of Annual Trim Test(s) per Aircraft: 12

- Default Settings Used: Yes

- Flight Operations TIMs (Time In Mode)
  Taxi/Idle Out [Idle] (mins): 9.2 (default)
  Takeoff [Military] (mins): 0.4 (default)
  Takeoff [After Burn] (mins): 0 (default)
  Climb Out [Intermediate] (mins): 1.2 (default)
  Approach [Approach] (mins): 5.1 (default)
  Taxi/Idle In [Idle] (mins): 6.7 (default)

Per the Air Emissions Guide for Air Force Mobile Sources, the defaults values for military aircraft equipped with after burner for takeoff is 50% military power and 50% afterburner. (Exception made for F-35 where KARNES 3.2 flight profile was used)

- Trim Test
  Idle (mins): 12 (default)
  Approach (mins): 27 (default)

Intermediate (mins): 9 (default)
Military (mins): 12 (default)
AfterBurn (mins): 0 (default)

2.3.3.2 Flight Operations Formula(s)

- Aircraft Emissions per Mode for LTOs per Year

$AEM_{POL} = (TIM / 60) * (FC / 1000) * EF * NE * LTO / 2000$

AEM_{POL}: Aircraft Emissions per Pollutant & Mode (TONs)
TIM: Time in Mode (min)
60: Conversion Factor minutes to hours
FC: Fuel Flow Rate (lb/hr)
1000: Conversion Factor pounds to 1000pounds
EF: Emission Factor (lb/1000lb fuel)
NE: Number of Engines
LTO: Number of Landing and Take-off Cycles (for all aircraft)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to TONs

- Aircraft Emissions for LTOs per Year

$AE_{LTO} = AEM_{IDLE\_IN} + AEM_{IDLE\_OUT} + AEM_{APPROACH} + AEM_{CLIMBOUT} + AEM_{TAKEOFF}$

AE_{LTO}: Aircraft Emissions (TONs)
AEM_{IDLE_IN}: Aircraft Emissions for Idle-In Mode (TONs)
AEM_{IDLE_OUT}: Aircraft Emissions for Idle-Out Mode (TONs)
$AEM_{APPROACH}$: Aircraft Emissions for Approach Mode (TONs)
$AEM_{CLIMBOUT}$: Aircraft Emissions for Climb-Out Mode (TONs)
$AEM_{TAKEOFF}$: Aircraft Emissions for Take-Off Mode (TONs)

- Aircraft Emissions per Mode for TGOs per Year

$AEM_{POL} = (TIM / 60) * (FC / 1000) * EF * NE * TGO / 2000$

AEM_{POL}: Aircraft Emissions per Pollutant & Mode (TONs)
TIM: Time in Mode (min)
60: Conversion Factor minutes to hours
FC: Fuel Flow Rate (lb/hr)
1000: Conversion Factor pounds to 1000pounds
EF: Emission Factor (lb/1000lb fuel)
NE: Number of Engines
TGO: Number of Touch-and-Go Cycles (for all aircraft)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to TONs

- Aircraft Emissions for TGOs per Year

$AE_{TGO} = AEM_{APPROACH} + AEM_{CLIMBOUT} + AEM_{TAKEOFF}$

AE_{TGO}: Aircraft Emissions (TONs)
$AEM_{APPROACH}$: Aircraft Emissions for Approach Mode (TONs)
$AEM_{CLIMBOUT}$: Aircraft Emissions for Climb-Out Mode (TONs)
$AEM_{TAKEOFF}$: Aircraft Emissions for Take-Off Mode (TONs)

- Aircraft Emissions per Mode for Trim per Year

$AEPS_{POL}$ = (TD / 60) * (FC / 1000) * EF * NE * NA * NTT / 2000

$AEPS_{POL}$: Aircraft Emissions per Pollutant & Power Setting (TONs)
TD: Test Duration (min)
60: Conversion Factor minutes to hours
FC: Fuel Flow Rate (lb/hr)
1000: Conversion Factor pounds to 1000pounds
EF: Emission Factor (lb/1000lb fuel)
NE: Number of Engines
NA: Number of Aircraft
NTT: Number of Trim Test
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to TONs

- Aircraft Emissions for Trim per Year
$AE_{TRIM} = AEPS_{IDLE} + AEPS_{APPROACH} + AEPS_{INTERMEDIATE} + AEPS_{MILITARY} + AEPS_{AFTERBURN}$

AE_{TRIM}: Aircraft Emissions (TONs)
$AEPS_{IDLE}$: Aircraft Emissions for Idle Power Setting (TONs)
$AEPS_{APPROACH}$: Aircraft Emissions for Approach Power Setting (TONs)
$AEPS_{INTERMEDIATE}$: Aircraft Emissions for Intermediate Power Setting (TONs)
$AEPS_{MILITARY}$: Aircraft Emissions for Military Power Setting (TONs)
$AEPS_{AFTERBURN}$: Aircraft Emissions for After Burner Power Setting (TONs)

2.3.4 Auxiliary Power Unit (APU)

2.3.4.1 Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) Assumptions

- Default Settings Used: Yes

- Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) (default)

Number of APU per Aircraft	Operation Hours for Each LTO	Exempt Source?	Designation	Manufacturer
1	1	No	GTCP 85-180L	

2.3.4.2 Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) Emission Factor(s)

- Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) Emission Factor (lb/hr)

Designation	Fuel Flow	VOC	SO_x	NO_x	CO	PM 10	PM 2.5	CO_2e
GTCP 85-180L	272.6	0.493	0.289	1.216	3.759	0.131	0.037	910.8

2.3.4.3 Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) Formula(s)

- Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) Emissions per Year
$APU_{POL} = APU * OH * LTO * EF_{POL} / 2000$

APU_{POL}: Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) Emissions per Pollutant (TONs)
APU: Number of Auxiliary Power Units
OH: Operation Hours for Each LTO (hour)
LTO: Number of LTOs
EF_{POL}: Emission Factor for Pollutant (lb/hr)

2000: Conversion Factor pounds to tons

2.3.5 Aerospace Ground Equipment (AGE)

2.3.5.1 Aerospace Ground Equipment (AGE) Assumptions

- Default Settings Used: Yes

- AGE Usage

Number of Annual LTO (Landing and Take-off) cycles for AGE: 80

- Aerospace Ground Equipment (AGE) (default)

Total Number of AGE	Operation Hours for Each LTO	Exempt Source?	AGE Type	Designation
1	1	No	Air Compressor	MC-1A - 18.4hp
1	1	No	Air Conditioner	MA-3D - 120hp
1	11	No	Generator Set	A/M32A-86D
1	1	No	Heater	H1
1	3	No	Hydraulic Test Stand	MJ-2A
1	10	No	Light Cart	NF-2
1	0.25	No	Start Cart	A/M32A-60A

2.3.5.2 Aerospace Ground Equipment (AGE) Emission Factor(s)

- Aerospace Ground Equipment (AGE) Emission Factor (lb/hr)

Designation	Fuel Flow	VOC	SO_x	NO_x	CO	PM 10	PM 2.5	CO_2e
MC-1A - 18.4hp	1.1	0.267	0.008	0.419	0.267	0.071	0.068	24.8
MA-3D - 120hp	7.1	0.053	0.050	4.167	0.317	0.109	0.105	161.7
A/M32A-86D	6.5	0.294	0.046	6.102	0.457	0.091	0.089	147.0
H1	0.4	0.100	0.011	0.160	0.180	0.006	0.006	8.9
MJ-2A	0.0	0.190	0.238	3.850	2.460	0.083	0.076	172.0
NF-2	0.0	0.010	0.043	0.110	0.080	0.010	0.010	22.1
A/M32A-60A	0.0	0.270	0.306	1.820	5.480	0.211	0.205	221.1

2.3.5.3 Aerospace Ground Equipment (AGE) Formula(s)

- Aerospace Ground Equipment (AGE) Emissions per Year

$AGE_{POL} = AGE * OH * LTO * EF_{POL} / 2000$

AGE_{POL}: Aerospace Ground Equipment (AGE) Emissions per Pollutant (TONs)
AGE: Total Number of Aerospace Ground Equipment
OH: Operation Hours for Each LTO (hour)
LTO: Number of LTOs
EF_{POL}: Emission Factor for Pollutant (lb/hr)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to tons

2.4. Aircraft (C130)

[redacted]

2.4.1 General Information & Timeline Assumptions

- Add or Remove Activity from Baseline? Remove

- Activity Location
County:Pima
Regulatory Area(s): Ajo (Pima County), AZ; Ajo (Pima County), AZ; Rillito, AZ; Tucson, AZ

- Activity Title: Reduction in C130 Ops

- Activity Description:
Reduction in Airfield Ops

- Activity Start Date
Start Month: 1
Start Year: 2020

- Activity End Date
Indefinite: Yes
End Month: N/A
End Year: N/A

- Activity Emissions:

Pollutant	Emissions Per Year (TONs)
VOC	-1.463801
SO_x	-0.174764
NO_x	-3.774188
CO	-2.552302
PM 10	-0.135314

Pollutant	Emissions Per Year (TONs)
PM 2.5	-0.122434
Pb	0.000000
NH_3	0.000000
CO_2e	-422.7

- Activity Emissions [Flight Operations (includes Trim Test & APU) part]:

Pollutant	Emissions Per Year (TONs)
VOC	-1.297089
SO_x	-0.106640
NO_x	-0.545412
CO	-1.969429
PM 10	-0.074807

Pollutant	Emissions Per Year (TONs)
PM 2.5	-0.064269
Pb	0.000000
NH_3	0.000000
CO_2e	-323.7

- Activity Emissions [Aerospace Ground Equipment (AGE) part]:

Pollutant	Emissions Per Year (TONs)
VOC	-0.166712
SO_x	-0.068124
NO_x	-3.228776
CO	-0.582874
PM 10	-0.060507

Pollutant	Emissions Per Year (TONs)
PM 2.5	-0.058165
Pb	0.000000
NH_3	0.000000
CO_2e	-99.0

2.4.2 Aircraft & Engines

2.4.2.1 Aircraft & Engines Assumptions

- Aircraft & Engine
  Aircraft Designation: C-130H
  Engine Model: T56-A-15
  Primary Function: Transport - Bomber
  Aircraft has After burn: No
  Number of Engines: 4

- Aircraft & Engine Surrogate
  Is Aircraft & Engine a Surrogate? No
  Original Aircraft Name:
  Original Engine Name:

2.4.2.2 Aircraft & Engines Emission Factor(s)

- Aircraft & Engine Emissions Factors (lb/1000lb fuel)

	Fuel Flow	VOC	SO_x	NO_x	CO	PM 10	PM 2.5	CO_2e
Idle	794.00	24.15	1.07	3.90	32.00	0.83	0.75	3234
Approach	1185.00	14.26	1.07	4.40	22.20	0.97	0.87	3234
Intermediate	1825.00	0.58	1.07	9.20	2.40	0.51	0.46	3234
Military	2302.00	0.46	1.07	9.30	2.10	0.50	0.45	3234
After Burn	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3234

2.4.3 Flight Operations

2.4.3.1 Flight Operations Assumptions

- Flight Operations
  Number of Aircraft: 1
  Number of Annual LTOs (Landing and Take-off) cycles for all Aircraft: 76
  Number of Annual TGOs (Touch-and-Go) cycles for all Aircraft:0
  Number of Annual Trim Test(s) per Aircraft: 12

- Default Settings Used: Yes

- Flight Operations TIMs (Time In Mode)
  Taxi/Idle Out [Idle] (mins): 9.2 (default)
  Takeoff [Military] (mins): 0.4 (default)
  Takeoff [After Burn] (mins): 0 (default)
  Climb Out [Intermediate] (mins): 1.2 (default)
  Approach [Approach] (mins): 5.1 (default)
  Taxi/Idle In [Idle] (mins): 6.7 (default)

Per the Air Emissions Guide for Air Force Mobile Sources, the defaults values for military aircraft equipped with after burner for takeoff is 50% military power and 50% afterburner. (Exception made for F-35 where KARNES 3.2 flight profile was used)

- Trim Test
  Idle (mins): 12 (default)
  Approach (mins): 27 (default)

Intermediate (mins): 9 (default)
Military (mins): 12 (default)
AfterBurn (mins): 0 (default)

2.4.3.2 Flight Operations Formula(s)

- Aircraft Emissions per Mode for LTOs per Year

$AEM_{POL} = (TIM / 60) * (FC / 1000) * EF * NE * LTO / 2000$

AEM_{POL}: Aircraft Emissions per Pollutant & Mode (TONs)
TIM: Time in Mode (min)
60: Conversion Factor minutes to hours
FC: Fuel Flow Rate (lb/hr)
1000: Conversion Factor pounds to 1000pounds
EF: Emission Factor (lb/1000lb fuel)
NE: Number of Engines
LTO: Number of Landing and Take-off Cycles (for all aircraft)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to TONs

- Aircraft Emissions for LTOs per Year

$AE_{LTO} = AEM_{IDLE\_IN} + AEM_{IDLE\_OUT} + AEM_{APPROACH} + AEM_{CLIMBOUT} + AEM_{TAKEOFF}$

AE_{LTO}: Aircraft Emissions (TONs)
AEM_{IDLE_IN}: Aircraft Emissions for Idle-In Mode (TONs)
AEM_{IDLE_OUT}: Aircraft Emissions for Idle-Out Mode (TONs)
$AEM_{APPROACH}$: Aircraft Emissions for Approach Mode (TONs)
$AEM_{CLIMBOUT}$: Aircraft Emissions for Climb-Out Mode (TONs)
$AEM_{TAKEOFF}$: Aircraft Emissions for Take-Off Mode (TONs)

- Aircraft Emissions per Mode for TGOs per Year

$AEM_{POL} = (TIM / 60) * (FC / 1000) * EF * NE * TGO / 2000$

AEM_{POL}: Aircraft Emissions per Pollutant & Mode (TONs)
TIM: Time in Mode (min)
60: Conversion Factor minutes to hours
FC: Fuel Flow Rate (lb/hr)
1000: Conversion Factor pounds to 1000pounds
EF: Emission Factor (lb/1000lb fuel)
NE: Number of Engines
TGO: Number of Touch-and-Go Cycles (for all aircraft)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to TONs

- Aircraft Emissions for TGOs per Year

$AE_{TGO} = AEM_{APPROACH} + AEM_{CLIMBOUT} + AEM_{TAKEOFF}$

AE_{TGO}: Aircraft Emissions (TONs)
$AEM_{APPROACH}$: Aircraft Emissions for Approach Mode (TONs)
$AEM_{CLIMBOUT}$: Aircraft Emissions for Climb-Out Mode (TONs)
$AEM_{TAKEOFF}$: Aircraft Emissions for Take-Off Mode (TONs)

- Aircraft Emissions per Mode for Trim per Year

$AEPS_{POL}$ = (TD / 60) * (FC / 1000) * EF * NE * NA * NTT / 2000

$AEPS_{POL}$: Aircraft Emissions per Pollutant & Power Setting (TONs)
TD: Test Duration (min)
60: Conversion Factor minutes to hours
FC: Fuel Flow Rate (lb/hr)
1000: Conversion Factor pounds to 1000pounds
EF: Emission Factor (lb/1000lb fuel)
NE: Number of Engines
NA: Number of Aircraft
NTT: Number of Trim Test
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to TONs

- Aircraft Emissions for Trim per Year
$AE_{TRIM} = AEPS_{IDLE} + AEPS_{APPROACH} + AEPS_{INTERMEDIATE} + AEPS_{MILITARY} + AEPS_{AFTERBURN}$

AE_{TRIM}: Aircraft Emissions (TONs)
$AEPS_{IDLE}$: Aircraft Emissions for Idle Power Setting (TONs)
$AEPS_{APPROACH}$: Aircraft Emissions for Approach Power Setting (TONs)
$AEPS_{INTERMEDIATE}$: Aircraft Emissions for Intermediate Power Setting (TONs)
$AEPS_{MILITARY}$: Aircraft Emissions for Military Power Setting (TONs)
$AEPS_{AFTERBURN}$: Aircraft Emissions for After Burner Power Setting (TONs)

2.4.4 Auxiliary Power Unit (APU)

2.4.4.1 Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) Assumptions

- Default Settings Used: Yes

- Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) (default)

Number of APU per Aircraft	Operation Hours for Each LTO	Exempt Source?	Designation	Manufacturer
1	1	No	GTCP 85-180L	

2.4.4.2 Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) Emission Factor(s)

- Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) Emission Factor (lb/hr)

Designation	Fuel Flow	VOC	SO_x	NO_x	CO	PM 10	PM 2.5	CO_2e
GTCP 85-180L	272.6	0.493	0.289	1.216	3.759	0.131	0.037	910.8

2.4.4.3 Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) Formula(s)

- Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) Emissions per Year
$APU_{POL} = APU * OH * LTO * EF_{POL} / 2000$

APU_{POL}: Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) Emissions per Pollutant (TONs)
APU: Number of Auxiliary Power Units
OH: Operation Hours for Each LTO (hour)
LTO: Number of LTOs

EF_{POL}: Emission Factor for Pollutant (lb/hr)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to tons

2.4.5 Aerospace Ground Equipment (AGE)

2.4.5.1 Aerospace Ground Equipment (AGE) Assumptions

- Default Settings Used: Yes

- AGE Usage
Number of Annual LTO (Landing and Take-off) cycles for AGE: 76

- Aerospace Ground Equipment (AGE) (default)

Total Number of AGE	Operation Hours for Each LTO	Exempt Source?	AGE Type	Designation
1	1	No	Air Compressor	MC-1A - 18.4hp
1	1	No	Air Conditioner	MA-3D - 120hp
1	11	No	Generator Set	A/M32A-86D
1	1	No	Heater	H1
1	3	No	Hydraulic Test Stand	MJ-2A
1	10	No	Light Cart	NF-2
1	0.25	No	Start Cart	A/M32A-60A

2.4.5.2 Aerospace Ground Equipment (AGE) Emission Factor(s)

- Aerospace Ground Equipment (AGE) Emission Factor (lb/hr)

Designation	Fuel Flow	VOC	SO_x	NO_x	CO	PM 10	PM 2.5	CO_2e
MC-1A - 18.4hp	1.1	0.267	0.008	0.419	0.267	0.071	0.068	24.8
MA-3D - 120hp	7.1	0.053	0.050	4.167	0.317	0.109	0.105	161.7
A/M32A-86D	6.5	0.294	0.046	6.102	0.457	0.091	0.089	147.0
H1	0.4	0.100	0.011	0.160	0.180	0.006	0.006	8.9
MJ-2A	0.0	0.190	0.238	3.850	2.460	0.083	0.076	172.0
NF-2	0.0	0.010	0.043	0.110	0.080	0.010	0.010	22.1
A/M32A-60A	0.0	0.270	0.306	1.820	5.480	0.211	0.205	221.1

2.4.5.3 Aerospace Ground Equipment (AGE) Formula(s)

- Aerospace Ground Equipment (AGE) Emissions per Year
$AGE_{POL} = AGE * OH * LTO * EF_{POL} / 2000$

AGE_{POL}: Aerospace Ground Equipment (AGE) Emissions per Pollutant (TONs)
AGE: Total Number of Aerospace Ground Equipment
OH: Operation Hours for Each LTO (hour)
LTO: Number of LTOs
EF_{POL}: Emission Factor for Pollutant (lb/hr)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to tons

2.5. Aircraft (F16s)

[redacted]

2.5.1 General Information & Timeline Assumptions

- Add or Remove Activity from Baseline? Add

- Activity Location
County:Pima
Regulatory Area(s): Ajo (Pima County), AZ; Ajo (Pima County), AZ; Tucson, AZ; Rillito, AZ

- Activity Title: Addition of F16s Ops

- Activity Description:
Increase in Airfield Activity

- Activity Start Date
Start Month: 1
Start Year: 2020

- Activity End Date
Indefinite: Yes
End Month: N/A
End Year: N/A

- Activity Emissions:

Pollutant	Emissions Per Year (TONs)
VOC	0.272090
SO_x	0.129374
NO_x	1.591790
CO	1.871444
PM 10	0.185787

Pollutant	Emissions Per Year (TONs)
PM 2.5	0.166936
Pb	0.000000
NH_3	0.000000
CO_2e	309.2

- Activity Emissions [Flight Operations (includes Trim Test & APU) part]:

Pollutant	Emissions Per Year (TONs)
VOC	0.130434
SO_x	0.100839
NO_x	1.184170
CO	1.622882
PM 10	0.143767

Pollutant	Emissions Per Year (TONs)
PM 2.5	0.126172
Pb	0.000000
NH_3	0.000000
CO_2e	287.7

- Activity Emissions [Aerospace Ground Equipment (AGE) part]:

Pollutant	Emissions Per Year (TONs)
VOC	0.141656
SO_x	0.028535
NO_x	0.407620
CO	0.248562
PM 10	0.042020

Pollutant	Emissions Per Year (TONs)
PM 2.5	0.040763
Pb	0.000000
NH_3	0.000000
CO_2e	21.5

2.5.2 Aircraft & Engines

2.5.2.1 Aircraft & Engines Assumptions

- Aircraft & Engine
  Aircraft Designation: F-16
  Engine Model: F100-PW-100
  Primary Function: Combat
  Aircraft has After burn: Yes
  Number of Engines: 1

- Aircraft & Engine Surrogate
  Is Aircraft & Engine a Surrogate? No
  Original Aircraft Name:
  Original Engine Name:

2.5.2.2 Aircraft & Engines Emission Factor(s)

- Aircraft & Engine Emissions Factors (lb/1000lb fuel)

	Fuel Flow	VOC	SO_x	NO_x	CO	PM 10	PM 2.5	CO_2e
Idle	1127.00	3.79	1.07	4.64	49.58	3.13	2.82	3234
Approach	2765.00	1.06	1.07	12.52	3.99	1.57	1.41	3234
Intermediate	7685.00	0.14	1.07	27.09	0.72	0.72	0.65	3234
Military	10996.00	0.12	1.07	35.01	0.70	1.24	1.12	3234
After Burn	54007.00	0.13	1.07	6.62	9.57	0.87	0.78	3234

2.5.3 Flight Operations

2.5.3.1 Flight Operations Assumptions

- Flight Operations
  Number of Aircraft: 1
  Number of Annual LTOs (Landing and Take-off) cycles for all Aircraft: 80
  Number of Annual TGOs (Touch-and-Go) cycles for all Aircraft:0
  Number of Annual Trim Test(s) per Aircraft: 12

- Default Settings Used: Yes

- Flight Operations TIMs (Time In Mode)
  Taxi/Idle Out [Idle] (mins): 18.5 (default)
  Takeoff [Military] (mins): 0.2 (default)
  Takeoff [After Burn] (mins): 0.2 (default)
  Climb Out [Intermediate] (mins): 0.8 (default)
  Approach [Approach] (mins): 3.5 (default)
  Taxi/Idle In [Idle] (mins): 11.3 (default)

Per the Air Emissions Guide for Air Force Mobile Sources, the defaults values for military aircraft equipped with after burner for takeoff is 50% military power and 50% afterburner. (Exception made for F-35 where KARNES 3.2 flight profile was used)

- Trim Test
  Idle (mins): 12 (default)
  Approach (mins): 27 (default)

Intermediate (mins): 9 (default)
Military (mins): 9 (default)
AfterBurn (mins): 3 (default)

2.5.3.2 Flight Operations Formula(s)

- Aircraft Emissions per Mode for LTOs per Year

$AEM_{POL} = (TIM / 60) * (FC / 1000) * EF * NE * LTO / 2000$

AEM_{POL}: Aircraft Emissions per Pollutant & Mode (TONs)
TIM: Time in Mode (min)
60: Conversion Factor minutes to hours
FC: Fuel Flow Rate (lb/hr)
1000: Conversion Factor pounds to 1000pounds
EF: Emission Factor (lb/1000lb fuel)
NE: Number of Engines
LTO: Number of Landing and Take-off Cycles (for all aircraft)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to TONs

- Aircraft Emissions for LTOs per Year

$AE_{LTO} = AEM_{IDLE\_IN} + AEM_{IDLE\_OUT} + AEM_{APPROACH} + AEM_{CLIMBOUT} + AEM_{TAKEOFF}$

AE_{LTO}: Aircraft Emissions (TONs)
AEM_{IDLE_IN}: Aircraft Emissions for Idle-In Mode (TONs)
AEM_{IDLE_OUT}: Aircraft Emissions for Idle-Out Mode (TONs)
$AEM_{APPROACH}$: Aircraft Emissions for Approach Mode (TONs)
$AEM_{CLIMBOUT}$: Aircraft Emissions for Climb-Out Mode (TONs)
$AEM_{TAKEOFF}$: Aircraft Emissions for Take-Off Mode (TONs)

- Aircraft Emissions per Mode for TGOs per Year

$AEM_{POL} = (TIM / 60) * (FC / 1000) * EF * NE * TGO / 2000$

AEM_{POL}: Aircraft Emissions per Pollutant & Mode (TONs)
TIM: Time in Mode (min)
60: Conversion Factor minutes to hours
FC: Fuel Flow Rate (lb/hr)
1000: Conversion Factor pounds to 1000pounds
EF: Emission Factor (lb/1000lb fuel)
NE: Number of Engines
TGO: Number of Touch-and-Go Cycles (for all aircraft)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to TONs

- Aircraft Emissions for TGOs per Year

$AE_{TGO} = AEM_{APPROACH} + AEM_{CLIMBOUT} + AEM_{TAKEOFF}$

AE_{TGO}: Aircraft Emissions (TONs)
$AEM_{APPROACH}$: Aircraft Emissions for Approach Mode (TONs)
$AEM_{CLIMBOUT}$: Aircraft Emissions for Climb-Out Mode (TONs)
$AEM_{TAKEOFF}$: Aircraft Emissions for Take-Off Mode (TONs)

- Aircraft Emissions per Mode for Trim per Year

$AEPS_{POL}$ = (TD / 60) * (FC / 1000) * EF * NE * NA * NTT / 2000

$AEPS_{POL}$: Aircraft Emissions per Pollutant & Power Setting (TONs)
TD: Test Duration (min)
60: Conversion Factor minutes to hours
FC: Fuel Flow Rate (lb/hr)
1000: Conversion Factor pounds to 1000pounds
EF: Emission Factor (lb/1000lb fuel)
NE: Number of Engines
NA: Number of Aircraft
NTT: Number of Trim Test
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to TONs

- Aircraft Emissions for Trim per Year
$AE_{TRIM} = AEPS_{IDLE} + AEPS_{APPROACH} + AEPS_{INTERMEDIATE} + AEPS_{MILITARY} + AEPS_{AFTERBURN}$

AE_{TRIM}: Aircraft Emissions (TONs)
$AEPS_{IDLE}$: Aircraft Emissions for Idle Power Setting (TONs)
$AEPS_{APPROACH}$: Aircraft Emissions for Approach Power Setting (TONs)
$AEPS_{INTERMEDIATE}$: Aircraft Emissions for Intermediate Power Setting (TONs)
$AEPS_{MILITARY}$: Aircraft Emissions for Military Power Setting (TONs)
$AEPS_{AFTERBURN}$: Aircraft Emissions for After Burner Power Setting (TONs)

2.5.4 Auxiliary Power Unit (APU)

2.5.4.1 Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) Assumptions

- Default Settings Used: Yes

- Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) (default)

Number of APU per Aircraft	Operation Hours for Each LTO	Exempt Source?	Designation	Manufacturer
1	1	No	T-62T-40-8	

2.5.4.2 Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) Emission Factor(s)

- Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) Emission Factor (lb/hr)

Designation	Fuel Flow	VOC	SO_x	NO_x	CO	PM 10	PM 2.5	CO_2e
T-62T-40-8	272.6	0.493	0.289	1.216	3.759	0.131	0.037	910.8

2.5.4.3 Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) Formula(s)

- Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) Emissions per Year
$APU_{POL} = APU * OH * LTO * EF_{POL} / 2000$

APU_{POL}: Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) Emissions per Pollutant (TONs)
APU: Number of Auxiliary Power Units
OH: Operation Hours for Each LTO (hour)
LTO: Number of LTOs
EF_{POL}: Emission Factor for Pollutant (lb/hr)

2000: Conversion Factor pounds to tons

2.5.5 Aerospace Ground Equipment (AGE)

2.5.5.1 Aerospace Ground Equipment (AGE) Assumptions

- Default Settings Used: Yes

- AGE Usage

Number of Annual LTO (Landing and Take-off) cycles for AGE: 80

- Aerospace Ground Equipment (AGE) (default)

Total Number of AGE	Operation Hours for Each LTO	Exempt Source?	AGE Type	Designation
1	0.33	No	Air Compressor	MC-1A - 18.4hp
1	1	No	Bomb Lift	MJ-1B
1	0.33	No	Generator Set	A/M32A-86D
1	0.5	No	Heater	H1
1	0.5	No	Hydraulic Test Stand	MJ-2/TTU-228 - 130hp
1	8	No	Light Cart	NF-2
1	0.33	No	Start Cart	A/M32A-60A

2.5.5.2 Aerospace Ground Equipment (AGE) Emission Factor(s)

- Aerospace Ground Equipment (AGE) Emission Factor (lb/hr)

Designation	Fuel Flow	VOC	SO_x	NO_x	CO	PM 10	PM 2.5	CO_2e
MC-1A - 18.4hp	1.1	0.267	0.008	0.419	0.267	0.071	0.068	24.8
MJ-1B	0.0	3.040	0.219	4.780	3.040	0.800	0.776	141.2
A/M32A-86D	6.5	0.294	0.046	6.102	0.457	0.091	0.089	147.0
H1	0.4	0.100	0.011	0.160	0.180	0.006	0.006	8.9
MJ-2/TTU-228 - 130hp	7.4	0.195	0.053	3.396	0.794	0.089	0.086	168.8
NF-2	0.0	0.010	0.043	0.110	0.080	0.010	0.010	22.1
A/M32A-60A	0.0	0.270	0.306	1.820	5.480	0.211	0.205	221.1

2.5.5.3 Aerospace Ground Equipment (AGE) Formula(s)

- Aerospace Ground Equipment (AGE) Emissions per Year

$AGE_{POL} = AGE * OH * LTO * EF_{POL} / 2000$

AGE_{POL}: Aerospace Ground Equipment (AGE) Emissions per Pollutant (TONs)
AGE: Total Number of Aerospace Ground Equipment
OH: Operation Hours for Each LTO (hour)
LTO: Number of LTOs
EF_{POL}: Emission Factor for Pollutant (lb/hr)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to tons

2.6. Aircraft (F22)

[redacted]

2.6.1 General Information & Timeline Assumptions

- Add or Remove Activity from Baseline? Add

- Activity Location
County:Pima
Regulatory Area(s): Ajo (Pima County), AZ; Ajo (Pima County), AZ; Tucson, AZ; Rillito, AZ

- Activity Title: Add F22 Ops

- Activity Description:
Increase in Airfield Ops

- Activity Start Date
Start Month: 1
Start Year: 2020

- Activity End Date
Indefinite: Yes
End Month: N/A
End Year: N/A

- Activity Emissions:

Pollutant	Emissions Per Year (TONs)
VOC	0.136036
SO_x	0.179454
NO_x	1.761594
CO	2.599570
PM 10	0.252660

Pollutant	Emissions Per Year (TONs)
PM 2.5	0.208467
Pb	0.000000
NH_3	0.000000
CO_2e	491.8

- Activity Emissions [Flight Operations (includes Trim Test & APU) part]:

Pollutant	Emissions Per Year (TONs)
VOC	0.058125
SO_x	0.163760
NO_x	1.537403
CO	2.462861
PM 10	0.229549

Pollutant	Emissions Per Year (TONs)
PM 2.5	0.186047
Pb	0.000000
NH_3	0.000000
CO_2e	480.0

- Activity Emissions [Aerospace Ground Equipment (AGE) part]:

Pollutant	Emissions Per Year (TONs)
VOC	0.077911
SO_x	0.015694
NO_x	0.224191
CO	0.136709
PM 10	0.023111

Pollutant	Emissions Per Year (TONs)
PM 2.5	0.022420
Pb	0.000000
NH_3	0.000000
CO_2e	11.8

2.6.2 Aircraft & Engines

2.6.2.1 Aircraft & Engines Assumptions

- Aircraft & Engine
  Aircraft Designation: F-22A
  Engine Model: F119-PW-100
  Primary Function: Combat
  Aircraft has After burn: Yes
  Number of Engines: 2

- Aircraft & Engine Surrogate
  Is Aircraft & Engine a Surrogate? No
  Original Aircraft Name:
  Original Engine Name:

2.6.2.2 Aircraft & Engines Emission Factor(s)

- Aircraft & Engine Emissions Factors (lb/1000lb fuel)

	Fuel Flow	VOC	SO_x	NO_x	CO	PM 10	PM 2.5	CO_2e
Idle	1377.00	1.67	1.07	3.01	48.15	2.42	1.76	3234
Approach	2740.00	0.05	1.07	6.59	7.92	1.96	1.73	3234
Intermediate	10110.00	0.03	1.07	12.40	2.14	1.40	1.09	3234
Military	18612.00	0.01	1.07	19.81	0.75	1.12	0.97	3234
After Burn	50170.00	0.00	1.07	7.37	16.10	0.85	0.75	3234

2.6.3 Flight Operations

2.6.3.1 Flight Operations Assumptions

- Flight Operations
  Number of Aircraft: 1
  Number of Annual LTOs (Landing and Take-off) cycles for all Aircraft: 44
  Number of Annual TGOs (Touch-and-Go) cycles for all Aircraft:0
  Number of Annual Trim Test(s) per Aircraft: 12

- Default Settings Used: Yes

- Flight Operations TIMs (Time In Mode)
  Taxi/Idle Out [Idle] (mins): 18.5 (default)
  Takeoff [Military] (mins): 0.2 (default)
  Takeoff [After Burn] (mins): 0.2 (default)
  Climb Out [Intermediate] (mins): 0.8 (default)
  Approach [Approach] (mins): 3.5 (default)
  Taxi/Idle In [Idle] (mins): 11.3 (default)

Per the Air Emissions Guide for Air Force Mobile Sources, the defaults values for military aircraft equipped with after burner for takeoff is 50% military power and 50% afterburner. (Exception made for F-35 where KARNES 3.2 flight profile was used)

- Trim Test
  Idle (mins): 12 (default)
  Approach (mins): 27 (default)

Intermediate (mins): 9 (default)
Military (mins): 9 (default)
AfterBurn (mins): 3 (default)

2.6.3.2 Flight Operations Formula(s)

- Aircraft Emissions per Mode for LTOs per Year

$AEM_{POL} = (TIM / 60) * (FC / 1000) * EF * NE * LTO / 2000$

AEM_{POL}: Aircraft Emissions per Pollutant & Mode (TONs)
TIM: Time in Mode (min)
60: Conversion Factor minutes to hours
FC: Fuel Flow Rate (lb/hr)
1000: Conversion Factor pounds to 1000pounds
EF: Emission Factor (lb/1000lb fuel)
NE: Number of Engines
LTO: Number of Landing and Take-off Cycles (for all aircraft)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to TONs

- Aircraft Emissions for LTOs per Year

$AE_{LTO} = AEM_{IDLE\_IN} + AEM_{IDLE\_OUT} + AEM_{APPROACH} + AEM_{CLIMBOUT} + AEM_{TAKEOFF}$

AE_{LTO}: Aircraft Emissions (TONs)
AEM_{IDLE_IN}: Aircraft Emissions for Idle-In Mode (TONs)
AEM_{IDLE_OUT}: Aircraft Emissions for Idle-Out Mode (TONs)
$AEM_{APPROACH}$: Aircraft Emissions for Approach Mode (TONs)
$AEM_{CLIMBOUT}$: Aircraft Emissions for Climb-Out Mode (TONs)
$AEM_{TAKEOFF}$: Aircraft Emissions for Take-Off Mode (TONs)

- Aircraft Emissions per Mode for TGOs per Year

$AEM_{POL} = (TIM / 60) * (FC / 1000) * EF * NE * TGO / 2000$

AEM_{POL}: Aircraft Emissions per Pollutant & Mode (TONs)
TIM: Time in Mode (min)
60: Conversion Factor minutes to hours
FC: Fuel Flow Rate (lb/hr)
1000: Conversion Factor pounds to 1000pounds
EF: Emission Factor (lb/1000lb fuel)
NE: Number of Engines
TGO: Number of Touch-and-Go Cycles (for all aircraft)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to TONs

- Aircraft Emissions for TGOs per Year

$AE_{TGO} = AEM_{APPROACH} + AEM_{CLIMBOUT} + AEM_{TAKEOFF}$

AE_{TGO}: Aircraft Emissions (TONs)
$AEM_{APPROACH}$: Aircraft Emissions for Approach Mode (TONs)
$AEM_{CLIMBOUT}$: Aircraft Emissions for Climb-Out Mode (TONs)
$AEM_{TAKEOFF}$: Aircraft Emissions for Take-Off Mode (TONs)

- Aircraft Emissions per Mode for Trim per Year

$AEPS_{POL}$ = (TD / 60) * (FC / 1000) * EF * NE * NA * NTT / 2000

$AEPS_{POL}$: Aircraft Emissions per Pollutant & Power Setting (TONs)
TD: Test Duration (min)
60: Conversion Factor minutes to hours
FC: Fuel Flow Rate (lb/hr)
1000: Conversion Factor pounds to 1000pounds
EF: Emission Factor (lb/1000lb fuel)
NE: Number of Engines
NA: Number of Aircraft
NTT: Number of Trim Test
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to TONs

- Aircraft Emissions for Trim per Year
$AE_{TRIM} = AEPS_{IDLE} + AEPS_{APPROACH} + AEPS_{INTERMEDIATE} + AEPS_{MILITARY} + AEPS_{AFTERBURN}$

AE_{TRIM}: Aircraft Emissions (TONs)
$AEPS_{IDLE}$: Aircraft Emissions for Idle Power Setting (TONs)
$AEPS_{APPROACH}$: Aircraft Emissions for Approach Power Setting (TONs)
$AEPS_{INTERMEDIATE}$: Aircraft Emissions for Intermediate Power Setting (TONs)
$AEPS_{MILITARY}$: Aircraft Emissions for Military Power Setting (TONs)
$AEPS_{AFTERBURN}$: Aircraft Emissions for After Burner Power Setting (TONs)

2.6.4 Auxiliary Power Unit (APU)

2.6.4.1 Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) Assumptions

- Default Settings Used: Yes

- Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) (default)

Number of APU per Aircraft	Operation Hours for Each LTO	Exempt Source?	Designation	Manufacturer

2.6.4.2 Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) Emission Factor(s)

- Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) Emission Factor (lb/hr)

Designation	Fuel Flow	VOC	SO_x	NO_x	CO	PM 10	PM 2.5	CO_2e

2.6.4.3 Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) Formula(s)

- Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) Emissions per Year
$APU_{POL} = APU * OH * LTO * EF_{POL} / 2000$

APU_{POL}: Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) Emissions per Pollutant (TONs)
APU: Number of Auxiliary Power Units
OH: Operation Hours for Each LTO (hour)
LTO: Number of LTOs
EF_{POL}: Emission Factor for Pollutant (lb/hr)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to tons

2.6.5 Aerospace Ground Equipment (AGE)

2.6.5.1 Aerospace Ground Equipment (AGE) Assumptions

- Default Settings Used: Yes

- AGE Usage

Number of Annual LTO (Landing and Take-off) cycles for AGE: 44

- Aerospace Ground Equipment (AGE) (default)

Total Number of AGE	Operation Hours for Each LTO	Exempt Source?	AGE Type	Designation
1	0.33	No	Air Compressor	MC-1A - 18.4hp
1	1	No	Bomb Lift	MJ-1B
1	0.33	No	Generator Set	A/M32A-86D
1	0.5	No	Heater	H1
1	0.5	No	Hydraulic Test Stand	MJ-2/TTU-228 - 130hp
1	8	No	Light Cart	NF-2
1	0.33	No	Start Cart	A/M32A-60A

2.6.5.2 Aerospace Ground Equipment (AGE) Emission Factor(s)

- Aerospace Ground Equipment (AGE) Emission Factor (lb/hr)

Designation	Fuel Flow	VOC	SO_x	NO_x	CO	PM 10	PM 2.5	CO_2e
MC-1A - 18.4hp	1.1	0.267	0.008	0.419	0.267	0.071	0.068	24.8
MJ-1B	0.0	3.040	0.219	4.780	3.040	0.800	0.776	141.2
A/M32A-86D	6.5	0.294	0.046	6.102	0.457	0.091	0.089	147.0
H1	0.4	0.100	0.011	0.160	0.180	0.006	0.006	8.9
MJ-2/TTU-228 - 130hp	7.4	0.195	0.053	3.396	0.794	0.089	0.086	168.8
NF-2	0.0	0.010	0.043	0.110	0.080	0.010	0.010	22.1
A/M32A-60A	0.0	0.270	0.306	1.820	5.480	0.211	0.205	221.1

2.6.5.3 Aerospace Ground Equipment (AGE) Formula(s)

- Aerospace Ground Equipment (AGE) Emissions per Year

$AGE_{POL} = AGE * OH * LTO * EF_{POL} / 2000$

AGE_{POL}: Aerospace Ground Equipment (AGE) Emissions per Pollutant (TONs)
AGE: Total Number of Aerospace Ground Equipment
OH: Operation Hours for Each LTO (hour)
LTO: Number of LTOs
EF_{POL}: Emission Factor for Pollutant (lb/hr)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to tons

2.7. Aircraft (F35)

[redacted]

2.7.1 General Information & Timeline Assumptions

- Add or Remove Activity from Baseline? Add

- Activity Location
County:Pima
Regulatory Area(s): Ajo (Pima County), AZ; Ajo (Pima County), AZ; Rillito, AZ; Tucson, AZ

- Activity Title: Addition of F35 Ops

- Activity Description:
Increase in Airfield Activity

- Activity Start Date
Start Month: 1
Start Year: 2020

- Activity End Date
Indefinite: Yes
End Month: N/A
End Year: N/A

- Activity Emissions:

Pollutant	Emissions Per Year (TONs)
VOC	0.144309
SO_x	0.168830
NO_x	1.873784
CO	1.406661
PM 10	0.250685

Pollutant	Emissions Per Year (TONs)
PM 2.5	0.228300
Pb	0.000000
NH_3	0.000000
CO_2e	445.0

- Activity Emissions [Flight Operations (includes Trim Test & APU) part]:

Pollutant	Emissions Per Year (TONs)
VOC	0.002653
SO_x	0.140295
NO_x	1.466164
CO	1.158099
PM 10	0.208665

Pollutant	Emissions Per Year (TONs)
PM 2.5	0.187537
Pb	0.000000
NH_3	0.000000
CO_2e	423.5

- Activity Emissions [Aerospace Ground Equipment (AGE) part]:

Pollutant	Emissions Per Year (TONs)
VOC	0.141656
SO_x	0.028535
NO_x	0.407620
CO	0.248562
PM 10	0.042020

Pollutant	Emissions Per Year (TONs)
PM 2.5	0.040763
Pb	0.000000
NH_3	0.000000
CO_2e	21.5

2.7.2 Aircraft & Engines

2.7.2.1 Aircraft & Engines Assumptions

- Aircraft & Engine
    Aircraft Designation: F-35A
    Engine Model: F135-PW-100
    Primary Function: Combat
    Aircraft has After burn: Yes
    Number of Engines: 1

- Aircraft & Engine Surrogate
    Is Aircraft & Engine a Surrogate? No
    Original Aircraft Name:
    Original Engine Name:

2.7.2.2 Aircraft & Engines Emission Factor(s)

- Aircraft & Engine Emissions Factors (lb/1000lb fuel)
    Proprietary Information. Contact Air Quality Subject Matter Expert for More Information regarding this engine's Emission Factors.

2.7.3 Flight Operations

2.7.3.1 Flight Operations Assumptions

- Flight Operations
    Number of Aircraft: 1
    Number of Annual LTOs (Landing and Take-off) cycles for all Aircraft: 80
    Number of Annual TGOs (Touch-and-Go) cycles for all Aircraft:0
    Number of Annual Trim Test(s) per Aircraft: 12

- Default Settings Used: Yes

- Flight Operations TIMs (Time In Mode)
    Taxi/Idle Out [Idle] (mins): 18.5 (default)
    Takeoff [Military] (mins): 1.065 (default)
    Takeoff [After Burn] (mins): 0.013 (default)
    Climb Out [Intermediate] (mins): 0.012 (default)
    Approach [Approach] (mins): 2.501 (default)
    Taxi/Idle In [Idle] (mins): 11.3 (default)

Per the Air Emissions Guide for Air Force Mobile Sources, the defaults values for military aircraft equipped with after burner for takeoff is 50% military power and 50% afterburner. (Exception made for F-35 where KARNES 3.2 flight profile was used)

- Trim Test
    Idle (mins): 12 (default)
    Approach (mins): 27 (default)
    Intermediate (mins): 9 (default)
    Military (mins): 9 (default)
    AfterBurn (mins): 3 (default)

2.7.3.2 Flight Operations Formula(s)

- Aircraft Emissions per Mode for LTOs per Year
AEM_{POL} = (TIM / 60) * (FC / 1000) * EF * NE * LTO / 2000

AEM_{POL}: Aircraft Emissions per Pollutant & Mode (TONs)
TIM: Time in Mode (min)
60: Conversion Factor minutes to hours
FC: Fuel Flow Rate (lb/hr)
1000: Conversion Factor pounds to 1000pounds
EF: Emission Factor (lb/1000lb fuel)
NE: Number of Engines
LTO: Number of Landing and Take-off Cycles (for all aircraft)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to TONs

- Aircraft Emissions for LTOs per Year
$AE_{LTO} = AEM_{IDLE\_IN} + AEM_{IDLE\_OUT} + AEM_{APPROACH} + AEM_{CLIMBOUT} + AEM_{TAKEOFF}$

AE_{LTO}: Aircraft Emissions (TONs)
AEM_{IDLE_IN}: Aircraft Emissions for Idle-In Mode (TONs)
AEM_{IDLE_OUT}: Aircraft Emissions for Idle-Out Mode (TONs)
$AEM_{APPROACH}$: Aircraft Emissions for Approach Mode (TONs)
$AEM_{CLIMBOUT}$: Aircraft Emissions for Climb-Out Mode (TONs)
$AEM_{TAKEOFF}$: Aircraft Emissions for Take-Off Mode (TONs)

- Aircraft Emissions per Mode for TGOs per Year
AEM_{POL} = (TIM / 60) * (FC / 1000) * EF * NE * TGO / 2000

AEM_{POL}: Aircraft Emissions per Pollutant & Mode (TONs)
TIM: Time in Mode (min)
60: Conversion Factor minutes to hours
FC: Fuel Flow Rate (lb/hr)
1000: Conversion Factor pounds to 1000pounds
EF: Emission Factor (lb/1000lb fuel)
NE: Number of Engines
TGO: Number of Touch-and-Go Cycles (for all aircraft)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to TONs

- Aircraft Emissions for TGOs per Year
$AE_{TGO} = AEM_{APPROACH} + AEM_{CLIMBOUT} + AEM_{TAKEOFF}$

AE_{TGO}: Aircraft Emissions (TONs)
$AEM_{APPROACH}$: Aircraft Emissions for Approach Mode (TONs)
$AEM_{CLIMBOUT}$: Aircraft Emissions for Climb-Out Mode (TONs)
$AEM_{TAKEOFF}$: Aircraft Emissions for Take-Off Mode (TONs)

- Aircraft Emissions per Mode for Trim per Year
$AEPS_{POL}$ = (TD / 60) * (FC / 1000) * EF * NE * NA * NTT / 2000

$AEPS_{POL}$: Aircraft Emissions per Pollutant & Power Setting (TONs)
TD: Test Duration (min)
60: Conversion Factor minutes to hours
FC: Fuel Flow Rate (lb/hr)

1000: Conversion Factor pounds to 1000pounds
EF: Emission Factor (lb/1000lb fuel)
NE: Number of Engines
NA: Number of Aircraft
NTT: Number of Trim Test
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to TONs

- Aircraft Emissions for Trim per Year

$AE_{TRIM} = AEPS_{IDLE} + AEPS_{APPROACH} + AEPS_{INTERMEDIATE} + AEPS_{MILITARY} + AEPS_{AFTERBURN}$

AE_{TRIM}: Aircraft Emissions (TONs)
$AEPS_{IDLE}$: Aircraft Emissions for Idle Power Setting (TONs)
$AEPS_{APPROACH}$: Aircraft Emissions for Approach Power Setting (TONs)
$AEPS_{INTERMEDIATE}$: Aircraft Emissions for Intermediate Power Setting (TONs)
$AEPS_{MILITARY}$: Aircraft Emissions for Military Power Setting (TONs)
$AEPS_{AFTERBURN}$: Aircraft Emissions for After Burner Power Setting (TONs)

2.7.4 Auxiliary Power Unit (APU)

2.7.4.1 Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) Assumptions

- Default Settings Used: Yes

- Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) (default)

Number of APU per Aircraft	Operation Hours for Each LTO	Exempt Source?	Designation	Manufacturer

2.7.4.2 Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) Emission Factor(s)

- Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) Emission Factor (lb/hr)

Designation	Fuel Flow	VOC	SO_x	NO_x	CO	PM 10	PM 2.5	CO_2e

2.7.4.3 Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) Formula(s)

- Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) Emissions per Year

$APU_{POL} = APU * OH * LTO * EF_{POL} / 2000$

APU_{POL}: Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) Emissions per Pollutant (TONs)
APU: Number of Auxiliary Power Units
OH: Operation Hours for Each LTO (hour)
LTO: Number of LTOs
EF_{POL}: Emission Factor for Pollutant (lb/hr)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to tons

2.7.5 Aerospace Ground Equipment (AGE)

2.7.5.1 Aerospace Ground Equipment (AGE) Assumptions

- Default Settings Used: Yes

- AGE Usage

Number of Annual LTO (Landing and Take-off) cycles for AGE: 80

- Aerospace Ground Equipment (AGE) (default)

Total Number of AGE	Operation Hours for Each LTO	Exempt Source?	AGE Type	Designation
1	0.33	No	Air Compressor	MC-1A - 18.4hp
1	1	No	Bomb Lift	MJ-1B
1	0.33	No	Generator Set	A/M32A-86D
1	0.5	No	Heater	H1
1	0.5	No	Hydraulic Test Stand	MJ-2/TTU-228 - 130hp
1	8	No	Light Cart	NF-2
1	0.33	No	Start Cart	A/M32A-60A

2.7.5.2 Aerospace Ground Equipment (AGE) Emission Factor(s)

- Aerospace Ground Equipment (AGE) Emission Factor (lb/hr)

Designation	Fuel Flow	VOC	SO_x	NO_x	CO	PM 10	PM 2.5	CO_2e
MC-1A - 18.4hp	1.1	0.267	0.008	0.419	0.267	0.071	0.068	24.8
MJ-1B	0.0	3.040	0.219	4.780	3.040	0.800	0.776	141.2
A/M32A-86D	6.5	0.294	0.046	6.102	0.457	0.091	0.089	147.0
H1	0.4	0.100	0.011	0.160	0.180	0.006	0.006	8.9
MJ-2/TTU-228 - 130hp	7.4	0.195	0.053	3.396	0.794	0.089	0.086	168.8
NF-2	0.0	0.010	0.043	0.110	0.080	0.010	0.010	22.1
A/M32A-60A	0.0	0.270	0.306	1.820	5.480	0.211	0.205	221.1

2.7.5.3 Aerospace Ground Equipment (AGE) Formula(s)

- Aerospace Ground Equipment (AGE) Emissions per Year

$AGE_{POL} = AGE * OH * LTO * EF_{POL} / 2000$

AGE_{POL}: Aerospace Ground Equipment (AGE) Emissions per Pollutant (TONs)
AGE: Total Number of Aerospace Ground Equipment
OH: Operation Hours for Each LTO (hour)
LTO: Number of LTOs
EF_{POL}: Emission Factor for Pollutant (lb/hr)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to tons

2.8. Aircraft (MV22)

[redacted]

2.8.1 General Information & Timeline Assumptions

- Add or Remove Activity from Baseline? Add

- Activity Location

County:Pima

Regulatory Area(s): Ajo (Pima County), AZ; Ajo (Pima County), AZ; Tucson, AZ; Rillito, AZ

- Activity Title: Addition of CF/MV22 Operations

- Activity Description:
Increase in Airfield Operations

- Activity Start Date
Start Month: 1
Start Year: 2020

- Activity End Date
Indefinite: Yes
End Month: N/A
End Year: N/A

- Activity Emissions:

Pollutant	Emissions Per Year (TONs)
VOC	0.544987
SO_x	0.194170
NO_x	7.436648
CO	1.609268
PM 10	0.244952

Pollutant	Emissions Per Year (TONs)
PM 2.5	0.231737
Pb	0.000000
NH_3	0.000000
CO_2e	362.8

- Activity Emissions [Flight Operations (includes Trim Test & APU) part]:

Pollutant	Emissions Per Year (TONs)
VOC	0.002125
SO_x	0.045203
NO_x	0.337516
CO	0.190276
PM 10	0.066748

Pollutant	Emissions Per Year (TONs)
PM 2.5	0.059989
Pb	0.000000
NH_3	0.000000
CO_2e	136.6

- Activity Emissions [Aerospace Ground Equipment (AGE) part]:

Pollutant	Emissions Per Year (TONs)
VOC	0.542862
SO_x	0.148967
NO_x	7.099132
CO	1.418993
PM 10	0.178204

Pollutant	Emissions Per Year (TONs)
PM 2.5	0.171748
Pb	0.000000
NH_3	0.000000
CO_2e	226.2

2.8.2 Aircraft & Engines

2.8.2.1 Aircraft & Engines Assumptions

- Aircraft & Engine
Aircraft Designation: CV-22
Engine Model: T406-AD-400
Primary Function: Transport - Bomber
Aircraft has After burn: No

Number of Engines: 2

- Aircraft & Engine Surrogate
Is Aircraft & Engine a Surrogate? No
Original Aircraft Name:
Original Engine Name:

2.8.2.2 Aircraft & Engines Emission Factor(s)

- Aircraft & Engine Emissions Factors (lb/1000lb fuel)

	Fuel Flow	VOC	SO_x	NO_x	CO	PM 10	PM 2.5	CO_2e
Idle	362.00	0.10	1.07	4.15	8.35	1.58	1.42	3234
Approach	663.00	0.02	1.07	6.05	3.47	1.58	1.42	3234
Intermediate	948.00	0.02	1.07	7.87	1.82	1.58	1.42	3234
Military	2507.00	0.01	1.07	18.03	0.29	1.58	1.42	3234
After Burn	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3234

2.8.3 Flight Operations

2.8.3.1 Flight Operations Assumptions

- Flight Operations
Number of Aircraft: 1
Number of Annual LTOs (Landing and Take-off) cycles for all Aircraft: 160
Number of Annual TGOs (Touch-and-Go) cycles for all Aircraft:0
Number of Annual Trim Test(s) per Aircraft: 12

- Default Settings Used: Yes

- Flight Operations TIMs (Time In Mode)
Taxi/Idle Out [Idle] (mins): 9.2 (default)
Takeoff [Military] (mins): 0.4 (default)
Takeoff [After Burn] (mins): 0 (default)
Climb Out [Intermediate] (mins): 1.2 (default)
Approach [Approach] (mins): 5.1 (default)
Taxi/Idle In [Idle] (mins): 6.7 (default)

Per the Air Emissions Guide for Air Force Mobile Sources, the defaults values for military aircraft equipped with after burner for takeoff is 50% military power and 50% afterburner. (Exception made for F-35 where KARNES 3.2 flight profile was used)

- Trim Test
Idle (mins): 12 (default)
Approach (mins): 27 (default)
Intermediate (mins): 9 (default)
Military (mins): 12 (default)
AfterBurn (mins): 0 (default)

2.8.3.2 Flight Operations Formula(s)

- Aircraft Emissions per Mode for LTOs per Year

$AEM_{POL} = (TIM / 60) * (FC / 1000) * EF * NE * LTO / 2000$

AEM_{POL}: Aircraft Emissions per Pollutant & Mode (TONs)
TIM: Time in Mode (min)
60: Conversion Factor minutes to hours
FC: Fuel Flow Rate (lb/hr)
1000: Conversion Factor pounds to 1000pounds
EF: Emission Factor (lb/1000lb fuel)
NE: Number of Engines
LTO: Number of Landing and Take-off Cycles (for all aircraft)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to TONs

- Aircraft Emissions for LTOs per Year
$AE_{LTO} = AEM_{IDLE\_IN} + AEM_{IDLE\_OUT} + AEM_{APPROACH} + AEM_{CLIMBOUT} + AEM_{TAKEOFF}$

AE_{LTO}: Aircraft Emissions (TONs)
AEM_{IDLE_IN}: Aircraft Emissions for Idle-In Mode (TONs)
AEM_{IDLE_OUT}: Aircraft Emissions for Idle-Out Mode (TONs)
$AEM_{APPROACH}$: Aircraft Emissions for Approach Mode (TONs)
$AEM_{CLIMBOUT}$: Aircraft Emissions for Climb-Out Mode (TONs)
$AEM_{TAKEOFF}$: Aircraft Emissions for Take-Off Mode (TONs)

- Aircraft Emissions per Mode for TGOs per Year
$AEM_{POL} = (TIM / 60) * (FC / 1000) * EF * NE * TGO / 2000$

AEM_{POL}: Aircraft Emissions per Pollutant & Mode (TONs)
TIM: Time in Mode (min)
60: Conversion Factor minutes to hours
FC: Fuel Flow Rate (lb/hr)
1000: Conversion Factor pounds to 1000pounds
EF: Emission Factor (lb/1000lb fuel)
NE: Number of Engines
TGO: Number of Touch-and-Go Cycles (for all aircraft)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to TONs

- Aircraft Emissions for TGOs per Year
$AE_{TGO} = AEM_{APPROACH} + AEM_{CLIMBOUT} + AEM_{TAKEOFF}$

AE_{TGO}: Aircraft Emissions (TONs)
$AEM_{APPROACH}$: Aircraft Emissions for Approach Mode (TONs)
$AEM_{CLIMBOUT}$: Aircraft Emissions for Climb-Out Mode (TONs)
$AEM_{TAKEOFF}$: Aircraft Emissions for Take-Off Mode (TONs)

- Aircraft Emissions per Mode for Trim per Year
$AEPS_{POL} = (TD / 60) * (FC / 1000) * EF * NE * NA * NTT / 2000$

$AEPS_{POL}$: Aircraft Emissions per Pollutant & Power Setting (TONs)
TD: Test Duration (min)
60: Conversion Factor minutes to hours
FC: Fuel Flow Rate (lb/hr)
1000: Conversion Factor pounds to 1000pounds

EF: Emission Factor (lb/1000lb fuel)
NE: Number of Engines
NA: Number of Aircraft
NTT: Number of Trim Test
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to TONs

- Aircraft Emissions for Trim per Year

$AE_{TRIM} = AEPS_{IDLE} + AEPS_{APPROACH} + AEPS_{INTERMEDIATE} + AEPS_{MILITARY} + AEPS_{AFTERBURN}$

AE_{TRIM}: Aircraft Emissions (TONs)
$AEPS_{IDLE}$: Aircraft Emissions for Idle Power Setting (TONs)
$AEPS_{APPROACH}$: Aircraft Emissions for Approach Power Setting (TONs)
$AEPS_{INTERMEDIATE}$: Aircraft Emissions for Intermediate Power Setting (TONs)
$AEPS_{MILITARY}$: Aircraft Emissions for Military Power Setting (TONs)
$AEPS_{AFTERBURN}$: Aircraft Emissions for After Burner Power Setting (TONs)

2.8.4 Auxiliary Power Unit (APU)

2.8.4.1 Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) Assumptions

- Default Settings Used: Yes

- Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) (default)

Number of APU per Aircraft	Operation Hours for Each LTO	Exempt Source?	Designation	Manufacturer

2.8.4.2 Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) Emission Factor(s)

- Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) Emission Factor (lb/hr)

Designation	Fuel Flow	VOC	SO_x	NO_x	CO	PM 10	PM 2.5	CO_2e

2.8.4.3 Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) Formula(s)

- Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) Emissions per Year

$APU_{POL} = APU * OH * LTO * EF_{POL} / 2000$

APU_{POL}: Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) Emissions per Pollutant (TONs)
APU: Number of Auxiliary Power Units
OH: Operation Hours for Each LTO (hour)
LTO: Number of LTOs
EF_{POL}: Emission Factor for Pollutant (lb/hr)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to tons

2.8.5 Aerospace Ground Equipment (AGE)

2.8.5.1 Aerospace Ground Equipment (AGE) Assumptions

- Default Settings Used: Yes

- AGE Usage

Number of Annual LTO (Landing and Take-off) cycles for AGE: 160

- Aerospace Ground Equipment (AGE) (default)

Total Number of AGE	Operation Hours for Each LTO	Exempt Source?	AGE Type	Designation
1	10	No	Air Compressor	MC-1A - 18.4hp
1	1	No	Air Conditioner	MA-3D - 120hp
1	11	No	Generator Set	A/M32A-86D
1	1	No	Heater	H1
1	3	No	Hydraulic Test Stand	MJ-2A
1	10	No	Light Cart	NF-2
1	0.25	No	Start Cart	A/M32A-60A

2.8.5.2 Aerospace Ground Equipment (AGE) Emission Factor(s)

- Aerospace Ground Equipment (AGE) Emission Factor (lb/hr)

Designation	Fuel Flow	VOC	SO_x	NO_x	CO	PM 10	PM 2.5	CO_2e
MC-1A - 18.4hp	1.1	0.267	0.008	0.419	0.267	0.071	0.068	24.8
MA-3D - 120hp	7.1	0.053	0.050	4.167	0.317	0.109	0.105	161.7
A/M32A-86D	6.5	0.294	0.046	6.102	0.457	0.091	0.089	147.0
H1	0.4	0.100	0.011	0.160	0.180	0.006	0.006	8.9
MJ-2A	0.0	0.190	0.238	3.850	2.460	0.083	0.076	172.0
NF-2	0.0	0.010	0.043	0.110	0.080	0.010	0.010	22.1
A/M32A-60A	0.0	0.270	0.306	1.820	5.480	0.211	0.205	221.1

2.8.5.3 Aerospace Ground Equipment (AGE) Formula(s)

- Aerospace Ground Equipment (AGE) Emissions per Year

$AGE_{POL} = AGE * OH * LTO * EF_{POL} / 2000$

AGE_{POL}: Aerospace Ground Equipment (AGE) Emissions per Pollutant (TONs)
AGE: Total Number of Aerospace Ground Equipment
OH: Operation Hours for Each LTO (hour)
LTO: Number of LTOs
EF_{POL}: Emission Factor for Pollutant (lb/hr)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to tons

2.9. Aircraft (KC135)

[redacted]

2.9.1 General Information & Timeline Assumptions

- Add or Remove Activity from Baseline? Add

- Activity Location
County:Pima
Regulatory Area(s): Ajo (Pima County), AZ; Ajo (Pima County), AZ; Tucson, AZ; Rillito, AZ

- Activity Title: Addition of KC135

- Activity Description:
  Increase in Airfield Activity

- Activity Start Date
  Start Month: 1
  Start Year: 2020

- Activity End Date
  Indefinite: Yes
  End Month: N/A
  End Year: N/A

- Activity Emissions:

Pollutant	Emissions Per Year (TONs)
VOC	5.953159
SO_x	0.238760
NO_x	2.757559
CO	6.018590
PM 10	0.238910

Pollutant	Emissions Per Year (TONs)
PM 2.5	0.216990
Pb	0.000000
NH_3	0.000000
CO_2e	702.9

- Activity Emissions [Flight Operations (includes Trim Test & APU) part]:

Pollutant	Emissions Per Year (TONs)
VOC	5.874753
SO_x	0.218607
NO_x	1.311014
CO	5.781973
PM 10	0.210592

Pollutant	Emissions Per Year (TONs)
PM 2.5	0.189533
Pb	0.000000
NH_3	0.000000
CO_2e	660.7

- Activity Emissions [Aerospace Ground Equipment (AGE) part]:

Pollutant	Emissions Per Year (TONs)
VOC	0.078407
SO_x	0.020153
NO_x	1.446545
CO	0.236618
PM 10	0.028318

Pollutant	Emissions Per Year (TONs)
PM 2.5	0.027457
Pb	0.000000
NH_3	0.000000
CO_2e	42.2

2.9.2 Aircraft & Engines

2.9.2.1 Aircraft & Engines Assumptions

- Aircraft & Engine
  Aircraft Designation: KC-135
  Engine Model: J57-P-22
  Primary Function: Transport - Bomber
  Aircraft has After burn: No
  Number of Engines: 4

- Aircraft & Engine Surrogate
    Is Aircraft & Engine a Surrogate? No
    Original Aircraft Name:
    Original Engine Name:

2.9.2.2 Aircraft & Engines Emission Factor(s)

- Aircraft & Engine Emissions Factors (lb/1000lb fuel)

	Fuel Flow	VOC	SO_x	NO_x	CO	PM 10	PM 2.5	CO_2e
Idle	952.00	88.55	1.07	2.20	79.00	0.16	0.14	3234
Approach	3333.00	1.61	1.07	5.80	7.90	0.93	0.84	3234
Intermediate	6508.00	0.23	1.07	9.50	2.40	1.92	1.73	3234
Military	7460.00	0.12	1.07	11.00	1.90	1.72	1.55	3234
After Burn	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3234

2.9.3 Flight Operations

2.9.3.1 Flight Operations Assumptions

- Flight Operations
    Number of Aircraft: 1
    Number of Annual LTOs (Landing and Take-off) cycles for all Aircraft: 40
    Number of Annual TGOs (Touch-and-Go) cycles for all Aircraft:0
    Number of Annual Trim Test(s) per Aircraft: 12

- Default Settings Used: Yes

- Flight Operations TIMs (Time In Mode)
    Taxi/Idle Out [Idle] (mins): 32.8 (default)
    Takeoff [Military] (mins): 0.7 (default)
    Takeoff [After Burn] (mins): 0 (default)
    Climb Out [Intermediate] (mins): 1.6 (default)
    Approach [Approach] (mins): 5.2 (default)
    Taxi/Idle In [Idle] (mins): 14.9 (default)

Per the Air Emissions Guide for Air Force Mobile Sources, the defaults values for military aircraft equipped with after burner for takeoff is 50% military power and 50% afterburner. (Exception made for F-35 where KARNES 3.2 flight profile was used)

- Trim Test
    Idle (mins): 12 (default)
    Approach (mins): 27 (default)
    Intermediate (mins): 9 (default)
    Military (mins): 12 (default)
    AfterBurn (mins): 0 (default)

2.9.3.2 Flight Operations Formula(s)

- Aircraft Emissions per Mode for LTOs per Year
AEM_{POL} = (TIM / 60) * (FC / 1000) * EF * NE * LTO / 2000

AEM_{POL}: Aircraft Emissions per Pollutant & Mode (TONs)
TIM: Time in Mode (min)
60: Conversion Factor minutes to hours
FC: Fuel Flow Rate (lb/hr)
1000: Conversion Factor pounds to 1000pounds
EF: Emission Factor (lb/1000lb fuel)
NE: Number of Engines
LTO: Number of Landing and Take-off Cycles (for all aircraft)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to TONs

- Aircraft Emissions for LTOs per Year

$$AE_{LTO} = AEM_{IDLE\_IN} + AEM_{IDLE\_OUT} + AEM_{APPROACH} + AEM_{CLIMBOUT} + AEM_{TAKEOFF}$$

AE_{LTO}: Aircraft Emissions (TONs)
AEM_{IDLE_IN}: Aircraft Emissions for Idle-In Mode (TONs)
AEM_{IDLE_OUT}: Aircraft Emissions for Idle-Out Mode (TONs)
$AEM_{APPROACH}$: Aircraft Emissions for Approach Mode (TONs)
$AEM_{CLIMBOUT}$: Aircraft Emissions for Climb-Out Mode (TONs)
$AEM_{TAKEOFF}$: Aircraft Emissions for Take-Off Mode (TONs)

- Aircraft Emissions per Mode for TGOs per Year

$$AEM_{POL} = (TIM / 60) * (FC / 1000) * EF * NE * TGO / 2000$$

AEM_{POL}: Aircraft Emissions per Pollutant & Mode (TONs)
TIM: Time in Mode (min)
60: Conversion Factor minutes to hours
FC: Fuel Flow Rate (lb/hr)
1000: Conversion Factor pounds to 1000pounds
EF: Emission Factor (lb/1000lb fuel)
NE: Number of Engines
TGO: Number of Touch-and-Go Cycles (for all aircraft)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to TONs

- Aircraft Emissions for TGOs per Year

$$AE_{TGO} = AEM_{APPROACH} + AEM_{CLIMBOUT} + AEM_{TAKEOFF}$$

AE_{TGO}: Aircraft Emissions (TONs)
$AEM_{APPROACH}$: Aircraft Emissions for Approach Mode (TONs)
$AEM_{CLIMBOUT}$: Aircraft Emissions for Climb-Out Mode (TONs)
$AEM_{TAKEOFF}$: Aircraft Emissions for Take-Off Mode (TONs)

- Aircraft Emissions per Mode for Trim per Year

$$AEPS_{POL} = (TD / 60) * (FC / 1000) * EF * NE * NA * NTT / 2000$$

$AEPS_{POL}$: Aircraft Emissions per Pollutant & Power Setting (TONs)
TD: Test Duration (min)
60: Conversion Factor minutes to hours
FC: Fuel Flow Rate (lb/hr)
1000: Conversion Factor pounds to 1000pounds
EF: Emission Factor (lb/1000lb fuel)
NE: Number of Engines

NA: Number of Aircraft
NTT: Number of Trim Test
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to TONs

- Aircraft Emissions for Trim per Year

$AE_{TRIM} = AEPS_{IDLE} + AEPS_{APPROACH} + AEPS_{INTERMEDIATE} + AEPS_{MILITARY} + AEPS_{AFTERBURN}$

AE_{TRIM}: Aircraft Emissions (TONs)
$AEPS_{IDLE}$: Aircraft Emissions for Idle Power Setting (TONs)
$AEPS_{APPROACH}$: Aircraft Emissions for Approach Power Setting (TONs)
$AEPS_{INTERMEDIATE}$: Aircraft Emissions for Intermediate Power Setting (TONs)
$AEPS_{MILITARY}$: Aircraft Emissions for Military Power Setting (TONs)
$AEPS_{AFTERBURN}$: Aircraft Emissions for After Burner Power Setting (TONs)

2.9.4 Auxiliary Power Unit (APU)

2.9.4.1 Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) Assumptions

- Default Settings Used: Yes

- Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) (default)

Number of APU per Aircraft	Operation Hours for Each LTO	Exempt Source?	Designation	Manufacturer

2.9.4.2 Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) Emission Factor(s)

- Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) Emission Factor (lb/hr)

Designation	Fuel Flow	VOC	SO_x	NO_x	CO	PM 10	PM 2.5	CO_2e

2.9.4.3 Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) Formula(s)

- Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) Emissions per Year

$APU_{POL} = APU * OH * LTO * EF_{POL} / 2000$

APU_{POL}: Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) Emissions per Pollutant (TONs)
APU: Number of Auxiliary Power Units
OH: Operation Hours for Each LTO (hour)
LTO: Number of LTOs
EF_{POL}: Emission Factor for Pollutant (lb/hr)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to tons

2.9.5 Aerospace Ground Equipment (AGE)

2.9.5.1 Aerospace Ground Equipment (AGE) Assumptions

- Default Settings Used: Yes

- AGE Usage

Number of Annual LTO (Landing and Take-off) cycles for AGE: 40

- Aerospace Ground Equipment (AGE) (default)

Total Number of AGE	Operation Hours for Each LTO	Exempt Source?	AGE Type	Designation
1	0.33	No	Air Compressor	MC-1A - 18.4hp
1	2	No	Air Conditioner	MA-3C
1	10	No	Generator Set	A/M32A-86D
1	5	No	Heater	H1
1	2	No	Light Cart	NF-2
1	1	No	Start Cart	A/M32A-60A

2.9.5.2 Aerospace Ground Equipment (AGE) Emission Factor(s)

- Aerospace Ground Equipment (AGE) Emission Factor (lb/hr)

Designation	Fuel Flow	VOC	SO_x	NO_x	CO	PM 10	PM 2.5	CO_2e
MC-1A - 18.4hp	1.1	0.267	0.008	0.419	0.267	0.071	0.068	24.8
MA-3C	7.1	0.053	0.050	4.167	0.317	0.109	0.105	161.7
A/M32A-86D	6.5	0.294	0.046	6.102	0.457	0.091	0.089	147.0
H1	0.4	0.100	0.011	0.160	0.180	0.006	0.006	8.9
NF-2	0.0	0.010	0.043	0.110	0.080	0.010	0.010	22.1
A/M32A-60A	0.0	0.270	0.306	1.820	5.480	0.211	0.205	221.1

2.9.5.3 Aerospace Ground Equipment (AGE) Formula(s)

- Aerospace Ground Equipment (AGE) Emissions per Year

$AGE_{POL} = AGE * OH * LTO * EF_{POL} / 2000$

AGE_{POL}: Aerospace Ground Equipment (AGE) Emissions per Pollutant (TONs)
AGE: Total Number of Aerospace Ground Equipment
OH: Operation Hours for Each LTO (hour)
LTO: Number of LTOs
EF_{POL}: Emission Factor for Pollutant (lb/hr)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to tons

2.10. Aircraft (MC12W)

[redacted]

2.10.1 General Information & Timeline Assumptions

- Add or Remove Activity from Baseline? Add

- Activity Location
County:Pima
Regulatory Area(s): Ajo (Pima County), AZ; Ajo (Pima County), AZ; Rillito, AZ; Tucson, AZ

- Activity Title: Add MC12W Operations

- Activity Description:

Increase in Airfield Activity

- Activity Start Date
  Start Month: 1
  Start Year: 2020

- Activity End Date
  Indefinite: Yes
  End Month: N/A
  End Year: N/A

- Activity Emissions:

Pollutant	Emissions Per Year (TONs)
VOC	0.155367
SO_x	0.010484
NO_x	0.135015
CO	0.520622
PM 10	0.007697

Pollutant	Emissions Per Year (TONs)
PM 2.5	0.007033
Pb	0.000000
NH_3	0.000000
CO_2e	31.8

- Activity Emissions [Flight Operations (includes Trim Test & APU) part]:

Pollutant	Emissions Per Year (TONs)
VOC	0.150962
SO_x	0.009798
NO_x	0.043492
CO	0.513770
PM 10	0.006326

Pollutant	Emissions Per Year (TONs)
PM 2.5	0.005704
Pb	0.000000
NH_3	0.000000
CO_2e	29.6

- Activity Emissions [Aerospace Ground Equipment (AGE) part]:

Pollutant	Emissions Per Year (TONs)
VOC	0.004405
SO_x	0.000686
NO_x	0.091523
CO	0.006852
PM 10	0.001370

Pollutant	Emissions Per Year (TONs)
PM 2.5	0.001329
Pb	0.000000
NH_3	0.000000
CO_2e	2.2

2.10.2 Aircraft & Engines

2.10.2.1 Aircraft & Engines Assumptions

- Aircraft & Engine
  Aircraft Designation: MC-12W
  Engine Model: PT6A-60
  Primary Function: General - Turboprop
  Aircraft has After burn: No
  Number of Engines: 2

- Aircraft & Engine Surrogate
  Is Aircraft & Engine a Surrogate? No
  Original Aircraft Name:
  Original Engine Name:

2.10.2.2 Aircraft & Engines Emission Factor(s)

- Aircraft & Engine Emissions Factors (lb/1000lb fuel)

	Fuel Flow	VOC	SO_x	NO_x	CO	PM 10	PM 2.5	CO_2e
Idle	131.43	53.66	1.07	1.89	166.43	1.23	1.11	3234
Approach	339.89	3.31	1.07	4.59	20.86	0.74	0.67	3234
Intermediate	570.64	0.72	1.07	6.69	6.72	0.29	0.26	3234
Military	633.06	0.53	1.07	7.08	5.36	0.26	0.23	3234
After Burn	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3234

2.10.3 Flight Operations

2.10.3.1 Flight Operations Assumptions

- Flight Operations
  Number of Aircraft: 1
  Number of Annual LTOs (Landing and Take-off) cycles for all Aircraft: 40
  Number of Annual TGOs (Touch-and-Go) cycles for all Aircraft:0
  Number of Annual Trim Test(s) per Aircraft: 12

- Default Settings Used: Yes

- Flight Operations TIMs (Time In Mode)
  Taxi/Idle Out [Idle] (mins): 19 (default)
  Takeoff [Military] (mins): 0.5 (default)
  Takeoff [After Burn] (mins): 0 (default)
  Climb Out [Intermediate] (mins): 2.5 (default)
  Approach [Approach] (mins): 4.5 (default)
  Taxi/Idle In [Idle] (mins): 7 (default)

Per the Air Emissions Guide for Air Force Mobile Sources, the defaults values for military aircraft equipped with after burner for takeoff is 50% military power and 50% afterburner. (Exception made for F-35 where KARNES 3.2 flight profile was used)

- Trim Test
  Idle (mins): 12 (default)
  Approach (mins): 27 (default)
  Intermediate (mins): 9 (default)
  Military (mins): 12 (default)
  AfterBurn (mins): 0 (default)

2.10.3.2 Flight Operations Formula(s)

- Aircraft Emissions per Mode for LTOs per Year
$AEM_{POL} = (TIM / 60) * (FC / 1000) * EF * NE * LTO / 2000$

  AEM_{POL}: Aircraft Emissions per Pollutant & Mode (TONs)
  TIM: Time in Mode (min)
  60: Conversion Factor minutes to hours
  FC: Fuel Flow Rate (lb/hr)

1000: Conversion Factor pounds to 1000pounds
EF: Emission Factor (lb/1000lb fuel)
NE: Number of Engines
LTO: Number of Landing and Take-off Cycles (for all aircraft)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to TONs

- Aircraft Emissions for LTOs per Year

$$AE_{LTO} = AEM_{IDLE\_IN} + AEM_{IDLE\_OUT} + AEM_{APPROACH} + AEM_{CLIMBOUT} + AEM_{TAKEOFF}$$

AE_{LTO}: Aircraft Emissions (TONs)
AEM_{IDLE_IN}: Aircraft Emissions for Idle-In Mode (TONs)
AEM_{IDLE_OUT}: Aircraft Emissions for Idle-Out Mode (TONs)
$AEM_{APPROACH}$: Aircraft Emissions for Approach Mode (TONs)
$AEM_{CLIMBOUT}$: Aircraft Emissions for Climb-Out Mode (TONs)
$AEM_{TAKEOFF}$: Aircraft Emissions for Take-Off Mode (TONs)

- Aircraft Emissions per Mode for TGOs per Year

$$AEM_{POL} = (TIM / 60) * (FC / 1000) * EF * NE * TGO / 2000$$

AEM_{POL}: Aircraft Emissions per Pollutant & Mode (TONs)
TIM: Time in Mode (min)
60: Conversion Factor minutes to hours
FC: Fuel Flow Rate (lb/hr)
1000: Conversion Factor pounds to 1000pounds
EF: Emission Factor (lb/1000lb fuel)
NE: Number of Engines
TGO: Number of Touch-and-Go Cycles (for all aircraft)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to TONs

- Aircraft Emissions for TGOs per Year

$$AE_{TGO} = AEM_{APPROACH} + AEM_{CLIMBOUT} + AEM_{TAKEOFF}$$

AE_{TGO}: Aircraft Emissions (TONs)
$AEM_{APPROACH}$: Aircraft Emissions for Approach Mode (TONs)
$AEM_{CLIMBOUT}$: Aircraft Emissions for Climb-Out Mode (TONs)
$AEM_{TAKEOFF}$: Aircraft Emissions for Take-Off Mode (TONs)

- Aircraft Emissions per Mode for Trim per Year

$$AEPS_{POL} = (TD / 60) * (FC / 1000) * EF * NE * NA * NTT / 2000$$

$AEPS_{POL}$: Aircraft Emissions per Pollutant & Power Setting (TONs)
TD: Test Duration (min)
60: Conversion Factor minutes to hours
FC: Fuel Flow Rate (lb/hr)
1000: Conversion Factor pounds to 1000pounds
EF: Emission Factor (lb/1000lb fuel)
NE: Number of Engines
NA: Number of Aircraft
NTT: Number of Trim Test
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to TONs

- Aircraft Emissions for Trim per Year

$AE_{TRIM} = AEPS_{IDLE} + AEPS_{APPROACH} + AEPS_{INTERMEDIATE} + AEPS_{MILITARY} + AEPS_{AFTERBURN}$

AE_{TRIM}: Aircraft Emissions (TONs)
$AEPS_{IDLE}$: Aircraft Emissions for Idle Power Setting (TONs)
$AEPS_{APPROACH}$: Aircraft Emissions for Approach Power Setting (TONs)
$AEPS_{INTERMEDIATE}$: Aircraft Emissions for Intermediate Power Setting (TONs)
$AEPS_{MILITARY}$: Aircraft Emissions for Military Power Setting (TONs)
$AEPS_{AFTERBURN}$: Aircraft Emissions for After Burner Power Setting (TONs)

2.10.4 Auxiliary Power Unit (APU)

2.10.4.1 Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) Assumptions

- Default Settings Used: Yes

- Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) (default)

Number of APU per Aircraft	Operation Hours for Each LTO	Exempt Source?	Designation	Manufacturer

2.10.4.2 Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) Emission Factor(s)

- Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) Emission Factor (lb/hr)

Designation	Fuel Flow	VOC	SO_x	NO_x	CO	PM 10	PM 2.5	CO_2e

2.10.4.3 Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) Formula(s)

- Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) Emissions per Year

$APU_{POL} = APU * OH * LTO * EF_{POL} / 2000$

APU_{POL}: Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) Emissions per Pollutant (TONs)
APU: Number of Auxiliary Power Units
OH: Operation Hours for Each LTO (hour)
LTO: Number of LTOs
EF_{POL}: Emission Factor for Pollutant (lb/hr)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to tons

2.10.5 Aerospace Ground Equipment (AGE)

2.10.5.1 Aerospace Ground Equipment (AGE) Assumptions

- Default Settings Used: Yes

- AGE Usage

Number of Annual LTO (Landing and Take-off) cycles for AGE: 40

- Aerospace Ground Equipment (AGE) (default)

Total Number of AGE	Operation Hours for Each LTO	Exempt Source?	AGE Type	Designation
1	0.75	No	Generator Set	A/M32A-86D

2.10.5.2 Aerospace Ground Equipment (AGE) Emission Factor(s)

- Aerospace Ground Equipment (AGE) Emission Factor (lb/hr)

Designation	Fuel Flow	VOC	SO_x	NO_x	CO	PM 10	PM 2.5	CO_2e
A/M32A-86D	6.5	0.294	0.046	6.102	0.457	0.091	0.089	147.0

2.10.5.3 Aerospace Ground Equipment (AGE) Formula(s)

- Aerospace Ground Equipment (AGE) Emissions per Year
$AGE_{POL} = AGE * OH * LTO * EF_{POL} / 2000$

AGE_{POL}: Aerospace Ground Equipment (AGE) Emissions per Pollutant (TONs)
AGE: Total Number of Aerospace Ground Equipment
OH: Operation Hours for Each LTO (hour)
LTO: Number of LTOs
EF_{POL}: Emission Factor for Pollutant (lb/hr)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to tons

2.11. Aircraft (MQ9)

[redacted]

2.11.1 General Information & Timeline Assumptions

- Add or Remove Activity from Baseline? Add

- Activity Location
County:Pima
Regulatory Area(s): Ajo (Pima County), AZ; Ajo (Pima County), AZ; Tucson, AZ; Rillito, AZ

- Activity Title: Increase in MQ9 Operations

- Activity Description:
Increase in Airfield Activity

- Activity Start Date
Start Month: 1
Start Year: 2020

- Activity End Date
Indefinite: Yes
End Month: N/A
End Year: N/A

- Activity Emissions:

Pollutant	Emissions Per Year (TONs)
VOC	0.051187

Pollutant	Emissions Per Year (TONs)
PM 2.5	0.005230

SO_x	0.002938
NO_x	0.025949
CO	0.042033
PM 10	0.005818

Pb	0.000000
NH_3	0.000000
CO_2e	8.9

- Activity Emissions [Flight Operations (includes Trim Test & APU) part]:

Pollutant	Emissions Per Year (TONs)
VOC	0.051187
SO_x	0.002938
NO_x	0.025949
CO	0.042033
PM 10	0.005818

Pollutant	Emissions Per Year (TONs)
PM 2.5	0.005230
Pb	0.000000
NH_3	0.000000
CO_2e	8.9

- Activity Emissions [Aerospace Ground Equipment (AGE) part]:

Pollutant	Emissions Per Year (TONs)
VOC	0.000000
SO_x	0.000000
NO_x	0.000000
CO	0.000000
PM 10	0.000000

Pollutant	Emissions Per Year (TONs)
PM 2.5	0.000000
Pb	0.000000
NH_3	0.000000
CO_2e	0.0

2.11.2 Aircraft & Engines

2.11.2.1 Aircraft & Engines Assumptions

- Aircraft & Engine

Aircraft Designation: MQ-9
Engine Model: TPE-331
Primary Function: Unmanned Aerial Vehicle
Aircraft has After burn: No
Number of Engines: 1

- Aircraft & Engine Surrogate

Is Aircraft & Engine a Surrogate? No
Original Aircraft Name:
Original Engine Name:

2.11.2.2 Aircraft & Engines Emission Factor(s)

- Aircraft & Engine Emissions Factors (lb/1000lb fuel)

	Fuel Flow	VOC	SO_x	NO_x	CO	PM 10	PM 2.5	CO_2e
Idle	112.00	90.97	1.07	2.86	61.52	2.68	2.41	3234
Approach	250.00	0.74	1.07	9.92	6.96	2.40	2.16	3234
Intermediate	409.00	0.17	1.07	11.86	0.98	1.47	1.32	3234
Military	458.00	0.13	1.07	12.36	0.76	1.75	1.57	3234
After Burn	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3234

2.11.3 Flight Operations

2.11.3.1 Flight Operations Assumptions

- Flight Operations
    Number of Aircraft: 1
    Number of Annual LTOs (Landing and Take-off) cycles for all Aircraft: 40
    Number of Annual TGOs (Touch-and-Go) cycles for all Aircraft:0
    Number of Annual Trim Test(s) per Aircraft: 12

- Default Settings Used: Yes

- Flight Operations TIMs (Time In Mode)
    Taxi/Idle Out [Idle] (mins): 6.8 (default)
    Takeoff [Military] (mins): 0.5 (default)
    Takeoff [After Burn] (mins): 0 (default)
    Climb Out [Intermediate] (mins): 1.4 (default)
    Approach [Approach] (mins): 4 (default)
    Taxi/Idle In [Idle] (mins): 4.4 (default)

Per the Air Emissions Guide for Air Force Mobile Sources, the defaults values for military aircraft equipped with after burner for takeoff is 50% military power and 50% afterburner. (Exception made for F-35 where KARNES 3.2 flight profile was used)

- Trim Test
    Idle (mins): 12 (default)
    Approach (mins): 27 (default)
    Intermediate (mins): 9 (default)
    Military (mins): 12 (default)
    AfterBurn (mins): 0 (default)

2.11.3.2 Flight Operations Formula(s)

- Aircraft Emissions per Mode for LTOs per Year
$AEM_{POL} = (TIM / 60) * (FC / 1000) * EF * NE * LTO / 2000$

    AEM_{POL}: Aircraft Emissions per Pollutant & Mode (TONs)
    TIM: Time in Mode (min)
    60: Conversion Factor minutes to hours
    FC: Fuel Flow Rate (lb/hr)
    1000: Conversion Factor pounds to 1000pounds
    EF: Emission Factor (lb/1000lb fuel)
    NE: Number of Engines
    LTO: Number of Landing and Take-off Cycles (for all aircraft)
    2000: Conversion Factor pounds to TONs

- Aircraft Emissions for LTOs per Year
$AE_{LTO} = AEM_{IDLE\_IN} + AEM_{IDLE\_OUT} + AEM_{APPROACH} + AEM_{CLIMBOUT} + AEM_{TAKEOFF}$

    AE_{LTO}: Aircraft Emissions (TONs)
    AEM_{IDLE_IN}: Aircraft Emissions for Idle-In Mode (TONs)
    AEM_{IDLE_OUT}: Aircraft Emissions for Idle-Out Mode (TONs)
    $AEM_{APPROACH}$: Aircraft Emissions for Approach Mode (TONs)
    $AEM_{CLIMBOUT}$: Aircraft Emissions for Climb-Out Mode (TONs)

$AEM_{TAKEOFF}$: Aircraft Emissions for Take-Off Mode (TONs)

- Aircraft Emissions per Mode for TGOs per Year

$AEM_{POL} = (TIM / 60) * (FC / 1000) * EF * NE * TGO / 2000$

AEM_{POL}: Aircraft Emissions per Pollutant & Mode (TONs)
TIM: Time in Mode (min)
60: Conversion Factor minutes to hours
FC: Fuel Flow Rate (lb/hr)
1000: Conversion Factor pounds to 1000pounds
EF: Emission Factor (lb/1000lb fuel)
NE: Number of Engines
TGO: Number of Touch-and-Go Cycles (for all aircraft)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to TONs

- Aircraft Emissions for TGOs per Year

$AE_{TGO} = AEM_{APPROACH} + AEM_{CLIMBOUT} + AEM_{TAKEOFF}$

AE_{TGO}: Aircraft Emissions (TONs)
$AEM_{APPROACH}$: Aircraft Emissions for Approach Mode (TONs)
$AEM_{CLIMBOUT}$: Aircraft Emissions for Climb-Out Mode (TONs)
$AEM_{TAKEOFF}$: Aircraft Emissions for Take-Off Mode (TONs)

- Aircraft Emissions per Mode for Trim per Year

$AEPS_{POL} = (TD / 60) * (FC / 1000) * EF * NE * NA * NTT / 2000$

$AEPS_{POL}$: Aircraft Emissions per Pollutant & Power Setting (TONs)
TD: Test Duration (min)
60: Conversion Factor minutes to hours
FC: Fuel Flow Rate (lb/hr)
1000: Conversion Factor pounds to 1000pounds
EF: Emission Factor (lb/1000lb fuel)
NE: Number of Engines
NA: Number of Aircraft
NTT: Number of Trim Test
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to TONs

- Aircraft Emissions for Trim per Year

$AE_{TRIM} = AEPS_{IDLE} + AEPS_{APPROACH} + AEPS_{INTERMEDIATE} + AEPS_{MILITARY} + AEPS_{AFTERBURN}$

AE_{TRIM}: Aircraft Emissions (TONs)
$AEPS_{IDLE}$: Aircraft Emissions for Idle Power Setting (TONs)
$AEPS_{APPROACH}$: Aircraft Emissions for Approach Power Setting (TONs)
$AEPS_{INTERMEDIATE}$: Aircraft Emissions for Intermediate Power Setting (TONs)
$AEPS_{MILITARY}$: Aircraft Emissions for Military Power Setting (TONs)
$AEPS_{AFTERBURN}$: Aircraft Emissions for After Burner Power Setting (TONs)

2.11.4 Auxiliary Power Unit (APU)

2.11.4.1 Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) Assumptions

- Default Settings Used: Yes

- Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) (default)

Number of APU per Aircraft	Operation Hours for Each LTO	Exempt Source?	Designation	Manufacturer

2.11.4.2 Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) Emission Factor(s)

- Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) Emission Factor (lb/hr)

Designation	Fuel Flow	VOC	SO_x	NO_x	CO	PM 10	PM 2.5	CO_2e

2.11.4.3 Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) Formula(s)

- Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) Emissions per Year
$APU_{POL} = APU * OH * LTO * EF_{POL} / 2000$

APU_{POL}: Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) Emissions per Pollutant (TONs)
APU: Number of Auxiliary Power Units
OH: Operation Hours for Each LTO (hour)
LTO: Number of LTOs
EF_{POL}: Emission Factor for Pollutant (lb/hr)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to tons

2.11.5 Aerospace Ground Equipment (AGE)

2.11.5.1 Aerospace Ground Equipment (AGE) Assumptions

- Default Settings Used: Yes

- AGE Usage
Number of Annual LTO (Landing and Take-off) cycles for AGE: 40

- Aerospace Ground Equipment (AGE) (default)

Total Number of AGE	Operation Hours for Each LTO	Exempt Source?	AGE Type	Designation

2.11.5.2 Aerospace Ground Equipment (AGE) Emission Factor(s)

- Aerospace Ground Equipment (AGE) Emission Factor (lb/hr)

Designation	Fuel Flow	VOC	SO_x	NO_x	CO	PM 10	PM 2.5	CO_2e

2.11.5.3 Aerospace Ground Equipment (AGE) Formula(s)

- Aerospace Ground Equipment (AGE) Emissions per Year
$AGE_{POL} = AGE * OH * LTO * EF_{POL} / 2000$

AGE_{POL}: Aerospace Ground Equipment (AGE) Emissions per Pollutant (TONs)
AGE: Total Number of Aerospace Ground Equipment
OH: Operation Hours for Each LTO (hour)

LTO: Number of LTOs
EF_{POL}: Emission Factor for Pollutant (lb/hr)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to tons

2.12. Aircraft (F21)

[redacted]

2.12.1 General Information & Timeline Assumptions

- Add or Remove Activity from Baseline? Add

- Activity Location
  County: Pima
  Regulatory Area(s): Ajo (Pima County), AZ; Ajo (Pima County), AZ; Rillito, AZ; Tucson, AZ

- Activity Title: Increase in f21 Operations

- Activity Description:
  Increase in Airfield Activity

- Activity Start Date
  Start Month: 1
  Start Year: 2020

- Activity End Date
  Indefinite: Yes
  End Month: N/A
  End Year: N/A

- Activity Emissions:

Pollutant	Emissions Per Year (TONs)
VOC	0.261436
SO_x	0.099006
NO_x	0.651852
CO	1.232463
PM 10	0.129589

Pollutant	Emissions Per Year (TONs)
PM 2.5	0.117366
Pb	0.000000
NH_3	0.000000
CO_2e	278.0

- Activity Emissions [Flight Operations (includes Trim Test & APU) part]:

Pollutant	Emissions Per Year (TONs)
VOC	0.226022
SO_x	0.091872
NO_x	0.549947
CO	1.170322
PM 10	0.119084

Pollutant	Emissions Per Year (TONs)
PM 2.5	0.107175
Pb	0.000000
NH_3	0.000000
CO_2e	272.6

- Activity Emissions [Aerospace Ground Equipment (AGE) part]:

Pollutant	Emissions Per Year (TONs)
VOC	0.035414

Pollutant	Emissions Per Year (TONs)
PM 2.5	0.010191

SO_x	0.007134
NO_x	0.101905
CO	0.062140
PM 10	0.010505

Pb	0.000000
NH_3	0.000000
CO_2e	5.4

2.12.2 Aircraft & Engines

2.12.2.1 Aircraft & Engines Assumptions

- Aircraft & Engine
  Aircraft Designation: F-4C
  Engine Model: J79-GE-15
  Primary Function: Combat
  Aircraft has After burn: Yes
  Number of Engines: 2

- Aircraft & Engine Surrogate
  Is Aircraft & Engine a Surrogate? No
  Original Aircraft Name:
  Original Engine Name:

2.12.2.2 Aircraft & Engines Emission Factor(s)

- Aircraft & Engine Emissions Factors (lb/1000lb fuel)

	Fuel Flow	VOC	SO_x	NO_x	CO	PM 10	PM 2.5	CO_2e
Idle	1111.00	13.80	1.07	2.50	57.00	0.50	0.45	3234
Approach	3492.00	1.27	1.07	4.80	9.40	1.80	1.62	3234
Intermediate	5397.00	0.35	1.07	5.60	4.60	2.80	2.52	3234
Military	8889.00	0.23	1.07	8.90	2.20	2.20	1.98	3234
After Burn	32223.00	0.01	1.07	9.10	4.00	0.15	0.14	3234

2.12.3 Flight Operations

2.12.3.1 Flight Operations Assumptions

- Flight Operations
  Number of Aircraft: 1
  Number of Annual LTOs (Landing and Take-off) cycles for all Aircraft: 20
  Number of Annual TGOs (Touch-and-Go) cycles for all Aircraft:0
  Number of Annual Trim Test(s) per Aircraft: 12

- Default Settings Used: Yes

- Flight Operations TIMs (Time In Mode)
  Taxi/Idle Out [Idle] (mins): 18.5 (default)
  Takeoff [Military] (mins): 0.2 (default)
  Takeoff [After Burn] (mins): 0.2 (default)
  Climb Out [Intermediate] (mins): 0.8 (default)
  Approach [Approach] (mins): 3.5 (default)
  Taxi/Idle In [Idle] (mins): 11.3 (default)

Per the Air Emissions Guide for Air Force Mobile Sources, the defaults values for military aircraft equipped with after burner for takeoff is 50% military power and 50% afterburner. (Exception made for F-35 where KARNES 3.2 flight profile was used)

- Trim Test
    Idle (mins): 12 (default)
    Approach (mins): 27 (default)
    Intermediate (mins): 9 (default)
    Military (mins): 9 (default)
    AfterBurn (mins): 3 (default)

2.12.3.2 Flight Operations Formula(s)

- Aircraft Emissions per Mode for LTOs per Year

$AEM_{POL} = (TIM / 60) * (FC / 1000) * EF * NE * LTO / 2000$

AEM_{POL}: Aircraft Emissions per Pollutant & Mode (TONs)
TIM: Time in Mode (min)
60: Conversion Factor minutes to hours
FC: Fuel Flow Rate (lb/hr)
1000: Conversion Factor pounds to 1000pounds
EF: Emission Factor (lb/1000lb fuel)
NE: Number of Engines
LTO: Number of Landing and Take-off Cycles (for all aircraft)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to TONs

- Aircraft Emissions for LTOs per Year

$AE_{LTO} = AEM_{IDLE\_IN} + AEM_{IDLE\_OUT} + AEM_{APPROACH} + AEM_{CLIMBOUT} + AEM_{TAKEOFF}$

AE_{LTO}: Aircraft Emissions (TONs)
AEM_{IDLE_IN}: Aircraft Emissions for Idle-In Mode (TONs)
AEM_{IDLE_OUT}: Aircraft Emissions for Idle-Out Mode (TONs)
$AEM_{APPROACH}$: Aircraft Emissions for Approach Mode (TONs)
$AEM_{CLIMBOUT}$: Aircraft Emissions for Climb-Out Mode (TONs)
$AEM_{TAKEOFF}$: Aircraft Emissions for Take-Off Mode (TONs)

- Aircraft Emissions per Mode for TGOs per Year

$AEM_{POL} = (TIM / 60) * (FC / 1000) * EF * NE * TGO / 2000$

AEM_{POL}: Aircraft Emissions per Pollutant & Mode (TONs)
TIM: Time in Mode (min)
60: Conversion Factor minutes to hours
FC: Fuel Flow Rate (lb/hr)
1000: Conversion Factor pounds to 1000pounds
EF: Emission Factor (lb/1000lb fuel)
NE: Number of Engines
TGO: Number of Touch-and-Go Cycles (for all aircraft)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to TONs

- Aircraft Emissions for TGOs per Year

$AE_{TGO} = AEM_{APPROACH} + AEM_{CLIMBOUT} + AEM_{TAKEOFF}$

AE_{TGO}: Aircraft Emissions (TONs)
$AEM_{APPROACH}$: Aircraft Emissions for Approach Mode (TONs)
$AEM_{CLIMBOUT}$: Aircraft Emissions for Climb-Out Mode (TONs)
$AEM_{TAKEOFF}$: Aircraft Emissions for Take-Off Mode (TONs)

- Aircraft Emissions per Mode for Trim per Year
$AEPS_{POL} = (TD / 60) * (FC / 1000) * EF * NE * NA * NTT / 2000$

$AEPS_{POL}$: Aircraft Emissions per Pollutant & Power Setting (TONs)
TD: Test Duration (min)
60: Conversion Factor minutes to hours
FC: Fuel Flow Rate (lb/hr)
1000: Conversion Factor pounds to 1000pounds
EF: Emission Factor (lb/1000lb fuel)
NE: Number of Engines
NA: Number of Aircraft
NTT: Number of Trim Test
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to TONs

- Aircraft Emissions for Trim per Year
$AE_{TRIM} = AEPS_{IDLE} + AEPS_{APPROACH} + AEPS_{INTERMEDIATE} + AEPS_{MILITARY} + AEPS_{AFTERBURN}$

AE_{TRIM}: Aircraft Emissions (TONs)
$AEPS_{IDLE}$: Aircraft Emissions for Idle Power Setting (TONs)
$AEPS_{APPROACH}$: Aircraft Emissions for Approach Power Setting (TONs)
$AEPS_{INTERMEDIATE}$: Aircraft Emissions for Intermediate Power Setting (TONs)
$AEPS_{MILITARY}$: Aircraft Emissions for Military Power Setting (TONs)
$AEPS_{AFTERBURN}$: Aircraft Emissions for After Burner Power Setting (TONs)

2.12.4 Auxiliary Power Unit (APU)

2.12.4.1 Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) Assumptions

- Default Settings Used: Yes

- Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) (default)

Number of APU per Aircraft	Operation Hours for Each LTO	Exempt Source?	Designation	Manufacturer

2.12.4.2 Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) Emission Factor(s)

- Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) Emission Factor (lb/hr)

Designation	Fuel Flow	VOC	SO_x	NO_x	CO	PM 10	PM 2.5	CO_2e

2.12.4.3 Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) Formula(s)

- Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) Emissions per Year
$APU_{POL} = APU * OH * LTO * EF_{POL} / 2000$

APU_{POL}: Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) Emissions per Pollutant (TONs)
APU: Number of Auxiliary Power Units
OH: Operation Hours for Each LTO (hour)
LTO: Number of LTOs
EF_{POL}: Emission Factor for Pollutant (lb/hr)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to tons

2.12.5 Aerospace Ground Equipment (AGE)

2.12.5.1 Aerospace Ground Equipment (AGE) Assumptions

- Default Settings Used: Yes

- AGE Usage

Number of Annual LTO (Landing and Take-off) cycles for AGE: 20

- Aerospace Ground Equipment (AGE) (default)

Total Number of AGE	Operation Hours for Each LTO	Exempt Source?	AGE Type	Designation
1	0.33	No	Air Compressor	MC-1A - 18.4hp
1	1	No	Bomb Lift	MJ-1B
1	0.33	No	Generator Set	A/M32A-86D
1	0.5	No	Heater	H1
1	0.5	No	Hydraulic Test Stand	MJ-2/TTU-228 - 130hp
1	8	No	Light Cart	NF-2
1	0.33	No	Start Cart	A/M32A-60A

2.12.5.2 Aerospace Ground Equipment (AGE) Emission Factor(s)

- Aerospace Ground Equipment (AGE) Emission Factor (lb/hr)

Designation	Fuel Flow	VOC	SO_x	NO_x	CO	PM 10	PM 2.5	CO_2e
MC-1A - 18.4hp	1.1	0.267	0.008	0.419	0.267	0.071	0.068	24.8
MJ-1B	0.0	3.040	0.219	4.780	3.040	0.800	0.776	141.2
A/M32A-86D	6.5	0.294	0.046	6.102	0.457	0.091	0.089	147.0
H1	0.4	0.100	0.011	0.160	0.180	0.006	0.006	8.9
MJ-2/TTU-228 - 130hp	7.4	0.195	0.053	3.396	0.794	0.089	0.086	168.8
NF-2	0.0	0.010	0.043	0.110	0.080	0.010	0.010	22.1
A/M32A-60A	0.0	0.270	0.306	1.820	5.480	0.211	0.205	221.1

2.12.5.3 Aerospace Ground Equipment (AGE) Formula(s)

- Aerospace Ground Equipment (AGE) Emissions per Year

$AGE_{POL} = AGE * OH * LTO * EF_{POL} / 2000$

AGE_{POL}: Aerospace Ground Equipment (AGE) Emissions per Pollutant (TONs)
AGE: Total Number of Aerospace Ground Equipment
OH: Operation Hours for Each LTO (hour)
LTO: Number of LTOs
EF_{POL}: Emission Factor for Pollutant (lb/hr)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to tons

3. ACAM Report for Red Flag-Rescue Large Force Training

3.1. General Information

- Action Location
  Base: DAVIS-MONTHAN AFB
  State: Arizona
  County(s): Pima
  Regulatory Area(s): Ajo (Pima County), AZ; Rillito, AZ; Tucson, AZ

- Action Title: Davis-Monthan AFB Air Quality Analysis for AIRFIELD

- Project Number/s (if applicable): Change in Aircraft Ops

- Projected Action Start Date: 1 / 2020

- Action Purpose and Need:
  Mission Readiness

- Action Description:
  Evaluation of Airfield Op Changes

- Point of Contact
  Name: Roger L. Wayson
  Title: Senior Engineer
  Organization: AECOM
  Email: roger.wayson@aecom.com
  Phone Number: 830 265-7687

- Activity List:

Activity Type		Activity Title
2.	Aircraft	Increase in A10 Operations
3.	Aircraft	Increase in C130 Operations
4.	Aircraft	Increase in C130 Operations
5.	Aircraft	Increase in F16s Operations
6.	Aircraft	Increase in MC12W Operations
7.	Aircraft	Increase in CV/MV-22 operations

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.

3.2. Aircraft (A10)

3.2.1 General Information & Timeline Assumptions

- Add or Remove Activity from Baseline? Add

- Activity Location
County: Pima
Regulatory Area(s): Ajo (Pima County), AZ; Ajo (Pima County), AZ; Rillito, AZ; Tucson, AZ

- Activity Title: Increase in A10 Operations

- Activity Description:
Increase in A10 Sorties

- Activity Start Date
Start Month: 1
Start Year: 2020

- Activity End Date
Indefinite: Yes
End Month: N/A
End Year: N/A

- Activity Emissions:

Pollutant	Emissions Per Year (TONs)
VOC	0.797675
SO_x	0.101665
NO_x	0.451769
CO	4.387525
PM 10	0.421050

Pollutant	Emissions Per Year (TONs)
PM 2.5	0.181850
Pb	0.000000
NH_3	0.000000
CO_2e	307.3

- Activity Emissions [Flight Operations (includes Trim Test & APU) part]:

Pollutant	Emissions Per Year (TONs)
VOC	0.797675
SO_x	0.101665
NO_x	0.451769
CO	4.387525
PM 10	0.421050

Pollutant	Emissions Per Year (TONs)
PM 2.5	0.181850
Pb	0.000000
NH_3	0.000000
CO_2e	307.3

3.2.2 Aircraft & Engines

3.2.2.1 Aircraft & Engines Assumptions

- Aircraft & Engine
Aircraft Designation: A-10
Engine Model: TF34-GE-400
Primary Function: Combat
Aircraft has After burn: No
Number of Engines: 2

- Aircraft & Engine Surrogate
  Is Aircraft & Engine a Surrogate? No
  Original Aircraft Name:
  Original Engine Name:

3.2.2.2 Aircraft & Engines Emission Factor(s)

- Aircraft & Engine Emissions Factors (lb/1000lb fuel)

	Fuel Flow	VOC	SO_x	NO_x	CO	PM 10	PM 2.5	CO_2e
Idle	458.00	17.24	1.07	1.69	90.98	8.13	3.60	3234
Approach	1201.00	13.51	1.07	2.98	72.08	6.21	2.12	3234
Intermediate	2686.00	6.05	1.07	5.57	34.29	2.66	1.68	3234
Military	3800.00	0.45	1.07	7.51	5.95	2.66	1.68	3234
After Burn	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3234

3.2.3 Flight Operations

3.2.3.1 Flight Operations Assumptions

- Flight Operations
  Number of Aircraft: 1
  Number of Annual LTOs (Landing and Take-off) cycles for all Aircraft: 0
  Number of Annual TGOs (Touch-and-Go) cycles for all Aircraft:560
  Number of Annual Trim Test(s) per Aircraft: 12

  - Default Settings Used: Yes

- Flight Operations TIMs (Time In Mode)
  Taxi/Idle Out [Idle] (mins): 18.5 (default)
  Takeoff [Military] (mins): 0.4 (default)
  Takeoff [After Burn] (mins): 0 (default)
  Climb Out [Intermediate] (mins): 0.8 (default)
  Approach [Approach] (mins): 3.5 (default)
  Taxi/Idle In [Idle] (mins): 11.3 (default)

Per the Air Emissions Guide for Air Force Mobile Sources, the defaults values for military aircraft equipped with after burner for takeoff is 50% military power and 50% afterburner. (Exception made for F-35 where KARNES 3.2 flight profile was used)

- Trim Test
  Idle (mins): 12 (default)
  Approach (mins): 27 (default)
  Intermediate (mins): 9 (default)
  Military (mins): 12 (default)
  AfterBurn (mins): 0 (default)

3.2.3.2 Flight Operations Formula(s)

- Aircraft Emissions per Mode for LTOs per Year
$AEM_{POL} = (TIM / 60) * (FC / 1000) * EF * NE * LTO / 2000$

AEM_{POL}: Aircraft Emissions per Pollutant & Mode (TONs)
TIM: Time in Mode (min)
60: Conversion Factor minutes to hours
FC: Fuel Flow Rate (lb/hr)
1000: Conversion Factor pounds to 1000pounds
EF: Emission Factor (lb/1000lb fuel)
NE: Number of Engines
LTO: Number of Landing and Take-off Cycles (for all aircraft)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to TONs

- Aircraft Emissions for LTOs per Year
$AE_{LTO} = AEM_{IDLE\_IN} + AEM_{IDLE\_OUT} + AEM_{APPROACH} + AEM_{CLIMBOUT} + AEM_{TAKEOFF}$

AE_{LTO}: Aircraft Emissions (TONs)
AEM_{IDLE_IN}: Aircraft Emissions for Idle-In Mode (TONs)
AEM_{IDLE_OUT}: Aircraft Emissions for Idle-Out Mode (TONs)
$AEM_{APPROACH}$: Aircraft Emissions for Approach Mode (TONs)
$AEM_{CLIMBOUT}$: Aircraft Emissions for Climb-Out Mode (TONs)
$AEM_{TAKEOFF}$: Aircraft Emissions for Take-Off Mode (TONs)

- Aircraft Emissions per Mode for TGOs per Year
$AEM_{POL} = (TIM / 60) * (FC / 1000) * EF * NE * TGO / 2000$

AEM_{POL}: Aircraft Emissions per Pollutant & Mode (TONs)
TIM: Time in Mode (min)
60: Conversion Factor minutes to hours
FC: Fuel Flow Rate (lb/hr)
1000: Conversion Factor pounds to 1000pounds
EF: Emission Factor (lb/1000lb fuel)
NE: Number of Engines
TGO: Number of Touch-and-Go Cycles (for all aircraft)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to TONs

- Aircraft Emissions for TGOs per Year
$AE_{TGO} = AEM_{APPROACH} + AEM_{CLIMBOUT} + AEM_{TAKEOFF}$

AE_{TGO}: Aircraft Emissions (TONs)
$AEM_{APPROACH}$: Aircraft Emissions for Approach Mode (TONs)
$AEM_{CLIMBOUT}$: Aircraft Emissions for Climb-Out Mode (TONs)
$AEM_{TAKEOFF}$: Aircraft Emissions for Take-Off Mode (TONs)

- Aircraft Emissions per Mode for Trim per Year
$AEPS_{POL} = (TD / 60) * (FC / 1000) * EF * NE * NA * NTT / 2000$

$AEPS_{POL}$: Aircraft Emissions per Pollutant & Power Setting (TONs)

TD: Test Duration (min)
60: Conversion Factor minutes to hours
FC: Fuel Flow Rate (lb/hr)
1000: Conversion Factor pounds to 1000pounds
EF: Emission Factor (lb/1000lb fuel)
NE: Number of Engines
NA: Number of Aircraft
NTT: Number of Trim Test
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to TONs

- Aircraft Emissions for Trim per Year

$AE_{TRIM} = AEPS_{IDLE} + AEPS_{APPROACH} + AEPS_{INTERMEDIATE} + AEPS_{MILITARY} + AEPS_{AFTERBURN}$

AE_{TRIM}: Aircraft Emissions (TONs)
$AEPS_{IDLE}$: Aircraft Emissions for Idle Power Setting (TONs)
$AEPS_{APPROACH}$: Aircraft Emissions for Approach Power Setting (TONs)
$AEPS_{INTERMEDIATE}$: Aircraft Emissions for Intermediate Power Setting (TONs)
$AEPS_{MILITARY}$: Aircraft Emissions for Military Power Setting (TONs)
$AEPS_{AFTERBURN}$: Aircraft Emissions for After Burner Power Setting (TONs)

3.2.4 Auxiliary Power Unit (APU)

3.2.4.1 Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) Assumptions

- Default Settings Used: No

- Auxiliary Power Unit (APU)

Number of APU per Aircraft	Operation Hours for Each LTO	Exempt Source?	Designation	Manufacturer

3.2.4.2 Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) Emission Factor(s)

- Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) Emission Factor (lb/hr)

Designation	Fuel Flow	VOC	SO_x	NO_x	CO	PM 10	PM 2.5	CO_2e

3.2.4.3 Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) Formula(s)

- Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) Emissions per Year

$APU_{POL} = APU * OH * LTO * EF_{POL} / 2000$

APU_{POL}: Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) Emissions per Pollutant (TONs)
APU: Number of Auxiliary Power Units
OH: Operation Hours for Each LTO (hour)
LTO: Number of LTOs
EF_{POL}: Emission Factor for Pollutant (lb/hr)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to tons

3.3. Aircraft (C130 H)

[redacted]

3.3.1 General Information & Timeline Assumptions

- Add or Remove Activity from Baseline? Add

- Activity Location
County:Pima
Regulatory Area(s): Ajo (Pima County), AZ; Ajo (Pima County), AZ; Rillito, AZ; Tucson, AZ

- Activity Title: Increase in C130 Operations

- Activity Description:
Increase in C130H Sorties

- Activity Start Date
Start Month: 1
Start Year: 2020

- Activity End Date
Indefinite: Yes
End Month: N/A
End Year: N/A

- Activity Emissions:

Pollutant	Emissions Per Year (TONs)
VOC	0.517702
SO_x	0.062745
NO_x	0.381854
CO	0.821994
PM 10	0.044292

Pollutant	Emissions Per Year (TONs)
PM 2.5	0.039862
Pb	0.000000
NH_3	0.000000
CO_2e	189.6

- Activity Emissions [Flight Operations (includes Trim Test & APU) part]:

Pollutant	Emissions Per Year (TONs)
VOC	0.517702
SO_x	0.062745
NO_x	0.381854
CO	0.821994
PM 10	0.044292

Pollutant	Emissions Per Year (TONs)
PM 2.5	0.039862
Pb	0.000000
NH_3	0.000000
CO_2e	189.6

3.3.2 Aircraft & Engines

3.3.2.1 Aircraft & Engines Assumptions

- Aircraft & Engine
Aircraft Designation: WC-130H

Engine Model: T56-A-15
Primary Function: Transport - Bomber
Aircraft has After burn: No
Number of Engines: 4

- Aircraft & Engine Surrogate
Is Aircraft & Engine a Surrogate? No
Original Aircraft Name:
Original Engine Name:

3.3.2.2 Aircraft & Engines Emission Factor(s)

- Aircraft & Engine Emissions Factors (lb/1000lb fuel)

	Fuel Flow	VOC	SO_x	NO_x	CO	PM 10	PM 2.5	CO_2e
Idle	794.00	24.15	1.07	3.90	32.00	0.83	0.75	3234
Approach	1185.00	14.26	1.07	4.40	22.20	0.97	0.87	3234
Intermediate	1825.00	0.58	1.07	9.20	2.40	0.51	0.46	3234
Military	2302.00	0.46	1.07	9.30	2.10	0.50	0.45	3234
After Burn	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3234

3.3.3 Flight Operations

3.3.3.1 Flight Operations Assumptions

- Flight Operations
Number of Aircraft: 1
Number of Annual LTOs (Landing and Take-off) cycles for all Aircraft: 0
Number of Annual TGOs (Touch-and-Go) cycles for all Aircraft:80
Number of Annual Trim Test(s) per Aircraft: 12

- Default Settings Used: Yes

- Flight Operations TIMs (Time In Mode)
Taxi/Idle Out [Idle] (mins): 9.2 (default)
Takeoff [Military] (mins): 0.4 (default)
Takeoff [After Burn] (mins): 0 (default)
Climb Out [Intermediate] (mins): 1.2 (default)
Approach [Approach] (mins): 5.1 (default)
Taxi/Idle In [Idle] (mins): 6.7 (default)

Per the Air Emissions Guide for Air Force Mobile Sources, the defaults values for military aircraft equipped with after burner for takeoff is 50% military power and 50% afterburner. (Exception made for F-35 where KARNES 3.2 flight profile was used)

- Trim Test

Idle (mins): 12 (default)
Approach (mins): 27 (default)
Intermediate (mins): 9 (default)
Military (mins): 12 (default)
AfterBurn (mins): 0 (default)

3.3.3.2 Flight Operations Formula(s)

- Aircraft Emissions per Mode for LTOs per Year

$AEM_{POL} = (TIM / 60) * (FC / 1000) * EF * NE * LTO / 2000$

AEM_{POL}: Aircraft Emissions per Pollutant & Mode (TONs)
TIM: Time in Mode (min)
60: Conversion Factor minutes to hours
FC: Fuel Flow Rate (lb/hr)
1000: Conversion Factor pounds to 1000pounds
EF: Emission Factor (lb/1000lb fuel)
NE: Number of Engines
LTO: Number of Landing and Take-off Cycles (for all aircraft)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to TONs

- Aircraft Emissions for LTOs per Year

$AE_{LTO} = AEM_{IDLE\_IN} + AEM_{IDLE\_OUT} + AEM_{APPROACH} + AEM_{CLIMBOUT} + AEM_{TAKEOFF}$

AE_{LTO}: Aircraft Emissions (TONs)
AEM_{IDLE_IN}: Aircraft Emissions for Idle-In Mode (TONs)
AEM_{IDLE_OUT}: Aircraft Emissions for Idle-Out Mode (TONs)
$AEM_{APPROACH}$: Aircraft Emissions for Approach Mode (TONs)
$AEM_{CLIMBOUT}$: Aircraft Emissions for Climb-Out Mode (TONs)
$AEM_{TAKEOFF}$: Aircraft Emissions for Take-Off Mode (TONs)

- Aircraft Emissions per Mode for TGOs per Year

$AEM_{POL} = (TIM / 60) * (FC / 1000) * EF * NE * TGO / 2000$

AEM_{POL}: Aircraft Emissions per Pollutant & Mode (TONs)
TIM: Time in Mode (min)
60: Conversion Factor minutes to hours
FC: Fuel Flow Rate (lb/hr)
1000: Conversion Factor pounds to 1000pounds
EF: Emission Factor (lb/1000lb fuel)
NE: Number of Engines
TGO: Number of Touch-and-Go Cycles (for all aircraft)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to TONs

- Aircraft Emissions for TGOs per Year

$AE_{TGO} = AEM_{APPROACH} + AEM_{CLIMBOUT} + AEM_{TAKEOFF}$

AE_{TGO}: Aircraft Emissions (TONs)
$AEM_{APPROACH}$: Aircraft Emissions for Approach Mode (TONs)
$AEM_{CLIMBOUT}$: Aircraft Emissions for Climb-Out Mode (TONs)
$AEM_{TAKEOFF}$: Aircraft Emissions for Take-Off Mode (TONs)

- Aircraft Emissions per Mode for Trim per Year
$AEPS_{POL}$ = (TD / 60) * (FC / 1000) * EF * NE * NA * NTT / 2000

$AEPS_{POL}$: Aircraft Emissions per Pollutant & Power Setting (TONs)
TD: Test Duration (min)
60: Conversion Factor minutes to hours
FC: Fuel Flow Rate (lb/hr)
1000: Conversion Factor pounds to 1000pounds
EF: Emission Factor (lb/1000lb fuel)
NE: Number of Engines
NA: Number of Aircraft
NTT: Number of Trim Test
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to TONs

- Aircraft Emissions for Trim per Year
$AE_{TRIM} = AEPS_{IDLE} + AEPS_{APPROACH} + AEPS_{INTERMEDIATE} + AEPS_{MILITARY} + AEPS_{AFTERBURN}$

AE_{TRIM}: Aircraft Emissions (TONs)
$AEPS_{IDLE}$: Aircraft Emissions for Idle Power Setting (TONs)
$AEPS_{APPROACH}$: Aircraft Emissions for Approach Power Setting (TONs)
$AEPS_{INTERMEDIATE}$: Aircraft Emissions for Intermediate Power Setting (TONs)
$AEPS_{MILITARY}$: Aircraft Emissions for Military Power Setting (TONs)
$AEPS_{AFTERBURN}$: Aircraft Emissions for After Burner Power Setting (TONs)

3.3.4 Auxiliary Power Unit (APU)

3.3.4.1 Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) Assumptions

- Default Settings Used: No

- Auxiliary Power Unit (APU)

Number of APU per Aircraft	Operation Hours for Each LTO	Exempt Source?	Designation	Manufacturer
1	1	No	GTCP 85-180L	

3.3.4.2 Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) Emission Factor(s)

- Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) Emission Factor (lb/hr)

Designation	Fuel Flow	VOC	SO_x	NO_x	CO	PM 10	PM 2.5	CO_2e
GTCP 85-180L	272.6	0.493	0.289	1.216	3.759	0.131	0.037	910.8

3.3.4.3 Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) Formula(s)

- Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) Emissions per Year
APU_{POL} = APU * OH * LTO * EF_{POL} / 2000

APU_{POL}: Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) Emissions per Pollutant (TONs)
APU: Number of Auxiliary Power Units
OH: Operation Hours for Each LTO (hour)
LTO: Number of LTOs
EF_{POL}: Emission Factor for Pollutant (lb/hr)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to tons

3.4. Aircraft (C130)

[redacted]

3.4.1 General Information & Timeline Assumptions

- Add or Remove Activity from Baseline? Remove

- Activity Location
County:Pima
Regulatory Area(s): Ajo (Pima County), AZ; Ajo (Pima County), AZ; Rillito, AZ; Tucson, AZ

- Activity Title: Increase in C130 Operations

- Activity Description:
Increase in C130 Sorties

- Activity Start Date
Start Month: 1
Start Year: 2020

- Activity End Date
Indefinite: Yes
End Month: N/A
End Year: N/A

- Activity Emissions:

Pollutant	Emissions Per Year (TONs)
VOC	-0.517702
SO_x	-0.062745
NO_x	-0.381854
CO	-0.821994
PM 10	-0.044292

Pollutant	Emissions Per Year (TONs)
PM 2.5	-0.039862
Pb	0.000000
NH_3	0.000000
CO_2e	-189.6

- Activity Emissions [Flight Operations (includes Trim Test & APU) part]:

Pollutant	Emissions Per Year (TONs)
VOC	-0.517702
SO_x	-0.062745
NO_x	-0.381854
CO	-0.821994

Pollutant	Emissions Per Year (TONs)
PM 2.5	-0.039862
Pb	0.000000
NH_3	0.000000
CO_2e	-189.6

PM 10	-0.044292		

3.4.2 Aircraft & Engines

3.4.2.1 Aircraft & Engines Assumptions

- Aircraft & Engine
  Aircraft Designation: WC-130H
  Engine Model: T56-A-15
  Primary Function: Transport - Bomber
  Aircraft has After burn: No
  Number of Engines: 4

- Aircraft & Engine Surrogate
  Is Aircraft & Engine a Surrogate? No
  Original Aircraft Name:
  Original Engine Name:

3.4.2.2 Aircraft & Engines Emission Factor(s)

- Aircraft & Engine Emissions Factors (lb/1000lb fuel)

	Fuel Flow	VOC	SO_x	NO_x	CO	PM 10	PM 2.5	CO_2e
Idle	794.00	24.15	1.07	3.90	32.00	0.83	0.75	3234
Approach	1185.00	14.26	1.07	4.40	22.20	0.97	0.87	3234
Intermediate	1825.00	0.58	1.07	9.20	2.40	0.51	0.46	3234
Military	2302.00	0.46	1.07	9.30	2.10	0.50	0.45	3234
After Burn	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3234

3.4.3 Flight Operations

3.4.3.1 Flight Operations Assumptions

- Flight Operations
  Number of Aircraft: 1
  Number of Annual LTOs (Landing and Take-off) cycles for all Aircraft: 0
  Number of Annual TGOs (Touch-and-Go) cycles for all Aircraft:80
  Number of Annual Trim Test(s) per Aircraft: 12

  - Default Settings Used: Yes

- Flight Operations TIMs (Time In Mode)
  Taxi/Idle Out [Idle] (mins): 9.2 (default)
  Takeoff [Military] (mins): 0.4 (default)
  Takeoff [After Burn] (mins): 0 (default)
  Climb Out [Intermediate] (mins): 1.2 (default)

Approach [Approach] (mins): 5.1 (default)
Taxi/Idle In [Idle] (mins): 6.7 (default)

Per the Air Emissions Guide for Air Force Mobile Sources, the defaults values for military aircraft equipped with after burner for takeoff is 50% military power and 50% afterburner. (Exception made for F-35 where KARNES 3.2 flight profile was used)

- Trim Test
Idle (mins): 12 (default)
Approach (mins): 27 (default)
Intermediate (mins): 9 (default)
Military (mins): 12 (default)
AfterBurn (mins): 0 (default)

3.4.3.2 Flight Operations Formula(s)

- Aircraft Emissions per Mode for LTOs per Year
$AEM_{POL} = (TIM / 60) * (FC / 1000) * EF * NE * LTO / 2000$

AEM_{POL}: Aircraft Emissions per Pollutant & Mode (TONs)
TIM: Time in Mode (min)
60: Conversion Factor minutes to hours
FC: Fuel Flow Rate (lb/hr)
1000: Conversion Factor pounds to 1000pounds
EF: Emission Factor (lb/1000lb fuel)
NE: Number of Engines
LTO: Number of Landing and Take-off Cycles (for all aircraft)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to TONs

- Aircraft Emissions for LTOs per Year
$AE_{LTO} = AEM_{IDLE\_IN} + AEM_{IDLE\_OUT} + AEM_{APPROACH} + AEM_{CLIMBOUT} + AEM_{TAKEOFF}$

AE_{LTO}: Aircraft Emissions (TONs)
AEM_{IDLE_IN}: Aircraft Emissions for Idle-In Mode (TONs)
AEM_{IDLE_OUT}: Aircraft Emissions for Idle-Out Mode (TONs)
$AEM_{APPROACH}$: Aircraft Emissions for Approach Mode (TONs)
$AEM_{CLIMBOUT}$: Aircraft Emissions for Climb-Out Mode (TONs)
$AEM_{TAKEOFF}$: Aircraft Emissions for Take-Off Mode (TONs)

- Aircraft Emissions per Mode for TGOs per Year
$AEM_{POL} = (TIM / 60) * (FC / 1000) * EF * NE * TGO / 2000$

AEM_{POL}: Aircraft Emissions per Pollutant & Mode (TONs)
TIM: Time in Mode (min)
60: Conversion Factor minutes to hours
FC: Fuel Flow Rate (lb/hr)
1000: Conversion Factor pounds to 1000pounds
EF: Emission Factor (lb/1000lb fuel)
NE: Number of Engines
TGO: Number of Touch-and-Go Cycles (for all aircraft)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to TONs

- Aircraft Emissions for TGOs per Year

$AE_{TGO} = AEM_{APPROACH} + AEM_{CLIMBOUT} + AEM_{TAKEOFF}$

AE_{TGO}: Aircraft Emissions (TONs)
$AEM_{APPROACH}$: Aircraft Emissions for Approach Mode (TONs)
$AEM_{CLIMBOUT}$: Aircraft Emissions for Climb-Out Mode (TONs)
$AEM_{TAKEOFF}$: Aircraft Emissions for Take-Off Mode (TONs)

- Aircraft Emissions per Mode for Trim per Year

$AEPS_{POL} = (TD / 60) * (FC / 1000) * EF * NE * NA * NTT / 2000$

$AEPS_{POL}$: Aircraft Emissions per Pollutant & Power Setting (TONs)
TD: Test Duration (min)
60: Conversion Factor minutes to hours
FC: Fuel Flow Rate (lb/hr)
1000: Conversion Factor pounds to 1000pounds
EF: Emission Factor (lb/1000lb fuel)
NE: Number of Engines
NA: Number of Aircraft
NTT: Number of Trim Test
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to TONs

- Aircraft Emissions for Trim per Year

$AE_{TRIM} = AEPS_{IDLE} + AEPS_{APPROACH} + AEPS_{INTERMEDIATE} + AEPS_{MILITARY} + AEPS_{AFTERBURN}$

AE_{TRIM}: Aircraft Emissions (TONs)
$AEPS_{IDLE}$: Aircraft Emissions for Idle Power Setting (TONs)
$AEPS_{APPROACH}$: Aircraft Emissions for Approach Power Setting (TONs)
$AEPS_{INTERMEDIATE}$: Aircraft Emissions for Intermediate Power Setting (TONs)
$AEPS_{MILITARY}$: Aircraft Emissions for Military Power Setting (TONs)
$AEPS_{AFTERBURN}$: Aircraft Emissions for After Burner Power Setting (TONs)

3.4.4 Auxiliary Power Unit (APU)

3.4.4.1 Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) Assumptions

- Default Settings Used: No

- Auxiliary Power Unit (APU)

Number of APU per Aircraft	Operation Hours for Each LTO	Exempt Source?	Designation	Manufacturer
1	1	No	GTCP 85-180L	

3.4.4.2 Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) Emission Factor(s)

- Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) Emission Factor (lb/hr)

Designation	Fuel Flow	VOC	SO_x	NO_x	CO	PM 10	PM 2.5	CO_2e

GTCP 85-180L	272.6	0.493	0.289	1.216	3.759	0.131	0.037	910.8

3.4.4.3 Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) Formula(s)

- Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) Emissions per Year
$APU_{POL} = APU * OH * LTO * EF_{POL} / 2000$

APU_{POL}: Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) Emissions per Pollutant (TONs)
APU: Number of Auxiliary Power Units
OH: Operation Hours for Each LTO (hour)
LTO: Number of LTOs
EF_{POL}: Emission Factor for Pollutant (lb/hr)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to tons

3.5. Aircraft

[redacted]

3.5.1 General Information & Timeline Assumptions

- Add or Remove Activity from Baseline? Add

- Activity Location
County: Pima
Regulatory Area(s): Ajo (Pima County), AZ; Ajo (Pima County), AZ; Rillito, AZ; Tucson, AZ

- Activity Title: Increase in F16s Operations

- Activity Description:
Increase in F16 Sorties

- Activity Start Date
Start Month: 1
Start Year: 2020

- Activity End Date
Indefinite: Yes
End Month: N/A
End Year: N/A

- Activity Emissions:

Pollutant	Emissions Per Year (TONs)
VOC	0.047334
SO_x	0.116730
NO_x	1.758667
CO	0.609014
PM 10	0.121371

Pollutant	Emissions Per Year (TONs)
PM 2.5	0.109234
Pb	0.000000
NH_3	0.000000
CO_2e	287.9

- Activity Emissions [Flight Operations (includes Trim Test & APU) part]:

Pollutant	Emissions Per Year (TONs)
VOC	0.047334
SO_x	0.116730
NO_x	1.758667
CO	0.609014
PM 10	0.121371

Pollutant	Emissions Per Year (TONs)
PM 2.5	0.109234
Pb	0.000000
NH_3	0.000000
CO_2e	287.9

3.5.2 Aircraft & Engines

3.5.2.1 Aircraft & Engines Assumptions

- Aircraft & Engine
  Aircraft Designation: F-16
  Engine Model: F100-PW-100
  Primary Function: Combat
  Aircraft has After burn: Yes
  Number of Engines: 1

- Aircraft & Engine Surrogate
  Is Aircraft & Engine a Surrogate? No
  Original Aircraft Name:
  Original Engine Name:

3.5.2.2 Aircraft & Engines Emission Factor(s)

- Aircraft & Engine Emissions Factors (lb/1000lb fuel)

	Fuel Flow	VOC	SO_x	NO_x	CO	PM 10	PM 2.5	CO_2e
Idle	1127.00	3.79	1.07	4.64	49.58	3.13	2.82	3234
Approach	2765.00	1.06	1.07	12.52	3.99	1.57	1.41	3234
Intermediate	7685.00	0.14	1.07	27.09	0.72	0.72	0.65	3234
Military	10996.00	0.12	1.07	35.01	0.70	1.24	1.12	3234
After Burn	54007.00	0.13	1.07	6.62	9.57	0.87	0.78	3234

3.5.3 Flight Operations

3.5.3.1 Flight Operations Assumptions

- Flight Operations
  Number of Aircraft: 1
  Number of Annual LTOs (Landing and Take-off) cycles for all Aircraft: 0
  Number of Annual TGOs (Touch-and-Go) cycles for all Aircraft:280

Number of Annual Trim Test(s) per Aircraft: 12

- Default Settings Used: Yes

- Flight Operations TIMs (Time In Mode)
Taxi/Idle Out [Idle] (mins): 18.5 (default)
Takeoff [Military] (mins): 0.2 (default)
Takeoff [After Burn] (mins): 0.2 (default)
Climb Out [Intermediate] (mins): 0.8 (default)
Approach [Approach] (mins): 3.5 (default)
Taxi/Idle In [Idle] (mins): 11.3 (default)

Per the Air Emissions Guide for Air Force Mobile Sources, the defaults values for military aircraft equipped with after burner for takeoff is 50% military power and 50% afterburner. (Exception made for F-35 where KARNES 3.2 flight profile was used)

- Trim Test
Idle (mins): 12 (default)
Approach (mins): 27 (default)
Intermediate (mins): 9 (default)
Military (mins): 9 (default)
AfterBurn (mins): 3 (default)

3.5.3.2 Flight Operations Formula(s)

- Aircraft Emissions per Mode for LTOs per Year
$AEM_{POL} = (TIM / 60) * (FC / 1000) * EF * NE * LTO / 2000$

AEM_{POL}: Aircraft Emissions per Pollutant & Mode (TONs)
TIM: Time in Mode (min)
60: Conversion Factor minutes to hours
FC: Fuel Flow Rate (lb/hr)
1000: Conversion Factor pounds to 1000pounds
EF: Emission Factor (lb/1000lb fuel)
NE: Number of Engines
LTO: Number of Landing and Take-off Cycles (for all aircraft)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to TONs

- Aircraft Emissions for LTOs per Year
$AE_{LTO} = AEM_{IDLE\_IN} + AEM_{IDLE\_OUT} + AEM_{APPROACH} + AEM_{CLIMBOUT} + AEM_{TAKEOFF}$

AE_{LTO}: Aircraft Emissions (TONs)
AEM_{IDLE_IN}: Aircraft Emissions for Idle-In Mode (TONs)
AEM_{IDLE_OUT}: Aircraft Emissions for Idle-Out Mode (TONs)
$AEM_{APPROACH}$: Aircraft Emissions for Approach Mode (TONs)
$AEM_{CLIMBOUT}$: Aircraft Emissions for Climb-Out Mode (TONs)
$AEM_{TAKEOFF}$: Aircraft Emissions for Take-Off Mode (TONs)

- Aircraft Emissions per Mode for TGOs per Year
$AEM_{POL} = (TIM / 60) * (FC / 1000) * EF * NE * TGO / 2000$

AEM_{POL}: Aircraft Emissions per Pollutant & Mode (TONs)
TIM: Time in Mode (min)
60: Conversion Factor minutes to hours
FC: Fuel Flow Rate (lb/hr)
1000: Conversion Factor pounds to 1000pounds
EF: Emission Factor (lb/1000lb fuel)
NE: Number of Engines
TGO: Number of Touch-and-Go Cycles (for all aircraft)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to TONs

- Aircraft Emissions for TGOs per Year

$$AE_{TGO} = AEM_{APPROACH} + AEM_{CLIMBOUT} + AEM_{TAKEOFF}$$

AE_{TGO}: Aircraft Emissions (TONs)
$AEM_{APPROACH}$: Aircraft Emissions for Approach Mode (TONs)
$AEM_{CLIMBOUT}$: Aircraft Emissions for Climb-Out Mode (TONs)
$AEM_{TAKEOFF}$: Aircraft Emissions for Take-Off Mode (TONs)

- Aircraft Emissions per Mode for Trim per Year

$$AEPS_{POL} = (TD / 60) * (FC / 1000) * EF * NE * NA * NTT / 2000$$

$AEPS_{POL}$: Aircraft Emissions per Pollutant & Power Setting (TONs)
TD: Test Duration (min)
60: Conversion Factor minutes to hours
FC: Fuel Flow Rate (lb/hr)
1000: Conversion Factor pounds to 1000pounds
EF: Emission Factor (lb/1000lb fuel)
NE: Number of Engines
NA: Number of Aircraft
NTT: Number of Trim Test
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to TONs

- Aircraft Emissions for Trim per Year

$$AE_{TRIM} = AEPS_{IDLE} + AEPS_{APPROACH} + AEPS_{INTERMEDIATE} + AEPS_{MILITARY} + AEPS_{AFTERBURN}$$

AE_{TRIM}: Aircraft Emissions (TONs)
$AEPS_{IDLE}$: Aircraft Emissions for Idle Power Setting (TONs)
$AEPS_{APPROACH}$: Aircraft Emissions for Approach Power Setting (TONs)
$AEPS_{INTERMEDIATE}$: Aircraft Emissions for Intermediate Power Setting (TONs)
$AEPS_{MILITARY}$: Aircraft Emissions for Military Power Setting (TONs)
$AEPS_{AFTERBURN}$: Aircraft Emissions for After Burner Power Setting (TONs)

3.5.4 Auxiliary Power Unit (APU)

3.5.4.1 Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) Assumptions

- Default Settings Used: No

- Auxiliary Power Unit (APU)

Number of APU per Aircraft	Operation Hours for Each LTO	Exempt Source?	Designation	Manufacturer
1	1	No	T-62T-40-8	

3.5.4.2 Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) Emission Factor(s)

- Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) Emission Factor (lb/hr)

Designation	Fuel Flow	VOC	SO_x	NO_x	CO	PM10	PM2.5	CO_2e
T-62T-40-8	272.6	0.493	0.289	1.216	3.759	0.131	0.037	910.8

3.5.4.3 Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) Formula(s)

- Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) Emissions per Year
$APU_{POL} = APU * OH * LTO * EF_{POL} / 2000$

APU_{POL}: Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) Emissions per Pollutant (TONs)
APU: Number of Auxiliary Power Units
OH: Operation Hours for Each LTO (hour)
LTO: Number of LTOs
EF_{POL}: Emission Factor for Pollutant (lb/hr)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to tons

3.6. Aircraft (MC12W)

[redacted]

3.6.1 General Information & Timeline Assumptions

- Add or Remove Activity from Baseline? Add

- Activity Location
County:Pima
Regulatory Area(s): Ajo (Pima County), AZ; Ajo (Pima County), AZ; Rillito, AZ; Tucson, AZ

- Activity Title: Increase in MC12W Operations

- Activity Description:
Increase in MC-12W Sorties

- Activity Start Date
  Start Month: 1
  Start Year: 2020

- Activity End Date
  Indefinite: Yes
  End Month: N/A
  End Year: N/A

- Activity Emissions:

Pollutant	Emissions Per Year (TONs)
VOC	0.066263
SO_x	0.028371
NO_x	0.152019
CO	0.393756
PM 10	0.013291

Pollutant	Emissions Per Year (TONs)
PM 2.5	0.011986
Pb	0.000000
NH_3	0.000000
CO_2e	85.7

- Activity Emissions [Flight Operations (includes Trim Test & APU) part]:

Pollutant	Emissions Per Year (TONs)
VOC	0.066263
SO_x	0.028371
NO_x	0.152019
CO	0.393756
PM 10	0.013291

Pollutant	Emissions Per Year (TONs)
PM 2.5	0.011986
Pb	0.000000
NH_3	0.000000
CO_2e	85.7

3.6.2 Aircraft & Engines

3.6.2.1 Aircraft & Engines Assumptions

- Aircraft & Engine
  Aircraft Designation: MC-12W
  Engine Model: PT6A-60
  Primary Function: General - Turboprop
  Aircraft has After burn: No
  Number of Engines: 2

- Aircraft & Engine Surrogate
  Is Aircraft & Engine a Surrogate? No
  Original Aircraft Name:
  Original Engine Name:

3.6.2.2 Aircraft & Engines Emission Factor(s)

- Aircraft & Engine Emissions Factors (lb/1000lb fuel)

	Fuel Flow	VOC	SO_x	NO_x	CO	PM 10	PM 2.5	CO_2e
Idle	131.4	53.6	1.0	1.8	166.4	1.2	1.1	323

	3	6	7	9	3	3	1	4
Approach	339.89	3.31	1.07	4.59	20.86	0.74	0.67	3234
Intermediate	570.64	0.72	1.07	6.69	6.72	0.29	0.26	3234
Military	633.06	0.53	1.07	7.08	5.36	0.26	0.23	3234
After Burn	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3234

3.6.3 Flight Operations

3.6.3.1 Flight Operations Assumptions

- Flight Operations
  Number of Aircraft: 1
  Number of Annual LTOs (Landing and Take-off) cycles for all Aircraft: 0
  Number of Annual TGOs (Touch-and-Go) cycles for all Aircraft:400
  Number of Annual Trim Test(s) per Aircraft: 12

  - Default Settings Used: Yes

- Flight Operations TIMs (Time In Mode)
  Taxi/Idle Out [Idle] (mins): 19 (default)
  Takeoff [Military] (mins): 0.5 (default)
  Takeoff [After Burn] (mins): 0 (default)
  Climb Out [Intermediate] (mins): 2.5 (default)
  Approach [Approach] (mins): 4.5 (default)
  Taxi/Idle In [Idle] (mins): 7 (default)

Per the Air Emissions Guide for Air Force Mobile Sources, the defaults values for military aircraft equipped with after burner for takeoff is 50% military power and 50% afterburner. (Exception made for F-35 where KARNES 3.2 flight profile was used)

- Trim Test
  Idle (mins): 12 (default)
  Approach (mins): 27 (default)
  Intermediate (mins): 9 (default)
  Military (mins): 12 (default)
  AfterBurn (mins): 0 (default)

3.6.3.2 Flight Operations Formula(s)

- Aircraft Emissions per Mode for LTOs per Year
$AEM_{POL} = (TIM / 60) * (FC / 1000) * EF * NE * LTO / 2000$

AEM_{POL}: Aircraft Emissions per Pollutant & Mode (TONs)
TIM: Time in Mode (min)
60: Conversion Factor minutes to hours
FC: Fuel Flow Rate (lb/hr)
1000: Conversion Factor pounds to 1000pounds

EF: Emission Factor (lb/1000lb fuel)
NE: Number of Engines
LTO: Number of Landing and Take-off Cycles (for all aircraft)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to TONs

- Aircraft Emissions for LTOs per Year

$$AE_{LTO} = AEM_{IDLE\_IN} + AEM_{IDLE\_OUT} + AEM_{APPROACH} + AEM_{CLIMBOUT} + AEM_{TAKEOFF}$$

AE_{LTO}: Aircraft Emissions (TONs)
AEM_{IDLE_IN}: Aircraft Emissions for Idle-In Mode (TONs)
AEM_{IDLE_OUT}: Aircraft Emissions for Idle-Out Mode (TONs)
$AEM_{APPROACH}$: Aircraft Emissions for Approach Mode (TONs)
$AEM_{CLIMBOUT}$: Aircraft Emissions for Climb-Out Mode (TONs)
$AEM_{TAKEOFF}$: Aircraft Emissions for Take-Off Mode (TONs)

- Aircraft Emissions per Mode for TGOs per Year

$$AEM_{POL} = (TIM / 60) * (FC / 1000) * EF * NE * TGO / 2000$$

AEM_{POL}: Aircraft Emissions per Pollutant & Mode (TONs)
TIM: Time in Mode (min)
60: Conversion Factor minutes to hours
FC: Fuel Flow Rate (lb/hr)
1000: Conversion Factor pounds to 1000pounds
EF: Emission Factor (lb/1000lb fuel)
NE: Number of Engines
TGO: Number of Touch-and-Go Cycles (for all aircraft)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to TONs

- Aircraft Emissions for TGOs per Year

$$AE_{TGO} = AEM_{APPROACH} + AEM_{CLIMBOUT} + AEM_{TAKEOFF}$$

AE_{TGO}: Aircraft Emissions (TONs)
$AEM_{APPROACH}$: Aircraft Emissions for Approach Mode (TONs)
$AEM_{CLIMBOUT}$: Aircraft Emissions for Climb-Out Mode (TONs)
$AEM_{TAKEOFF}$: Aircraft Emissions for Take-Off Mode (TONs)

- Aircraft Emissions per Mode for Trim per Year

$$AEPS_{POL} = (TD / 60) * (FC / 1000) * EF * NE * NA * NTT / 2000$$

$AEPS_{POL}$: Aircraft Emissions per Pollutant & Power Setting (TONs)
TD: Test Duration (min)
60: Conversion Factor minutes to hours
FC: Fuel Flow Rate (lb/hr)
1000: Conversion Factor pounds to 1000pounds
EF: Emission Factor (lb/1000lb fuel)
NE: Number of Engines
NA: Number of Aircraft
NTT: Number of Trim Test
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to TONs

- Aircraft Emissions for Trim per Year

$AE_{TRIM} = AEPS_{IDLE} + AEPS_{APPROACH} + AEPS_{INTERMEDIATE} + AEPS_{MILITARY} + AEPS_{AFTERBURN}$

AE_{TRIM}: Aircraft Emissions (TONs)
$AEPS_{IDLE}$: Aircraft Emissions for Idle Power Setting (TONs)
$AEPS_{APPROACH}$: Aircraft Emissions for Approach Power Setting (TONs)
$AEPS_{INTERMEDIATE}$: Aircraft Emissions for Intermediate Power Setting (TONs)
$AEPS_{MILITARY}$: Aircraft Emissions for Military Power Setting (TONs)
$AEPS_{AFTERBURN}$: Aircraft Emissions for After Burner Power Setting (TONs)

3.6.4 Auxiliary Power Unit (APU)

3.6.4.1 Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) Assumptions

- Default Settings Used: No

- Auxiliary Power Unit (APU)

Number of APU per Aircraft	Operation Hours for Each LTO	Exempt Source?	Designation	Manufacturer

3.6.4.2 Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) Emission Factor(s)

- Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) Emission Factor (lb/hr)

Designation	Fuel Flow	VOC	SO_x	NO_x	CO	PM 10	PM 2.5	CO_2e

3.6.4.3 Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) Formula(s)

- Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) Emissions per Year
$APU_{POL} = APU * OH * LTO * EF_{POL} / 2000$

APU_{POL}: Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) Emissions per Pollutant (TONs)
APU: Number of Auxiliary Power Units
OH: Operation Hours for Each LTO (hour)
LTO: Number of LTOs
EF_{POL}: Emission Factor for Pollutant (lb/hr)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to tons

3.7. Aircraft (MV22)

[redacted]

3.7.1 General Information & Timeline Assumptions

- Add or Remove Activity from Baseline? Add

- Activity Location
County:Pima
Regulatory Area(s): Ajo (Pima County), AZ; Ajo (Pima County), AZ; Rillito, AZ; Tucson, AZ

- Activity Title: Increase in CV/MV-22 operations

- Activity Description:
Increase in CV/MV-22 Sorties

- Activity Start Date
Start Month: 1
Start Year: 2020

- Activity End Date
Indefinite: Yes
End Month: N/A
End Year: N/A

- Activity Emissions:

Pollutant	Emissions Per Year (TONs)
VOC	0.001827
SO_x	0.091801
NO_x	0.780381
CO	0.212453
PM 10	0.135556

Pollutant	Emissions Per Year (TONs)
PM 2.5	0.121829
Pb	0.000000
NH_3	0.000000
CO_2e	277.5

- Activity Emissions [Flight Operations (includes Trim Test & APU) part]:

Pollutant	Emissions Per Year (TONs)
VOC	0.001827
SO_x	0.091801
NO_x	0.780381
CO	0.212453
PM 10	0.135556

Pollutant	Emissions Per Year (TONs)
PM 2.5	0.121829
Pb	0.000000
NH_3	0.000000
CO_2e	277.5

3.7.2 Aircraft & Engines

3.7.2.1 Aircraft & Engines Assumptions

- Aircraft & Engine
Aircraft Designation: CV-22A
Engine Model: T406-AD-400
Primary Function: Transport - Bomber
Aircraft has After burn: No
Number of Engines: 2

- Aircraft & Engine Surrogate
Is Aircraft & Engine a Surrogate? No
Original Aircraft Name:
Original Engine Name:

3.7.2.2 Aircraft & Engines Emission Factor(s)

- Aircraft & Engine Emissions Factors (lb/1000lb fuel)

	Fuel Flow	VOC	SO_x	NO_x	CO	PM 10	PM 2.5	CO_2e
Idle	362.00	0.10	1.07	4.15	8.35	1.58	1.42	3234
Approach	663.00	0.02	1.07	6.05	3.47	1.58	1.42	3234
Intermediate	948.00	0.02	1.07	7.87	1.82	1.58	1.42	3234
Military	2507.00	0.01	1.07	18.03	0.29	1.58	1.42	3234
After Burn	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3234

3.7.3 Flight Operations

3.7.3.1 Flight Operations Assumptions

- Flight Operations
  Number of Aircraft: 1
  Number of Annual LTOs (Landing and Take-off) cycles for all Aircraft: 0
  Number of Annual TGOs (Touch-and-Go) cycles for all Aircraft:800
  Number of Annual Trim Test(s) per Aircraft: 12

  - Default Settings Used: Yes

- Flight Operations TIMs (Time In Mode)
  Taxi/Idle Out [Idle] (mins): 9.2 (default)
  Takeoff [Military] (mins): 0.4 (default)
  Takeoff [After Burn] (mins): 0 (default)
  Climb Out [Intermediate] (mins): 1.2 (default)
  Approach [Approach] (mins): 5.1 (default)
  Taxi/Idle In [Idle] (mins): 6.7 (default)

Per the Air Emissions Guide for Air Force Mobile Sources, the defaults values for military aircraft equipped with after burner for takeoff is 50% military power and 50% afterburner. (Exception made for F-35 where KARNES 3.2 flight profile was used)

- Trim Test
  Idle (mins): 12 (default)
  Approach (mins): 27 (default)
  Intermediate (mins): 9 (default)
  Military (mins): 12 (default)
  AfterBurn (mins): 0 (default)

3.7.3.2 Flight Operations Formula(s)

- Aircraft Emissions per Mode for LTOs per Year
AEM_{POL} = (TIM / 60) * (FC / 1000) * EF * NE * LTO / 2000

AEM_{POL}: Aircraft Emissions per Pollutant & Mode (TONs)
TIM: Time in Mode (min)
60: Conversion Factor minutes to hours
FC: Fuel Flow Rate (lb/hr)
1000: Conversion Factor pounds to 1000pounds
EF: Emission Factor (lb/1000lb fuel)
NE: Number of Engines
LTO: Number of Landing and Take-off Cycles (for all aircraft)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to TONs

- Aircraft Emissions for LTOs per Year

$$AE_{LTO} = AEM_{IDLE\_IN} + AEM_{IDLE\_OUT} + AEM_{APPROACH} + AEM_{CLIMBOUT} + AEM_{TAKEOFF}$$

AE_{LTO}: Aircraft Emissions (TONs)
AEM_{IDLE_IN}: Aircraft Emissions for Idle-In Mode (TONs)
AEM_{IDLE_OUT}: Aircraft Emissions for Idle-Out Mode (TONs)
$AEM_{APPROACH}$: Aircraft Emissions for Approach Mode (TONs)
$AEM_{CLIMBOUT}$: Aircraft Emissions for Climb-Out Mode (TONs)
$AEM_{TAKEOFF}$: Aircraft Emissions for Take-Off Mode (TONs)

- Aircraft Emissions per Mode for TGOs per Year

$$AEM_{POL} = (TIM / 60) * (FC / 1000) * EF * NE * TGO / 2000$$

AEM_{POL}: Aircraft Emissions per Pollutant & Mode (TONs)
TIM: Time in Mode (min)
60: Conversion Factor minutes to hours
FC: Fuel Flow Rate (lb/hr)
1000: Conversion Factor pounds to 1000pounds
EF: Emission Factor (lb/1000lb fuel)
NE: Number of Engines
TGO: Number of Touch-and-Go Cycles (for all aircraft)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to TONs

- Aircraft Emissions for TGOs per Year

$$AE_{TGO} = AEM_{APPROACH} + AEM_{CLIMBOUT} + AEM_{TAKEOFF}$$

AE_{TGO}: Aircraft Emissions (TONs)
$AEM_{APPROACH}$: Aircraft Emissions for Approach Mode (TONs)
$AEM_{CLIMBOUT}$: Aircraft Emissions for Climb-Out Mode (TONs)
$AEM_{TAKEOFF}$: Aircraft Emissions for Take-Off Mode (TONs)

- Aircraft Emissions per Mode for Trim per Year

$$AEPS_{POL} = (TD / 60) * (FC / 1000) * EF * NE * NA * NTT / 2000$$

$AEPS_{POL}$: Aircraft Emissions per Pollutant & Power Setting (TONs)
TD: Test Duration (min)
60: Conversion Factor minutes to hours
FC: Fuel Flow Rate (lb/hr)
1000: Conversion Factor pounds to 1000pounds
EF: Emission Factor (lb/1000lb fuel)
NE: Number of Engines

NA: Number of Aircraft
NTT: Number of Trim Test
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to TONs

- Aircraft Emissions for Trim per Year

$AE_{TRIM} = AEPS_{IDLE} + AEPS_{APPROACH} + AEPS_{INTERMEDIATE} + AEPS_{MILITARY} + AEPS_{AFTERBURN}$

AE_{TRIM}: Aircraft Emissions (TONs)
$AEPS_{IDLE}$: Aircraft Emissions for Idle Power Setting (TONs)
$AEPS_{APPROACH}$: Aircraft Emissions for Approach Power Setting (TONs)
$AEPS_{INTERMEDIATE}$: Aircraft Emissions for Intermediate Power Setting (TONs)
$AEPS_{MILITARY}$: Aircraft Emissions for Military Power Setting (TONs)
$AEPS_{AFTERBURN}$: Aircraft Emissions for After Burner Power Setting (TONs)

3.7.4 Auxiliary Power Unit (APU)

3.7.4.1 Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) Assumptions

- Default Settings Used: No

- Auxiliary Power Unit (APU)

Number of APU per Aircraft	Operation Hours for Each LTO	Exempt Source?	Designation	Manufacturer

3.7.4.2 Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) Emission Factor(s)

- Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) Emission Factor (lb/hr)

Designation	Fuel Flow	VOC	SO_x	NO_x	CO	PM 10	PM 2.5	CO_2e

3.7.4.3 Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) Formula(s)

- Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) Emissions per Year

$APU_{POL} = APU * OH * LTO * EF_{POL} / 2000$

APU_{POL}: Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) Emissions per Pollutant (TONs)
APU: Number of Auxiliary Power Units
OH: Operation Hours for Each LTO (hour)
LTO: Number of LTOs
EF_{POL}: Emission Factor for Pollutant (lb/hr)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to tons

4. ACAM Report for Medium and Small Force Training

4.1. General Information

- Action Location
  Base: DAVIS-MONTHAN AFB
  State: Arizona
  County(s): Pima
  Regulatory Area(s): Ajo (Pima County), AZ; Rillito, AZ; Tucson, AZ

- Action Title: Davis-Monthan AFB Air Quality Analysis for AIRFIELD

- Project Number/s (if applicable): Change in Aircraft Ops

- Projected Action Start Date: 1 / 2020

- Action Purpose and Need:
  Mission Readiness

- Action Description:
  Evaluation of Airfield Op Changes

- Point of Contact
  Name: Roger L. Wayson
  Title: Senior Engineer
  Organization: AECOM
  Email: roger.wayson@aecom.com
  Phone Number: 830 265-7687

- Activity List:

Activity Type		Activity Title
2.	Aircraft	Increase in A10 Operations
3.	Aircraft	Increase in C130 Operations
4.	Aircraft	Increase in CV/MV-22 operations

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.

4.2. Aircraft (A-10)

4.2.1 General Information & Timeline Assumptions

- Add or Remove Activity from Baseline? Add

- Activity Location
  County: Pima
  Regulatory Area(s): Ajo (Pima County), AZ; Ajo (Pima County), AZ; Rillito, AZ; Tucson, AZ

- Activity Title: Increase in A10 Operations

- Activity Description:
Increase in A10 Sorties

- Activity Start Date
Start Month: 1
Start Year: 2020

- Activity End Date
Indefinite: Yes
End Month: N/A
End Year: N/A

- Activity Emissions:

Pollutant	Emissions Per Year (TONs)
VOC	5.566384
SO_x	0.671646
NO_x	2.881710
CO	30.487549
PM 10	2.847762

Pollutant	Emissions Per Year (TONs)
PM 2.5	1.201926
Pb	0.000000
NH_3	0.000000
CO_2e	2030.0

- Activity Emissions [Flight Operations (includes Trim Test & APU) part]:

Pollutant	Emissions Per Year (TONs)
VOC	5.566384
SO_x	0.671646
NO_x	2.881710
CO	30.487549
PM 10	2.847762

Pollutant	Emissions Per Year (TONs)
PM 2.5	1.201926
Pb	0.000000
NH_3	0.000000
CO_2e	2030.0

4.2.2 Aircraft & Engines

4.2.2.1 Aircraft & Engines Assumptions

- Aircraft & Engine
Aircraft Designation: A-10
Engine Model: TF34-GE-400
Primary Function: Combat
Aircraft has After burn: No
Number of Engines: 2

- Aircraft & Engine Surrogate
Is Aircraft & Engine a Surrogate? No
Original Aircraft Name:
Original Engine Name:

4.2.2.2 Aircraft & Engines Emission Factor(s)

- Aircraft & Engine Emissions Factors (lb/1000lb fuel)

	Fuel Flow	VOC	SO_x	NO_x	CO	PM 10	PM 2.5	CO_2e

Idle	458.00	17.24	1.07	1.69	90.98	8.13	3.60	3234
Approach	1201.00	13.51	1.07	2.98	72.08	6.21	2.12	3234
Intermediate	2686.00	6.05	1.07	5.57	34.29	2.66	1.68	3234
Military	3800.00	0.45	1.07	7.51	5.95	2.66	1.68	3234
After Burn	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3234

4.2.3 Flight Operations

4.2.3.1 Flight Operations Assumptions

- Flight Operations
  - Number of Aircraft: 1
  - Number of Annual LTOs (Landing and Take-off) cycles for all Aircraft: 0
  - Number of Annual TGOs (Touch-and-Go) cycles for all Aircraft: 4620
  - Number of Annual Trim Test(s) per Aircraft: 12

- Default Settings Used: Yes

- Flight Operations TIMs (Time In Mode)
  - Taxi/Idle Out [Idle] (mins): 18.5 (default)
  - Takeoff [Military] (mins): 0.4 (default)
  - Takeoff [After Burn] (mins): 0 (default)
  - Climb Out [Intermediate] (mins): 0.8 (default)
  - Approach [Approach] (mins): 3.5 (default)
  - Taxi/Idle In [Idle] (mins): 11.3 (default)

Per the Air Emissions Guide for Air Force Mobile Sources, the defaults values for military aircraft equipped with after burner for takeoff is 50% military power and 50% afterburner. (Exception made for F-35 where KARNES 3.2 flight profile was used)

- Trim Test
  - Idle (mins): 12 (default)
  - Approach (mins): 27 (default)
  - Intermediate (mins): 9 (default)
  - Military (mins): 12 (default)
  - AfterBurn (mins): 0 (default)

4.2.3.2 Flight Operations Formula(s)

- Aircraft Emissions per Mode for LTOs per Year

$AEM_{POL} = (TIM / 60) * (FC / 1000) * EF * NE * LTO / 2000$

AEM_{POL}: Aircraft Emissions per Pollutant & Mode (TONs)
TIM: Time in Mode (min)
60: Conversion Factor minutes to hours
FC: Fuel Flow Rate (lb/hr)
1000: Conversion Factor pounds to 1000pounds
EF: Emission Factor (lb/1000lb fuel)
NE: Number of Engines
LTO: Number of Landing and Take-off Cycles (for all aircraft)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to TONs

- Aircraft Emissions for LTOs per Year

$AE_{LTO} = AEM_{IDLE\_IN} + AEM_{IDLE\_OUT} + AEM_{APPROACH} + AEM_{CLIMBOUT} + AEM_{TAKEOFF}$

AE_{LTO}: Aircraft Emissions (TONs)
AEM_{IDLE_IN}: Aircraft Emissions for Idle-In Mode (TONs)
AEM_{IDLE_OUT}: Aircraft Emissions for Idle-Out Mode (TONs)
$AEM_{APPROACH}$: Aircraft Emissions for Approach Mode (TONs)
$AEM_{CLIMBOUT}$: Aircraft Emissions for Climb-Out Mode (TONs)
$AEM_{TAKEOFF}$: Aircraft Emissions for Take-Off Mode (TONs)

- Aircraft Emissions per Mode for TGOs per Year

$AEM_{POL} = (TIM / 60) * (FC / 1000) * EF * NE * TGO / 2000$

AEM_{POL}: Aircraft Emissions per Pollutant & Mode (TONs)
TIM: Time in Mode (min)
60: Conversion Factor minutes to hours
FC: Fuel Flow Rate (lb/hr)
1000: Conversion Factor pounds to 1000pounds
EF: Emission Factor (lb/1000lb fuel)
NE: Number of Engines
TGO: Number of Touch-and-Go Cycles (for all aircraft)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to TONs

- Aircraft Emissions for TGOs per Year

$AE_{TGO} = AEM_{APPROACH} + AEM_{CLIMBOUT} + AEM_{TAKEOFF}$

AE_{TGO}: Aircraft Emissions (TONs)
$AEM_{APPROACH}$: Aircraft Emissions for Approach Mode (TONs)
$AEM_{CLIMBOUT}$: Aircraft Emissions for Climb-Out Mode (TONs)
$AEM_{TAKEOFF}$: Aircraft Emissions for Take-Off Mode (TONs)

- Aircraft Emissions per Mode for Trim per Year

$AEPS_{POL} = (TD / 60) * (FC / 1000) * EF * NE * NA * NTT / 2000$

$AEPS_{POL}$: Aircraft Emissions per Pollutant & Power Setting (TONs)
TD: Test Duration (min)
60: Conversion Factor minutes to hours
FC: Fuel Flow Rate (lb/hr)
1000: Conversion Factor pounds to 1000pounds
EF: Emission Factor (lb/1000lb fuel)
NE: Number of Engines
NA: Number of Aircraft
NTT: Number of Trim Test
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to TONs

- Aircraft Emissions for Trim per Year

$AE_{TRIM} = AEPS_{IDLE} + AEPS_{APPROACH} + AEPS_{INTERMEDIATE} + AEPS_{MILITARY} + AEPS_{AFTERBURN}$

AE_{TRIM}: Aircraft Emissions (TONs)
$AEPS_{IDLE}$: Aircraft Emissions for Idle Power Setting (TONs)

$AEPS_{APPROACH}$: Aircraft Emissions for Approach Power Setting (TONs)
$AEPS_{INTERMEDIATE}$: Aircraft Emissions for Intermediate Power Setting (TONs)
$AEPS_{MILITARY}$: Aircraft Emissions for Military Power Setting (TONs)
$AEPS_{AFTERBURN}$: Aircraft Emissions for After Burner Power Setting (TONs)

4.2.4 Auxiliary Power Unit (APU)

4.2.4.1 Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) Assumptions

- Default Settings Used: No

- Auxiliary Power Unit (APU)

Number of APU per Aircraft	Operation Hours for Each LTO	Exempt Source?	Designation	Manufacturer

4.2.4.2 Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) Emission Factor(s)

- Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) Emission Factor (lb/hr)

Designation	Fuel Flow	VOC	SO_x	NO_x	CO	PM 10	PM 2.5	CO_2e

4.2.4.3 Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) Formula(s)

- Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) Emissions per Year
$APU_{POL} = APU * OH * LTO * EF_{POL} / 2000$

APU_{POL}: Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) Emissions per Pollutant (TONs)
APU: Number of Auxiliary Power Units
OH: Operation Hours for Each LTO (hour)
LTO: Number of LTOs
EF_{POL}: Emission Factor for Pollutant (lb/hr)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to tons

4.3. Aircraft (C130)

[redacted]

4.3.1 General Information & Timeline Assumptions

- Add or Remove Activity from Baseline? Remove

- Activity Location
County: Pima
Regulatory Area(s): Ajo (Pima County), AZ; Ajo (Pima County), AZ; Rillito, AZ; Tucson, AZ

- Activity Title: Increase in C130 Operations

- Activity Description:
Increase in C130 Sorties

- Activity Start Date

Start Month: 1
Start Year: 2020

- Activity End Date
Indefinite: Yes
End Month: N/A
End Year: N/A

- Activity Emissions:

Pollutant	Emissions Per Year (TONs)
VOC	-1.982088
SO_x	-0.225997
NO_x	-1.303568
CO	-3.177917
PM 10	-0.168283

Pollutant	Emissions Per Year (TONs)
PM 2.5	-0.151455
Pb	0.000000
NH_3	0.000000
CO_2e	-683.1

- Activity Emissions [Flight Operations (includes Trim Test & APU) part]:

Pollutant	Emissions Per Year (TONs)
VOC	-1.982088
SO_x	-0.225997
NO_x	-1.303568
CO	-3.177917
PM 10	-0.168283

Pollutant	Emissions Per Year (TONs)
PM 2.5	-0.151455
Pb	0.000000
NH_3	0.000000
CO_2e	-683.1

4.3.2 Aircraft & Engines

4.3.2.1 Aircraft & Engines Assumptions

- Aircraft & Engine
Aircraft Designation: WC-130H
Engine Model: T56-A-15
Primary Function: Transport - Bomber
Aircraft has After burn: No
Number of Engines: 4

- Aircraft & Engine Surrogate
Is Aircraft & Engine a Surrogate? No
Original Aircraft Name:
Original Engine Name:

4.3.2.2 Aircraft & Engines Emission Factor(s)

- Aircraft & Engine Emissions Factors (lb/1000lb fuel)

	Fuel Flow	VOC	SO_x	NO_x	CO	PM 10	PM 2.5	CO_2e
Idle	794.00	24.15	1.07	3.90	32.00	0.83	0.75	3234
Approach	1185.00	14.26	1.07	4.40	22.20	0.97	0.87	3234
Intermediate	1825.00	0.58	1.07	9.20	2.40	0.51	0.46	3234
Military	2302.00	0.46	1.07	9.30	2.10	0.50	0.45	3234
After Burn	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3234

4.3.3 Flight Operations

4.3.3.1 Flight Operations Assumptions

- Flight Operations

Number of Aircraft:	1
Number of Annual LTOs (Landing and Take-off) cycles for all Aircraft:	0
Number of Annual TGOs (Touch-and-Go) cycles for all Aircraft:	580
Number of Annual Trim Test(s) per Aircraft:	12

- Default Settings Used: Yes

- Flight Operations TIMs (Time In Mode)

Taxi/Idle Out [Idle] (mins):	9.2 (default)
Takeoff [Military] (mins):	0.4 (default)
Takeoff [After Burn] (mins):	0 (default)
Climb Out [Intermediate] (mins):	1.2 (default)
Approach [Approach] (mins):	5.1 (default)
Taxi/Idle In [Idle] (mins):	6.7 (default)

Per the Air Emissions Guide for Air Force Mobile Sources, the defaults values for military aircraft equipped with after burner for takeoff is 50% military power and 50% afterburner. (Exception made for F-35 where KARNES 3.2 flight profile was used)

- Trim Test

Idle (mins):	12 (default)
Approach (mins):	27 (default)
Intermediate (mins):	9 (default)
Military (mins):	12 (default)
AfterBurn (mins):	0 (default)

4.3.3.2 Flight Operations Formula(s)

- Aircraft Emissions per Mode for LTOs per Year

$AEM_{POL} = (TIM / 60) * (FC / 1000) * EF * NE * LTO / 2000$

AEM_{POL}: Aircraft Emissions per Pollutant & Mode (TONs)
TIM: Time in Mode (min)
60: Conversion Factor minutes to hours
FC: Fuel Flow Rate (lb/hr)
1000: Conversion Factor pounds to 1000pounds
EF: Emission Factor (lb/1000lb fuel)
NE: Number of Engines
LTO: Number of Landing and Take-off Cycles (for all aircraft)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to TONs

- Aircraft Emissions for LTOs per Year

$AE_{LTO} = AEM_{IDLE\_IN} + AEM_{IDLE\_OUT} + AEM_{APPROACH} + AEM_{CLIMBOUT} + AEM_{TAKEOFF}$

AE_{LTO}: Aircraft Emissions (TONs)
AEM_{IDLE_IN}: Aircraft Emissions for Idle-In Mode (TONs)

AEM_{IDLE_OUT}: Aircraft Emissions for Idle-Out Mode (TONs)
$AEM_{APPROACH}$: Aircraft Emissions for Approach Mode (TONs)
$AEM_{CLIMBOUT}$: Aircraft Emissions for Climb-Out Mode (TONs)
$AEM_{TAKEOFF}$: Aircraft Emissions for Take-Off Mode (TONs)

- Aircraft Emissions per Mode for TGOs per Year

$AEM_{POL} = (TIM / 60) * (FC / 1000) * EF * NE * TGO / 2000$

AEM_{POL}: Aircraft Emissions per Pollutant & Mode (TONs)
TIM: Time in Mode (min)
60: Conversion Factor minutes to hours
FC: Fuel Flow Rate (lb/hr)
1000: Conversion Factor pounds to 1000pounds
EF: Emission Factor (lb/1000lb fuel)
NE: Number of Engines
TGO: Number of Touch-and-Go Cycles (for all aircraft)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to TONs

- Aircraft Emissions for TGOs per Year

$AE_{TGO} = AEM_{APPROACH} + AEM_{CLIMBOUT} + AEM_{TAKEOFF}$

AE_{TGO}: Aircraft Emissions (TONs)
$AEM_{APPROACH}$: Aircraft Emissions for Approach Mode (TONs)
$AEM_{CLIMBOUT}$: Aircraft Emissions for Climb-Out Mode (TONs)
$AEM_{TAKEOFF}$: Aircraft Emissions for Take-Off Mode (TONs)

- Aircraft Emissions per Mode for Trim per Year

$AEPS_{POL} = (TD / 60) * (FC / 1000) * EF * NE * NA * NTT / 2000$

$AEPS_{POL}$: Aircraft Emissions per Pollutant & Power Setting (TONs)
TD: Test Duration (min)
60: Conversion Factor minutes to hours
FC: Fuel Flow Rate (lb/hr)
1000: Conversion Factor pounds to 1000pounds
EF: Emission Factor (lb/1000lb fuel)
NE: Number of Engines
NA: Number of Aircraft
NTT: Number of Trim Test
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to TONs

- Aircraft Emissions for Trim per Year

$AE_{TRIM} = AEPS_{IDLE} + AEPS_{APPROACH} + AEPS_{INTERMEDIATE} + AEPS_{MILITARY} + AEPS_{AFTERBURN}$

AE_{TRIM}: Aircraft Emissions (TONs)
$AEPS_{IDLE}$: Aircraft Emissions for Idle Power Setting (TONs)
$AEPS_{APPROACH}$: Aircraft Emissions for Approach Power Setting (TONs)
$AEPS_{INTERMEDIATE}$: Aircraft Emissions for Intermediate Power Setting (TONs)
$AEPS_{MILITARY}$: Aircraft Emissions for Military Power Setting (TONs)
$AEPS_{AFTERBURN}$: Aircraft Emissions for After Burner Power Setting (TONs)

4.3.4 Auxiliary Power Unit (APU)

4.3.4.1 Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) Assumptions

- Default Settings Used: No

- Auxiliary Power Unit (APU)

Number of APU per Aircraft	Operation Hours for Each LTO	Exempt Source?	Designation	Manufacturer
1	1	No	GTCP 85-180L	

4.3.4.2 Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) Emission Factor(s)

- Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) Emission Factor (lb/hr)

Designation	Fuel Flow	VOC	SO_x	NO_x	CO	PM 10	PM 2.5	CO_2e
GTCP 85-180L	272.6	0.493	0.289	1.216	3.759	0.131	0.037	910.8

4.3.4.3 Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) Formula(s)

- Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) Emissions per Year

$APU_{POL} = APU * OH * LTO * EF_{POL} / 2000$

APU_{POL}: Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) Emissions per Pollutant (TONs)
APU: Number of Auxiliary Power Units
OH: Operation Hours for Each LTO (hour)
LTO: Number of LTOs
EF_{POL}: Emission Factor for Pollutant (lb/hr)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to tons

4.4. Aircraft (MV22)

[redacted]

4.4.1 General Information & Timeline Assumptions

- Add or Remove Activity from Baseline? Add

- Activity Location
  County: Pima
  Regulatory Area(s): Ajo (Pima County), AZ; Ajo (Pima County), AZ; Rillito, AZ; Tucson, AZ

- Activity Title: Increase in CV/MV-22 operations

- Activity Description:
  Increase in CV/MV-22 Sorties

- Activity Start Date
  Start Month: 1
  Start Year: 2020

- Activity End Date

Indefinite: Yes
End Month: N/A
End Year: N/A

- Activity Emissions:

Pollutant	Emissions Per Year (TONs)
VOC	0.001054
SO_x	0.052412
NO_x	0.463780
CO	0.118491
PM 10	0.077394

Pollutant	Emissions Per Year (TONs)
PM 2.5	0.069557
Pb	0.000000
NH_3	0.000000
CO_2e	158.4

- Activity Emissions [Flight Operations (includes Trim Test & APU) part]:

Pollutant	Emissions Per Year (TONs)
VOC	0.001054
SO_x	0.052412
NO_x	0.463780
CO	0.118491
PM 10	0.077394

Pollutant	Emissions Per Year (TONs)
PM 2.5	0.069557
Pb	0.000000
NH_3	0.000000
CO_2e	158.4

4.4.2 Aircraft & Engines

4.4.2.1 Aircraft & Engines Assumptions

- Aircraft & Engine
Aircraft Designation: CV-22A
Engine Model: T406-AD-400
Primary Function: Transport - Bomber
Aircraft has After burn: No
Number of Engines: 2

- Aircraft & Engine Surrogate
Is Aircraft & Engine a Surrogate? No
Original Aircraft Name:
Original Engine Name:

4.4.2.2 Aircraft & Engines Emission Factor(s)

- Aircraft & Engine Emissions Factors (lb/1000lb fuel)

	Fuel Flow	VOC	SO_x	NO_x	CO	PM 10	PM 2.5	CO_2e
Idle	362.00	0.10	1.07	4.15	8.35	1.58	1.42	3234
Approach	663.00	0.02	1.07	6.05	3.47	1.58	1.42	3234
Intermediate	948.00	0.02	1.07	7.87	1.82	1.58	1.42	3234
Military	2507.00	0.01	1.07	18.03	0.29	1.58	1.42	3234
After Burn	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3234

4.4.3 Flight Operations

4.4.3.1 Flight Operations Assumptions

- Flight Operations

Number of Aircraft:	1
Number of Annual LTOs (Landing and Take-off) cycles for all Aircraft:	0
Number of Annual TGOs (Touch-and-Go) cycles for all Aircraft:	400
Number of Annual Trim Test(s) per Aircraft:	12

- Default Settings Used: Yes

- Flight Operations TIMs (Time In Mode)

Taxi/Idle Out [Idle] (mins):	9.2 (default)
Takeoff [Military] (mins):	0.4 (default)
Takeoff [After Burn] (mins):	0 (default)
Climb Out [Intermediate] (mins):	1.2 (default)
Approach [Approach] (mins):	5.1 (default)
Taxi/Idle In [Idle] (mins):	6.7 (default)

Per the Air Emissions Guide for Air Force Mobile Sources, the defaults values for military aircraft equipped with after burner for takeoff is 50% military power and 50% afterburner. (Exception made for F-35 where KARNES 3.2 flight profile was used)

- Trim Test

Idle (mins):	12 (default)
Approach (mins):	27 (default)
Intermediate (mins):	9 (default)
Military (mins):	12 (default)
AfterBurn (mins):	0 (default)

4.4.3.2 Flight Operations Formula(s)

- Aircraft Emissions per Mode for LTOs per Year

$AEM_{POL} = (TIM / 60) * (FC / 1000) * EF * NE * LTO / 2000$

AEM_{POL}: Aircraft Emissions per Pollutant & Mode (TONs)
TIM: Time in Mode (min)
60: Conversion Factor minutes to hours
FC: Fuel Flow Rate (lb/hr)
1000: Conversion Factor pounds to 1000pounds
EF: Emission Factor (lb/1000lb fuel)
NE: Number of Engines
LTO: Number of Landing and Take-off Cycles (for all aircraft)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to TONs

- Aircraft Emissions for LTOs per Year

$AE_{LTO} = AEM_{IDLE\_IN} + AEM_{IDLE\_OUT} + AEM_{APPROACH} + AEM_{CLIMBOUT} + AEM_{TAKEOFF}$

AE_{LTO}: Aircraft Emissions (TONs)
AEM_{IDLE_IN}: Aircraft Emissions for Idle-In Mode (TONs)
AEM_{IDLE_OUT}: Aircraft Emissions for Idle-Out Mode (TONs)
$AEM_{APPROACH}$: Aircraft Emissions for Approach Mode (TONs)
$AEM_{CLIMBOUT}$: Aircraft Emissions for Climb-Out Mode (TONs)
$AEM_{TAKEOFF}$: Aircraft Emissions for Take-Off Mode (TONs)

- Aircraft Emissions per Mode for TGOs per Year
AEM_{POL} = (TIM / 60) * (FC / 1000) * EF * NE * TGO / 2000

AEM_{POL}: Aircraft Emissions per Pollutant & Mode (TONs)
TIM: Time in Mode (min)
60: Conversion Factor minutes to hours
FC: Fuel Flow Rate (lb/hr)
1000: Conversion Factor pounds to 1000pounds
EF: Emission Factor (lb/1000lb fuel)
NE: Number of Engines
TGO: Number of Touch-and-Go Cycles (for all aircraft)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to TONs

- Aircraft Emissions for TGOs per Year
$AE_{TGO} = AEM_{APPROACH} + AEM_{CLIMBOUT} + AEM_{TAKEOFF}$

AE_{TGO}: Aircraft Emissions (TONs)
$AEM_{APPROACH}$: Aircraft Emissions for Approach Mode (TONs)
$AEM_{CLIMBOUT}$: Aircraft Emissions for Climb-Out Mode (TONs)
$AEM_{TAKEOFF}$: Aircraft Emissions for Take-Off Mode (TONs)

- Aircraft Emissions per Mode for Trim per Year
$AEPS_{POL}$ = (TD / 60) * (FC / 1000) * EF * NE * NA * NTT / 2000

$AEPS_{POL}$: Aircraft Emissions per Pollutant & Power Setting (TONs)
TD: Test Duration (min)
60: Conversion Factor minutes to hours
FC: Fuel Flow Rate (lb/hr)
1000: Conversion Factor pounds to 1000pounds
EF: Emission Factor (lb/1000lb fuel)
NE: Number of Engines
NA: Number of Aircraft
NTT: Number of Trim Test
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to TONs

- Aircraft Emissions for Trim per Year
$AE_{TRIM} = AEPS_{IDLE} + AEPS_{APPROACH} + AEPS_{INTERMEDIATE} + AEPS_{MILITARY} + AEPS_{AFTERBURN}$

AE_{TRIM}: Aircraft Emissions (TONs)
$AEPS_{IDLE}$: Aircraft Emissions for Idle Power Setting (TONs)
$AEPS_{APPROACH}$: Aircraft Emissions for Approach Power Setting (TONs)
$AEPS_{INTERMEDIATE}$: Aircraft Emissions for Intermediate Power Setting (TONs)
$AEPS_{MILITARY}$: Aircraft Emissions for Military Power Setting (TONs)
$AEPS_{AFTERBURN}$: Aircraft Emissions for After Burner Power Setting (TONs)

4.4.4 Auxiliary Power Unit (APU)

4.4.4.1 Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) Assumptions

- Default Settings Used: No

- Auxiliary Power Unit (APU)

Number of APU per Aircraft	Operation Hours for Each LTO	Exempt Source?	Designation	Manufacturer

4.4.4.2 Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) Emission Factor(s)

- Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) Emission Factor (lb/hr)

Designation	Fuel Flow	VOC	SO_x	NO_x	CO	PM 10	PM 2.5	CO_2e

4.4.4.3 Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) Formula(s)

- Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) Emissions per Year

$APU_{POL} = APU * OH * LTO * EF_{POL} / 2000$

APU_{POL}: Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) Emissions per Pollutant (TONs)
APU: Number of Auxiliary Power Units
OH: Operation Hours for Each LTO (hour)
LTO: Number of LTOs
EF_{POL}: Emission Factor for Pollutant (lb/hr)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to tons

5. Aircraft Time in Mode and Aircraft/APU/AGE Emission Factors For All Aircraft

Table 1. Time-in-Mode for Aircraft Categories

Aircraft Type		Typical Duration by Mode (mins)					
		Taxi/Idle-out	**Take Off**	**Climb Out**	**Approach**	**Taxi/Idle-in**	**Total**
Combat	USAF	18.50	0.40	0.80	3.50	11.30	34.50
	USAF F-35	18.50	0.48	0.35	2.60	11.30	33.23
	USN	6.50	0.40	0.50	1.60	6.50	15.50
Trainer-Turbine	USAF T-38	12.80	0.40	0.90	3.80	6.40	24.30
	USAF General	6.80	0.50	1.40	4.00	4.40	17.10
	USN	6.50	0.40	0.50	1.60	6.50	15.50
Transport-Turbine	USAF General	9.20	0.40	1.20	5.10	6.70	22.60
	USN	19.00	0.50	2.50	4.50	7.00	33.50
	USAF B-52 and KC-135	32.80	0.70	1.60	5.20	14.90	55.20
Piston	Piston	6.50	0.60	5.00	4.60	6.50	23.20
Helicopter	Helicopter	8.00	2.27	4.53	6.80	7.00	28.60
General Aviation	Turboprop	19.00	0.50	2.50	4.50	7.00	33.50

Reference:
Air Emissions Guide For Air Force Mobile Sources, August 2018, Table 2-4.

Table 2. Aircraft Emission Factors

Aircraft	Engine	Number of Engines	Power Setting	Fuel Flow Rate (lb/hr)	Emission Factors (lb/1000lb fuel)						
					NOx	SOx	CO	VOC	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$	CO_2e
A-10*	TF34-GE-100A	2	Idle(Taxi)	458	1.69	1.07	90.98	17.24	8.13	3.6	3234
			Approach	1201	2.98	1.07	72.08	13.51	6.21	2.12	3234
			Intermediate	2686	5.57	1.07	34.29	6.05	2.66	1.68	3234
			Military	3800	7.51	1.07	5.95	0.45	2.66	1.68	3234
AV-8	F402-RR-408	1	Idle(Taxi)	1449	2.2	1.07	39.72	2.41	0.16	0.14	3214.59
			Approach	3974	5.02	1.07	16.57	0.46	0.19	0.17	3214.59
			Intermediate	7290	7.55	1.07	9.79	0.2	0.02	0.02	3214.59
			Military	8494	8.38	1.07	8.58	0.2	0.21	0.19	3214.59
EC-130(H)*	T56-A-15	4	Idle(Taxi)	794	3.9	1.07	32	24.15	0.83	0.75	3234
			Approach	1185	4.4	1.07	22.2	14.26	0.97	0.87	3234
			Intermediate	1825	9.2	1.07	2.4	0.58	0.51	0.46	3234
			Military	2302	9.3	1.07	2.1	0.46	0.5	0.45	3234
HC-130*	T56-A-15	4	Idle(Taxi)	794	3.9	1.07	32	24.15	0.83	0.75	3234
			Approach	1185	4.4	1.07	22.2	14.26	0.97	0.87	3234
			Intermediate	1825	9.2	1.07	2.4	0.58	0.51	0.46	3234
			Military	2302	9.3	1.07	2.1	0.46	0.5	0.45	3234
F-15C	F100-PW-229	2	Idle(Taxi)	1087	3.8	1.07	10.17	0.45	0.67	0.6	3214.59
			Approach	3098	15.08	1.07	1.17	0.24	0.7	0.63	3214.59
			Intermediate	5838	17.54	1.07	0.15	0.35	0.7	0.63	3214.59
			Military	11490	29.29	1.07	0.33	0.31	0.91	0.82	3214.59
			Afterburner-1	20793	14.3	1.07	21.51	5.26	0.38	0.35	3214.59
F-15E	F100-PW-229	2	Idle(Taxi)	1087	3.8	1.07	10.17	0.45	0.67	0.6	3214.59
			Approach	3098	15.08	1.07	1.17	0.24	0.7	0.63	3214.59
			Intermediate	5838	17.54	1.07	0.15	0.35	0.7	0.63	3214.59
			Military	11490	29.29	1.07	0.33	0.31	0.91	0.82	3214.59
			Afterburner-1	20793	14.3	1.07	21.51	5.26	0.38	0.35	3214.59
F-16*	F100-PW-100	2	Idle(Taxi)	1127	4.64	1.07	49.58	3.79	3.13	2.82	3234
			Approach	2765	12.52	1.07	3.99	1.06	1.57	1.41	3234
			Intermediate	7685	27.09	1.07	0.72	0.14	0.72	0.65	3234
			Military	10996	35.01	1.07	0.7	0.12	1.24	1.12	3234
			Afterburner-1	54007	6.62	1.07	9.57	0.13	0.87	0.78	3234
F-18	F404-GE-400	2	Idle(Taxi)	685	1.7	1.07	110.18	3.39	4.47	3.1	3214.59
			Approach	3111	7.86	1.07	2.02	0.04	0.46	0.87	3214.59
			Intermediate	6464	17.03	1.07	1.54	0.07	1.57	0.9	3214.59
			Military	7739	25.83	1.07	1.48	0.02	1.61	0.89	3214.59
			Afterburner-3	15851	5.43	1.07	50.31	1.85	3.57	3.21	3214.59

Aircraft	Engine	Number of Engines	Power Setting	Fuel Flow Rate (lb/hr)	Emission Factors (lb/1000lb fuel)						
					NOx	SOx	CO	VOC	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$	CO_2e
F-22 A/B*	F119-PW-100	2	Idle(Taxi)	1377	3.01	1.07	48.15	1.67	2.42	1.76	3234
			Approach	2740	6.59	1.07	7.92	0.05	1.96	1.73	3234
			Intermediate	10110	12.4	1.07	2.14	0.03	1.4	1.09	3234
			Military	18612	19.81	1.07	0.75	0.01	1.12	0.97	3234
			Afterburner	50170	7.37	1.07	16.1	0	0.85	0.75	3234
F-35A	F135-PW-100	1	Total LTO	-	20.83	2.32	4.86	0.24	13.32	13.32	8020
HH-60G	T700_GE-700	2	Ground Idle	134	3.36	1.07	46.24	0.5	1.48	0.98	3214.59
			Flight Idle	469	10.95	1.07	5.12	0.02	1.26	0.07	3214.59
			Flight Max	626	11.87	1.07	3.51	0.01	2.22	0.93	3214.59
			Overspeed	725	11.43	1.07	2.81	0.01	2.61	1.21	3214.59
CV/MV-22*	T406-AD-400	2	Idle	362	4.15	1.07	8.35	0.1	1.58	1.42	3234
			Flight Idle	663	6.05	1.07	3.47	0.02	1.58	1.42	3234
			Intermediate	948	7.87	1.07	1.82	0.02	1.58	1.42	3234
			Max Continuous	2507	18.03	1.07	0.29	0.01	1.58	1.42	3234
MH-60A	T700_GE-700	2	Ground Idle	134	3.36	1.07	46.24	0.5	1.48	0.98	3214.59
			Flight Idle	469	10.95	1.07	5.12	0.02	1.26	0.07	3214.59
			Flight Max	626	11.87	1.07	3.51	0.01	2.22	0.93	3214.59
			Overspeed	725	11.43	1.07	2.81	0.01	2.61	1.21	3214.59
AH/UH-1	T400-CP-400	2	Ground Idle	136	2.21	1.07	27.94	10.99	0.44	0.4	3214.59
			Flight Idle	141	2.84	1.07	29.08	8.97	0.41	0.37	3214.59
			Cruise	279	4.66	1.07	1.79	0	0.36	0.32	3214.59
			Intermediate	406	5.91	1.07	0	0	0.25	0.22	3214.59
			Maximum	1069	11.51	1.07	0	0.22	0.28	0.25	3214.59
KC-10	F103-GE-100	3	Idle(Taxi)	1706	3.6	1.07	61.8	25.07	0.21	0.19	3214.59
			Approach	5238	9.5	1.07	4.3	1.15	0.11	0.1	3214.59
			Climb Out	15675	29.7	1.07	0.5	0.81	0.1	0.09	3214.59
			Takeoff	19738	36.3	1.07	0.5	0.69	0.12	0.11	3214.59
KC-135*	J57-P-22	4	Idle(Taxi)	952	2.2	1.07	79	88.55	0.16	0.14	3234
			Approach	3333	5.8	1.07	7.9	1.61	0.93	0.84	3234
			Climb Out	6508	9.5	1.07	2.4	0.23	1.92	1.73	3234
			Takeoff	7460	11	1.07	1.9	0.12	1.72	1.55	3234
MC-12W*	PT6A-60	2	Idle(Taxi)	131.43	1.89	1.07	166.43	53.66	1.23	1.11	3234
			Approach	339.89	4.59	1.07	20.86	3.31	0.74	0.67	3234
			Climb Out	570.64	6.69	1.07	6.72	0.72	0.29	0.26	3234
			Takeoff	633.06	7.08	1.07	5.36	0.53	0.26	0.23	3234
CH-47	T58-GE-16[2]	2	Ground Idle	150	3.03	1.07	139.73	47.05	0.75	0.68	3214.59
			60% Normal	656	7.88	1.07	14.56	0.44	0.79	0.71	3214.59
			75% Normal	779	9.47	1.07	10.89	0.72	0.79	0.71	3214.59
			90% Normal	890	10.07	1.07	9.10	0.96	0.90	0.81	3214.59

Aircraft	Engine	Number of Engines	Power Setting	Fuel Flow Rate (lb/hr)	Emission Factors (lb/1000lb fuel)						
					NOx	SOx	CO	VOC	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$	CO_2e
			Military	1020	11.6	1.07	7.73	1.52	0.90	0.81	3214.59
CH-53A	T64-GE-6B	2	Idle	337	3.86	1.07	48.66	15.01	0.3	0.27	3214.59
			75% HP	1039	8.95	1.07	4.72	0.89	0.58	0.52	3214.59
			Normal Rated	1257	10.42	1.07	2.86	0.82	0.72	0.64	3214.59
			Intermediate	1390	11.15	1.07	2.3	0.74	0.79	0.71	3214.59
MQ-1	TAE-125-01	1	Idle(Taxi)	2	16.91	1.07	24.8	9.78	0.05	0.05	3214.59
			Approach	20	26.96	1.07	16.06	3.29	0.04	0.04	3214.59
			Climb Out	40	22.78	1.07	6.65	1.25	0.07	0.06	3214.59
			Takeoff	51	20.01	1.07	7.51	1.05	0.1	0.09	3214.59
MQ-9*	TPE331-10GD TPE331-3	1	Idle(Taxi)	112	2.86	1.07	61.52	90.97	2.68	2.41	3234
			Approach	250	9.92	1.07	6.96	0.74	2.4	2.16	3234
			Climb Out	409	11.86	1.07	0.98	0.17	1.47	1.32	3234
			Takeoff	458	12.36	1.07	0.76	0.13	1.75	1.57	3234
F-21 (F-4C)[3,*]	J79-GE-15	2	Idle(Taxi)	1111	2.5	1.07	57	13.8	0.5	0.45	3234
			Approach	3492	4.8	1.07	9.4	1.27	1.8	1.62	3234
			Intermediate	5397	5.6	1.07	4.6	0.35	2.8	2.52	3234
			Military	8889	8.9	1.07	2.2	0.23	2.2	1.98	3234
			Afterburner	32223	9.1	1.07	4	0.01	0.15	0.14	3234

Notes:
Reference: AFCEC Air Emissions Guide For Air Force Mobile Sources, August 2018
1) F-35A CTOL Standard Departure and Arrival Air Force Emission Factors
2) CH-46E engine T58-GE-16 used as a surrogate
3) Emission factors for F-4C used as a surrogate.
*ACAM data

Table 3. APU Emission Factors

Aircraft	APU Model	Number of APU	Hrs Per LTO	Fuel Flow Rate (lb/hr)	Emission Factors (lb/hr of operation)						
					NOx	SOx	CO	VOC	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$	CO_2e
A-10*	GTCP 36-50	1	1	135	4.25	0.15	11.65	0.05			
EC-130(H)*	GTCP 85-180L	1	1	272.6	1.216	0.289	3.759	0.493	0.131	0.037	910.8
HC-130*	GTCP 85-180L	1	1	272.6	1.216	0.289	3.759	0.493	0.131	0.037	910.8
F-16*	T-62T-40-8	1	1	272.6	1.216	0.289	3.759	0.493	0.131	0.037	910.8
KC-10	TSCP 700-4B	1	6	324	2.77	0.35	0.48	0.08			
AV-8	GTCP 36-50	1	1	135	4.25	0.15	11.65	0.05			

Notes:
Reference: AFCEC Air Emissions Guide For Air Force Mobile Sources, August 2018
*ACAM Data

Table 4. AGE Emission Factors

Aircraft Model	GSE Type	GSE Model	Operating Time Per LTO (hr)	Fuel Flow Rate (lb/hr)	Emission Factors (lb/hr)						
					NOx	SOx	CO	VOC	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$	CO_2e
A-10*	Air Compressor	MC-1A - 18.4hp	2	1.1	0.419	0.008	0.267	0.267	0.071	0.068	24.8
	Bomb Lift	MJ-1B	8	0	4.78	0.219	3.04	3.04	0.8	0.776	141.2
	Generator Set	A/M32A-86D	1	6.5	6.102	0.046	0.457	0.294	0.091	0.089	147
	Heater	H1	2	0.4	0.16	0.011	0.18	0.1	0.006	0.006	8.9
	Hydraulic Test Stand	MJ-2A	2	0	3.85	0.238	2.46	0.19	0.083	0.076	172
	Light Cart	NF-2	2	0	0.11	0.043	0.08	0.01	0.01	0.01	22.1
	Start Cart	A/M32A-60A	1	0	1.82	0.306	5.48	0.27	0.211	0.205	221.1
C-130*	Air Compressor	MC-1A - 18.4hp	1	1.1	0.419	0.008	0.267	0.267	0.071	0.068	24.8
	Air Conditioner	MA-3D - 120hp	1	7.1	4.167	0.05	0.317	0.053	0.109	0.105	161.7
	Generator Set	A/M32A-86D	11	6.5	6.102	0.046	0.457	0.294	0.091	0.089	147
	Heater	H1	1	0.4	0.16	0.011	0.18	0.1	0.006	0.006	8.9
	Hydraulic Test Stand	MJ-2A	3	0	3.85	0.238	2.46	0.19	0.083	0.076	172
	Light Cart	NF-2	10	0	0.11	0.043	0.08	0.01	0.01	0.01	22.1
	Start Cart	A/M32A-60A	0.25	0	1.82	0.306	5.48	0.27	0.211	0.205	221.1
F-15*	Air Compressor	MC-1A - 18.4hp	0.33	1.1	0.419	0.008	0.267	0.267	0.071	0.068	24.8
	Bomb Lift	MJ-1B	1	0	4.78	0.219	3.04	3.04	0.8	0.776	141.2
	Generator Set	A/M32A-86D	0.33	6.5	6.102	0.046	0.457	0.294	0.091	0.089	147
	Heater	H1	0.5	0.4	0.16	0.011	0.18	0.1	0.006	0.006	8.9
	Hydraulic Test Stand	MJ-2/TTU-228 - 130hp	0.5	7.4	3.396	0.053	0.794	0.195	0.089	0.086	168.8
	Light Cart	NF-2	8	0	0.11	0.043	0.08	0.01	0.01	0.01	22.1
	Start Cart	A/M32A-60A	0.33	0	1.82	0.306	5.48	0.27	0.211	0.205	221.1
F-16*	Air Compressor	MC-1A - 18.4hp	0.33	1.1	0.419	0.008	0.267	0.267	0.071	0.068	24.8
	Bomb Lift	MJ-1B	1	0	4.78	0.219	3.04	3.04	0.8	0.776	141.2
	Generator Set	A/M32A-86D	0.33	6.5	6.102	0.046	0.457	0.294	0.091	0.089	147
	Heater	H1	0.5	0.4	0.16	0.011	0.18	0.1	0.006	0.006	8.9
	Hydraulic Test Stand	MJ-2/TTU-228 - 130hp	0.5	7.4	3.396	0.053	0.794	0.195	0.089	0.086	168.8
	Light Cart	NF-2	8	0	0.11	0.043	0.08	0.01	0.01	0.01	22.1
	Start Cart	A/M32A-60A	0.33	0	1.82	0.306	5.48	0.27	0.211	0.205	221.1
KC-10	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KC-135*	Air Compressor	MC-1A - 18.4hp	0.33	1.1	0.419	0.008	0.267	0.267	0.071	0.068	24.8
	Air Conditioner	MA-3C	2	7.1	4.167	0.05	0.317	0.053	0.109	0.105	161.7
	Generator Set	A/M32A-86D	10	6.5	6.102	0.046	0.457	0.294	0.091	0.089	147
	Heater	H1	5	0.4	0.16	0.011	0.18	0.1	0.006	0.006	8.9
	Light Cart	NF-2	2	0	0.11	0.043	0.08	0.01	0.01	0.01	22.1
	Start Cart	A/M32A-60A	1	0	1.82	0.306	5.48	0.27	0.211	0.205	221.1
MC-12W*	Generator Set	A/M32A-86D	0.75	6.5	6.102	0.047	0.457	0.294	0.091	0.089	147
CH-47	Generator Set	A/M32A-86D	5	6.47	6.102	0.047	0.457	0.294	0.091	0.089	146.08

Aircraft Model	GSE Type	GSE Model	Operating Time Per LTO (hr)	Fuel Flow Rate (lb/hr)	Emission Factors (lb/hr)						
					NOx	SOx	CO	VOC	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$	CO_2e
	Start Cart	A/M32A-95	0.5	0	1.47	0.264	5.86	0.074	0.11	0.107	205.14
	Air Conditioner	MA-3D	2	7.12	4.167	0.052	0.317	0.053	0.167	0.162	160.76
	Heater	H1	2	0.39	0.16	0.003	0.18	0.105	0.006	0.006	8.81
	Hydraulic Test Stand	MJ-1-1	2.5	2.52	0.757	0.018	0.043	0.026	0.167	0.162	56.9
		MJ-2A	1	0	3.85	0.238	2.46	0.2	0.083	0.076	185.29
	Light Cart	NF-2	4	0	0.11	0.031	0.08	0.011	0.01	0.01	23.82
	Air Compressor	MC-1A	1	1.09	0.419	0.008	0.267	0.267	0.071	0.068	24.61
		MC-2A	2.5	1.19	0.496	0.009	0.234	0.177	0.167	0.162	26.87
CH-53A	Generator Set	A/M32A-86D	5	6.47	6.102	0.047	0.457	0.294	0.091	0.089	146.08
	Start Cart	A/M32A-95	0.5	0	1.47	0.264	5.86	0.074	0.11	0.107	205.14
	Air Conditioner	MA-3D	2	7.12	4.167	0.052	0.317	0.053	0.167	0.162	160.76
	Heater	H1	2	0.39	0.16	0.003	0.18	0.105	0.006	0.006	8.81
	Hydraulic Test Stand	MJ-1-1	2.5	2.52	0.757	0.018	0.043	0.026	0.167	0.162	56.9
		MJ-2A	1	0	3.85	0.238	2.46	0.2	0.083	0.076	185.29
	Light Cart	NF-2	4	0	0.11	0.031	0.08	0.011	0.01	0.01	23.82
	Air Compressor	MC-1A	1	1.09	0.419	0.008	0.267	0.267	0.071	0.068	24.61
		MC-2A	2.5	1.19	0.496	0.009	0.234	0.177	0.167	0.162	26.87
MQ-1/ MQ-9	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F-21 (F-4C)*	Air Compressor	MC-1A - 18.4hp	0.33	1.1	0.419	0.008	0.267	0.267	0.071	0.068	24.8
	Bomb Lift	MJ-1B	1	0	4.78	0.219	3.04	3.04	0.8	0.776	141.2
	Generator Set	A/M32A-86D	0.33	6.5	6.102	0.046	0.457	0.294	0.091	0.089	147
	Heater	H1	0.5	0.4	0.16	0.011	0.18	0.1	0.006	0.006	8.9
	Hydraulic Test Stand	MJ-2/TTU-228 - 130hp	0.5	7.4	3.396	0.053	0.794	0.195	0.089	0.086	168.8
	Light Cart	NF-2	8	0	0.11	0.043	0.08	0.01	0.01	0.01	22.1
	Start Cart	A/M32A-60A	0.33	0	1.82	0.306	5.48	0.27	0.211	0.205	221.1
F-18*	Air Compressor	MC-1A - 18.4hp	0.33	1.1	0.419	0.008	0.267	0.267	0.071	0.068	24.8
	Bomb Lift	MJ-1B	1	0	4.78	0.219	3.04	3.04	0.8	0.776	141.2
	Generator Set	A/M32A-86D	0.33	6.5	6.102	0.046	0.457	0.294	0.091	0.089	147
	Heater	H1	0.5	0.4	0.16	0.011	0.18	0.1	0.006	0.006	8.9
	Hydraulic Test Stand	MJ-2/TTU-228 - 130hp	0.5	7.4	3.396	0.053	0.794	0.195	0.089	0.086	168.8
	Light Cart	NF-2	8	0	0.11	0.043	0.08	0.01	0.01	0.01	22.1
	Start Cart	A/M32A-60A	0.33	0	1.82	0.306	5.48	0.27	0.211	0.205	221.1
F-22*	Air Compressor	MC-1A - 18.4hp	0.33	1.1	0.419	0.008	0.267	0.267	0.071	0.068	24.8
	Bomb Lift	MJ-1B	1	0	4.78	0.219	3.04	3.04	0.8	0.776	141.2
	Generator Set	A/M32A-86D	0.33	6.5	6.102	0.046	0.457	0.294	0.091	0.089	147
	Heater	H1	0.5	0.4	0.16	0.011	0.18	0.1	0.006	0.006	8.9
	Hydraulic Test Stand	MJ-2/TTU-228 - 130hp	0.5	7.4	3.396	0.053	0.794	0.195	0.089	0.086	168.8
	Light Cart	NF-2	8	0	0.11	0.043	0.08	0.01	0.01	0.01	22.1
	Start Cart	A/M32A-60A	0.33	0	1.82	0.306	5.48	0.27	0.211	0.205	221.1

Aircraft Model	GSE Type	GSE Model	Operating Time Per LTO (hr)	Fuel Flow Rate (lb/hr)	Emission Factors (lb/hr)						
					NOx	SOx	CO	VOC	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$	CO_2e
F-35*	Air Compressor	MC-1A - 18.4hp	0.33	1.1	0.419	0.008	0.267	0.267	0.071	0.068	24.8
	Bomb Lift	MJ-1B	1	0	4.78	0.219	3.04	3.04	0.8	0.776	141.2
	Generator Set	A/M32A-86D	0.33	6.5	6.102	0.046	0.457	0.294	0.091	0.089	147
	Heater	H1	0.5	0.4	0.16	0.011	0.18	0.1	0.006	0.006	8.9
	Hydraulic Test Stand	MJ-2/TTU-228 - 130hp	0.5	7.4	3.396	0.053	0.794	0.195	0.089	0.086	168.8
	Light Cart	NF-2	8	0	0.11	0.043	0.08	0.01	0.01	0.01	22.1
	Start Cart	A/M32A-60A	0.33	0	1.82	0.306	5.48	0.27	0.211	0.205	221.1
HH-60G	Generator Set	A/M32A-86D	5	6.47	6.102	0.047	0.457	0.294	0.091	0.089	146.08
	Start Cart	A/M32A-95	0.5	0	1.47	0.264	5.86	0.074	0.11	0.107	205.14
	Air Conditioner	MA-3D	2	7.12	4.167	0.052	0.317	0.053	0.167	0.162	160.76
	Heater	H1	2	0.39	0.16	0.003	0.18	0.105	0.006	0.006	8.81
	Hydraulic Test Stand	MJ-1-1	2.5	2.52	0.757	0.018	0.043	0.026	0.167	0.162	56.9
		MJ-2A	1	0	3.85	0.238	2.46	0.2	0.083	0.076	185.29
	Light Cart	NF-2	4	0	0.11	0.031	0.08	0.011	0.01	0.01	23.82
	Air Compressor	MC-1A	1	1.09	0.419	0.008	0.267	0.267	0.071	0.068	24.61
		MC-2A	2.5	1.19	0.496	0.009	0.234	0.177	0.167	0.162	26.87
CV/MV-22*	Air Compressor	MC-1A - 18.4hp	10	1.1	0.419	0.008	0.267	0.267	0.071	0.068	24.8
	Air Conditioner	MA-3D - 120hp	1	7.1	4.167	0.05	0.317	0.053	0.109	0.105	161.7
	Generator Set	A/M32A-86D	11	6.5	6.102	0.046	0.457	0.294	0.091	0.089	147
	Heater	H1	1	0.4	0.16	0.011	0.18	0.1	0.006	0.006	8.9
	Hydraulic Test Stand	MJ-2A	3	0	3.85	0.238	2.46	0.19	0.083	0.076	172
	Light Cart	NF-2	10	0	0.11	0.043	0.08	0.01	0.01	0.01	22.1
	Start Cart	A/M32A-60A	0.25	0	1.82	0.306	5.48	0.27	0.211	0.205	221.1
MH-60A	Generator Set	A/M32A-86D	5	6.47	6.102	0.047	0.457	0.294	0.091	0.089	146.08
	Start Cart	A/M32A-95	0.5	0	1.47	0.264	5.86	0.074	0.11	0.107	205.14
	Air Conditioner	MA-3D	2	7.12	4.167	0.052	0.317	0.053	0.167	0.162	160.76
	Heater	H1	2	0.39	0.16	0.003	0.18	0.105	0.006	0.006	8.81
	Hydraulic Test Stand	MJ-1-1	2.5	2.52	0.757	0.018	0.043	0.026	0.167	0.162	56.9
		MJ-2A	1	0	3.85	0.238	2.46	0.2	0.083	0.076	185.29
	Light Cart	NF-2	4	0	0.11	0.031	0.08	0.011	0.01	0.01	23.82
	Air Compressor	MC-1A	1	1.09	0.419	0.008	0.267	0.267	0.071	0.068	24.61
		MC-2A	2.5	1.19	0.496	0.009	0.234	0.177	0.167	0.162	26.87
AH/UH-1	Generator Set	A/M32A-86D	5	6.47	6.102	0.047	0.457	0.294	0.091	0.089	146.08
	Start Cart	A/M32A-95	0.5	0	1.47	0.264	5.86	0.074	0.11	0.107	205.14
	Air Conditioner	MA-3D	2	7.12	4.167	0.052	0.317	0.053	0.167	0.162	160.76
	Heater	H1	2	0.39	0.16	0.003	0.18	0.105	0.006	0.006	8.81
	Hydraulic Test Stand	MJ-1-1	2.5	2.52	0.757	0.018	0.043	0.026	0.167	0.162	56.9
		MJ-2A	1	0	3.85	0.238	2.46	0.2	0.083	0.076	185.29
	Light Cart	NF-2	4	0	0.11	0.031	0.08	0.011	0.01	0.01	23.82

Aircraft Model	GSE Type	GSE Model	Operating Time Per LTO (hr)	Fuel Flow Rate (lb/hr)	Emission Factors (lb/hr)						
					NOx	SOx	CO	VOC	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$	CO_2e
		MC-1A	1	1.09	0.419	0.008	0.267	0.267	0.071	0.068	24.61
	Air Compressor	MC-2A	2.5	1.19	0.496	0.009	0.234	0.177	0.167	0.162	26.87
	Notes: Reference: AFCEC Air Emissions Guide For Air Force Mobile Sources, August 2018 *ACAM Data										

6. Total Airfield Annual PR Emissions Estimate

Table 5. Net Change in PR Training Annual Sorties

Aircraft	Proposed Sorties	No Action Sorties	Change in Sorties at DM AFB and other Airfields
AV-8	80	-	80
A-10	1,480	1,854	-374
EC-130H	80	0	80
HC-130	660	736	-76
F-15	80	156	204
F-16	80		
F-18	40		
F-22	80		
F-35	80		
HH-60	2,140	1,148	992
AH-1	80	-	80
UH-1	160	-	160
CH-47	120	-	120
CH-53	80	-	80
CV/MV-22	160	-	160
KC-135	40	-	40
MQ-1 or MQ-9	40	-	40
MC-12	40	-	40
F-21 (Columbian Fighter)	20	-	20
TOTAL	5,540	3,894	1,646

Table 6. Changes in Airfield Aircraft Annual Emissions

Aircraft Model	LTO Operation Emissions for each aircraft type (tons/year)						
	NOx	SOx	CO	VOC	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$	CO_2e
A-10*	-10.81	-0.67	-17.71	-6.91	-2.32	-1.72	-868.80
EC-130(H)*	3.96	0.18	2.66	1.53	0.14	0.13	439.10
HC-130*	-3.77	-0.17	-2.55	-1.46	-0.14	-0.12	-422.70
F-15C	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
F-15E	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
F-16*	1.59	0.13	1.87	0.27	0.19	0.17	309.20
F-18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
F-22 A/B*	1.76	0.18	2.60	0.14	0.25	0.21	491.80
F-35A*	1.87	0.17	1.41	0.14	0.25	0.23	445.00
HH-60G	2.97	0.62	25.73	4.95	1.23	1.02	1351.1
CV/MV-22*	1.75	0.19	1.61	0.54	0.24	0.23	362.80
MH-60A	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
AH/UH-1	0.55	0.15	6.08	1.32	0.24	0.23	312.1
KC-10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
KC-135*	2.76	0.24	6.02	5.95	0.24	0.22	702.90
MC-12W*	0.14	0.01	0.52	0.16	0.01	0.01	31.80
CH-47	0.42	0.08	3.72	0.83	0.14	0.13	190.5
CH-53A	0.35	0.07	2.31	0.52	0.09	0.09	157.3
MQ-1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
MQ-9*	0.03	0.00	0.04	0.05	0.01	0.01	8.90
F-21 (F-4C)*	0.65	0.10	1.23	0.26	0.13	0.12	278.00
AV-8	1.42	0.17	4.09	1.77	0.31	0.30	229.7
*ACAM data							

Table 7. Changes in Airfield APU Annual Emissions

Aircraft Model	APU Emissions for each aircraft type						
	NOx	**SOx**	**CO**	**VOC**	**PM_{10}**	**$PM_{2.5}$**	**CO_2e**
A-10*	-1.42	-0.05	-3.90	-0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
EC-130(H)*	0.05	0.01	0.15	0.02	0.01	0.00	36.43
HC-130*	-0.05	-0.01	-0.14	-0.02	0.00	0.00	-34.61
F-15C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F-15E	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F-16*	0.05	0.01	0.15	0.02	0.01	0.00	36.43
F-18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F-22 A/B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F-35A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HH-60G	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CV/MV-22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MH-60A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AH/UH-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
KC-10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
KC-135	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MC-12W	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CH-47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CH-53A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MQ-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MQ-9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F-21 (F-4C)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AV-8	0.17	0.006	0.466	0.002	0	0	0
*ACAM data							

Table 8. Changes in Airfield AGE Annual Emissions

Aircraft Model	AGE Emission Factors for each aircraft (tons/year)						
	NOx	SOx	CO	VOC	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$	CO_2e
A-10*	-10.33	-0.51	-6.77	-4.87	-1.32	-1.28	-365.3
EC-130(H)*	3.40	0.07	0.61	0.18	0.06	0.06	104.2
HC-130*	-3.23	-0.07	-0.58	-0.17	-0.06	-0.06	-99.0
F-15C	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
F-15E	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
F-16*	0.41	0.03	0.25	0.14	0.04	0.04	21.5
F-18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
F-22 A/B*	0.22	0.02	0.14	0.08	0.02	0.02	11.8
F-35A*	0.41	0.03	0.25	0.14	0.04	0.04	21.5
HH-60G	1.41	0.45	23.68	4.93	0.93	0.91	836.6
CV/MV-22*	1.41	0.15	1.42	0.54	0.18	0.17	226.2
MH-60A	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
AH/UH-1	0.34	0.11	5.73	1.19	0.23	0.22	202.4
KC-10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
KC-135*	1.45	0.02	0.24	0.08	0.03	0.03	42.2
MC-12W*	0.09	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.2
CH-47	0.17	0.05	2.86	0.60	0.11	0.11	101.2
CH-53A	0.11	0.04	1.91	0.40	0.08	0.07	67.5
MQ-1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
MQ-9	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
F-21 (F-4C)*	0.10	0.01	0.06	0.04	0.01	0.01	5.4
AV-8	1.10	0.12	2.29	1.70	0.31	0.30	93.9
*ACAM data							

7. Medium and Small Force Training Site Low Altitude Aircraft Annual Emissions Estimate

Table 9. Total Sorties And Low Altitude Patterns and Overflights

Aircraft	Sorties	Patterns/Overflights
A-10	1320	7
HC-130	580	2
HH-60G	2060	10
CV/MV-22	80	10
AH/UH-1	80	10
CH-47	40	10

Table 10. Low Altitude Training Aircraft Flight Emissions at HLZs/DZs

Aircraft	Operation Emissions for Unit Level Sorties (tons/year)						
	NOx	SOx	CO	VOC	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$	CO_2e
A-10*	2.88	0.67	3.049	5.57	2.85	1.20	2,030.00
HC-130*	1.30	0.23	3.18	1.98	0.17	0.15	683.10
HH-60G	23.78	2.29	12.21	0.07	3.64	1.05	6,871.46
CV/MV-22*	0.46	0.05	0.12	0.00	0.08	0.07	158.40
AH/UH-1	0.27	0.06	0.48	0.14	0.02	0.02	182.84
CH-47	0.78	0.10	0.68	0.01	0.17	0.07	311.55
Total	29.47	3.40	47.15	7.77	6.93	2.56	10,237.36
*ACAM data							

8. Red Flag-Rescue Large Force Training Site Low Altitude Aircraft Annual Emissions Estimate

Table 11. Total Sorties And Low Altitude Patterns and Overflights

Aircraft	Red Flag-Rescue Sorties	Red Flag-Rescue Patterns/Sortie
A-10	160	7
EC-130(H)	80	2
HC-130	80	2
F-16	80	7
HH-60G	80	20
CV/MV-22	80	20
AH/UH-1	160	20
MC-12W	40	20
CH-47	80	20
CH-53A	80	20
AV-8	80	7

Table 12. Low Altitude Training Aircraft Flight Emissions at HLZs/DZs

Aircraft	Operation Emissions for Red Flag-Rescue Sorties (tons/year)						
	NOx	SOx	CO	VOC	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$	CO_2e
A-10*	0.45	0.10	4.39	0.80	0.42	0.18	307.30
EC-130(H)*	0.38	0.06	0.82	0.52	0.04	0.04	189.60
HC-130*	0.38	0.06	0.82	0.52	0.04	0.04	189.60
F-16*	1.76	0.12	0.61	0.05	0.12	0.11	287.90
HH-60G	1.85	0.18	0.95	0.01	0.28	0.08	533.71
CV/MV-22*	0.78	0.09	0.21	0.00	0.14	0.12	277.50
AH/UH-1	1.06	0.24	1.91	0.58	0.07	0.07	731.36
MC-12W*	0.15	0.03	0.39	0.07	0.01	0.01	85.70
CH-47	3.12	0.41	2.70	0.03	0.69	0.28	1,246.21
CH-53A	3.32	0.38	1.98	0.49	0.22	0.20	1,137.10
AV-8	0.16	0.03	0.54	0.01	0.01	0.01	104.33
Total	13.42	1.71	15.33	3.07	2.06	1.14	5,090.30
*ACAM data							

Attachment 2 – Vehicle Emission Estimate

1. Introduction

The PR training activity involved vehicle operational emissions would include technical training vehicles routinely used both on based and off base. Truck emissions related to Large Force Training were also considered in the estimate.

Truck emissions were calculated by multiplying the equivalent miles travelled (hours multiplied by average travel speed) by the emissions factors per mile.

Training vehicles were calculated by multiplying the horsepower by hours of training, engine load factors, and the emissions factors.

Fugitive dust emissions from vehicle traveling on paved roads were also calculated based on equivalent miles travelled and road surface dust emissions factors.

ACAM was used to calculate vehicular emissions conservatively estimated using non-road vehicle emissions during construction activities to represent both on- or off-road vehicle emissions during training activities.

2. ACAM Report for On-base Vehicle Operation Under Medium and Small Force Training

2.1. General Information

- Action Location
  Base: DAVIS-MONTHAN AFB
  State: Arizona
  County(s): Pima
  Regulatory Area(s): Ajo (Pima County), AZ; Tucson, AZ; Rillito, AZ

- Action Title: Use of Vehicles

- Project Number/s (if applicable): Change in Use of Ground Vehicles

- Projected Action Start Date: 1 / 2020

- Action Purpose and Need:
  Analysis Air Quality for Change in Use of Ground Vehicles

- Action Description:
  Air Quality Analysis

- Point of Contact
  Name: Roger L. Wayson
  Title: Senior Engineer
  Organization: AECOM
  Email: roger.wayson@aecom.com
  Phone Number: 830 265-7687

- Activity List:

Activity Type		Activity Title
2.	Construction / Demolition	Large HDT Storms Activity

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.

2.2. Construction / Demolition

2.2.1 General Information & Timeline Assumptions

- Activity Location
  County: Pima
  Regulatory Area(s): Ajo (Pima County), AZ; Ajo (Pima County), AZ; Rillito, AZ; Tucson, AZ

- Activity Title: Large HDT Storms Activity

- Activity Description:
  Truck Use

- Activity Start Date
  Start Month: 1
  Start Month: 2020

- Activity End Date
  Indefinite: False
  End Month: 12
  End Month: 2020

- Activity Emissions:

Pollutant	Total Emissions (TONs)
VOC	1.437473
SO_x	0.023147
NO_x	7.827810
CO	9.325981
PM 10	0.326267

Pollutant	Total Emissions (TONs)
PM 2.5	0.325794
Pb	0.000000
NH_3	0.011115
CO_2e	2269.8

2.2.2 Building Construction Phase

2.2.2.1 Building Construction Phase Timeline Assumptions

- Phase Start Date
  Start Month: 1
  Start Quarter: 1
  Start Year: 2020

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

2.2.2.2 Building Construction Phase Assumptions

- General Building Construction Information
  Building Category: Office or Industrial
  Area of Building (ft^2): 1
  Height of Building (ft): 1
  Number of Units: N/A

- Building Construction Default Settings
  Default Settings Used: No
  Average Day(s) worked per week: 5

- Construction Exhaust

Equipment Name	Number Of Equipment	Hours Per Day
Off-Highway Trucks Composite	2	19.2
Sweepers/Scrubbers Composite	4	19.2

- Vehicle Exhaust
  Average Hauling Truck Round Trip Commute (mile): 220

- 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): 220

- 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): 0

- Vendor Trips Vehicle Mixture (%)

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

2.2.2.3 Building Construction Phase Emission Factor(s)

- Construction Exhaust Emission Factors (lb/hour)

Off-Highway Trucks Composite								
	VOC	SO_x	NO_x	CO	PM 10	PM 2.5	CH_4	CO_2e
Emission Factors	0.1442	0.0026	0.8306	0.5513	0.0280	0.0280	0.0130	260.41
Sweepers/Scrubbers Composite								
	VOC	SO_x	NO_x	CO	PM 10	PM 2.5	CH_4	CO_2e
Emission Factors	0.0584	0.0009	0.3563	0.4915	0.0183	0.0183	0.0052	78.675

- 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	000.254	000.002	000.190	002.971	000.007	000.006		000.023	00340.675
LDGT	000.315	000.003	000.335	004.077	000.009	000.008		000.024	00439.030
HDGV	000.779	000.005	001.076	017.040	000.020	000.018		000.047	00806.186
LDDV	000.109	000.003	000.126	002.489	000.004	000.004		000.008	00330.514
LDDT	000.258	000.004	000.367	004.320	000.007	000.006		000.008	00469.489
HDDV	000.320	000.013	003.837	001.396	000.177	000.163		000.026	01501.720
MC	002.525	000.003	000.716	012.738	000.026	000.023		000.051	00395.513

2.2.2.4 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

3. ACAM Report for Off-base Vehicle Operation Under Medium and Small Force Training

3.1. General Information

- Action Location
  Base: DAVIS-MONTHAN AFB
  State: Arizona
  County(s): Pima
  Regulatory Area(s): Ajo (Pima County), AZ; Tucson, AZ; Rillito, AZ

- Action Title: Use of Vehicles

- Project Number/s (if applicable): Change in Use of Ground Vehicles

- Projected Action Start Date: 1 / 2020

- Action Purpose and Need:
  Analysis Air Quality for Change in Use of Ground Vehicles

- Action Description:
  Air Quality Analysis

- Point of Contact
  Name: Roger L. Wayson
  Title: Senior Engineer
  Organization: AECOM
  Email: roger.wayson@aecom.com
  Phone Number: 830 265-7687

- Activity List:

Activity Type		Activity Title
2.	Construction / Demolition	Large HDT Storms Activity

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.

3.2. Construction / Demolition

3.2.1 General Information & Timeline Assumptions

- Activity Location
  County: Pima
  Regulatory Area(s): Ajo (Pima County), AZ; Ajo (Pima County), AZ; Rillito, AZ; Tucson, AZ

- Activity Title: Large HDT Storms Activity

- Activity Description:
  Truck Use

- Activity Start Date
  Start Month: 1
  Start Month: 2020

- Activity End Date
  Indefinite: False
  End Month: 12
  End Month: 2020

- Activity Emissions:

Pollutant	Total Emissions (TONs)
VOC	0.446717
SO_x	0.006445
NO_x	1.969823
CO	3.501778
PM 10	0.081045

Pollutant	Total Emissions (TONs)
PM 2.5	0.080572
Pb	0.000000
NH_3	0.011115
CO_2e	684.0

3.2.2 Building Construction Phase

3.2.2.1 Building Construction Phase Timeline Assumptions

- Phase Start Date
  Start Month: 1
  Start Quarter: 1
  Start Year: 2020

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

3.2.2.2 Building Construction Phase Assumptions

- General Building Construction Information
  Building Category: Office or Industrial
  Area of Building (ft^2): 1
  Height of Building (ft): 1
  Number of Units: N/A

- Building Construction Default Settings
  Default Settings Used: No
  Average Day(s) worked per week: 5

- Construction Exhaust

Equipment Name	Number Of Equipment	Hours Per Day
Off-Highway Trucks Composite	2	4.6
Sweepers/Scrubbers Composite	4	4.6

- Vehicle Exhaust
  Average Hauling Truck Round Trip Commute (mile): 220

- 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): 220

- 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): 0

- Vendor Trips Vehicle Mixture (%)

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

3.2.2.3 Building Construction Phase Emission Factor(s)

- Construction Exhaust Emission Factors (lb/hour)

Off-Highway Trucks Composite								
	VOC	SO_x	NO_x	CO	PM 10	PM 2.5	CH_4	CO_2e
Emission Factors	0.1442	0.0026	0.8306	0.5513	0.0280	0.0280	0.0130	260.41
Sweepers/Scrubbers Composite								
	VOC	SO_x	NO_x	CO	PM 10	PM 2.5	CH_4	CO_2e
Emission Factors	0.0584	0.0009	0.3563	0.4915	0.0183	0.0183	0.0052	78.675

- 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	000.254	000.002	000.190	002.971	000.007	000.006		000.023	00340.675
LDGT	000.315	000.003	000.335	004.077	000.009	000.008		000.024	00439.030
HDGV	000.779	000.005	001.076	017.040	000.020	000.018		000.047	00806.186
LDDV	000.109	000.003	000.126	002.489	000.004	000.004		000.008	00330.514
LDDT	000.258	000.004	000.367	004.320	000.007	000.006		000.008	00469.489
HDDV	000.320	000.013	003.837	001.396	000.177	000.163		000.026	01501.720
MC	002.525	000.003	000.716	012.738	000.026	000.023		000.051	00395.513

3.2.2.4 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

4. ACAM Report for Vehicle Operation under Red Flag-Rescue Large Force Training

4.1. General Information

- Action Location
Base: DAVIS-MONTHAN AFB
State: Arizona
County(s): Pima
Regulatory Area(s): Ajo (Pima County), AZ; Tucson, AZ; Rillito, AZ

- Action Title: Use of Vehicles

- Project Number/s (if applicable): Change in Use of Ground Vehicles

- Projected Action Start Date: 1 / 2020

- Action Purpose and Need:
  Analysis Air Quality for Change in Use of Ground Vehicles

- Action Description:
  Air Quality Analysis

- Point of Contact
  Name: Roger L. Wayson
  Title: Senior Engineer
  Organization: AECOM
  Email: roger.wayson@aecom.com
  Phone Number: 830 265-7687

- Activity List:

Activity Type		Activity Title
2.	Construction / Demolition	Large HDT Storms Activity

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.

4.2. Construction / Demolition

4.2.1 General Information & Timeline Assumptions

- Activity Location
  County: Pima
  Regulatory Area(s): Ajo (Pima County), AZ; Ajo (Pima County), AZ; Rillito, AZ; Tucson, AZ

- Activity Title: Large HDT Storms Activity

- Activity Description:
  Truck Use

- Activity Start Date
  Start Month: 1
  Start Month: 2020

- Activity End Date
  Indefinite: False
  End Month: 12
  End Month: 2020

- Activity Emissions:

Pollutant	Total Emissions (TONs)
VOC	2.240092
SO_x	0.034873
NO_x	10.098961
CO	13.780734

Pollutant	Total Emissions (TONs)
PM 2.5	0.341884
Pb	0.000000
NH_3	0.048164
CO_2e	3769.1

PM 10	0.343934		

4.2.2 Building Construction Phase

4.2.2.1 Building Construction Phase Timeline Assumptions

- Phase Start Date
  - Start Month: 1
  - Start Quarter: 1
  - Start Year: 2020

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

4.2.2.2 Building Construction Phase Assumptions

- General Building Construction Information
  - Building Category: Office or Industrial
  - Area of Building (ft^2): 1
  - Height of Building (ft): 1
  - Number of Units: N/A

- Building Construction Default Settings
  - Default Settings Used: No
  - Average Day(s) worked per week: 5

- Construction Exhaust

Equipment Name	Number Of Equipment	Hours Per Day
Off-Highway Trucks Composite	22	3.9
Sweepers/Scrubbers Composite	4	1.6

- Vehicle Exhaust
  - Average Hauling Truck Round Trip Commute (mile): 220

- 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): 220

- 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): 0

- Vendor Trips Vehicle Mixture (%)

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

4.2.2.3 Building Construction Phase Emission Factor(s)

- Construction Exhaust Emission Factors (lb/hour)

Off-Highway Trucks Composite								
	VOC	SO_x	NO_x	CO	PM 10	PM 2.5	CH_4	CO_2e
Emission Factors	0.1442	0.0026	0.8306	0.5513	0.0280	0.0280	0.0130	260.41
Sweepers/Scrubbers Composite								
	VOC	SO_x	NO_x	CO	PM 10	PM 2.5	CH_4	CO_2e
Emission Factors	0.0584	0.0009	0.3563	0.4915	0.0183	0.0183	0.0052	78.675

- 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	000.254	000.002	000.190	002.971	000.007	000.006		000.023	00340.675
LDGT	000.315	000.003	000.335	004.077	000.009	000.008		000.024	00439.030
HDGV	000.779	000.005	001.076	017.040	000.020	000.018		000.047	00806.186
LDDV	000.109	000.003	000.126	002.489	000.004	000.004		000.008	00330.514
LDDT	000.258	000.004	000.367	004.320	000.007	000.006		000.008	00469.489
HDDV	000.320	000.013	003.837	001.396	000.177	000.163		000.026	01501.720
MC	002.525	000.003	000.716	012.738	000.026	000.023		000.051	00395.513

4.2.2.4 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

5. Vehicle Emission Factors

Table 13. Vehicle Emission Factors

Vehicle Description	Vehicle Type	2018 Exhaust Emission Factors[1]								Fugitive Dust Emission Factors[1,2]	
		Load Factor (% Max Power)	NOx	SO_2	CO	VOC	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$	CO_2e	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$
			lb/1000 hp-hr							g/mi	
Large HDT Storms (6000 lb)	Diesel Off-highway Trucks	59	4.09	0.01	1.21	0.45	0.12	0.12	1183.22		
Small ATVs (1000lb)	4 Stroke ATV	100	1.02	0.00	81.74	8.32	0.15	0.14	533.13	0.069	0.017
Vehicle Description	**Vehicle Type**		g/mi							g/mi	
Personnel Truck	Heavy Duty Diesel Vehicle	--	6.41	0.01	2.11	0.56	0.23	0.21	1580.26	0.069	0.017

Notes
1) AFCEC, AIR EMISSIONS GUIDE FOR AIR FORCE MOBILE SOURCES, Aug 2018
2) GOV, paved road

6. Medium and Small Force Training Site Vehicle Annual Emissions Estimate

Table 14. On-airfield Emissions

Vehicle Description	Emissions (tons)						
	NOx	SO_2	CO	VOC	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$	CO_2e
Large HDT Storm (6000 lb)	1.11	0.00	0.33	0.12	0.041	0.034	321.12
Small ATV (1000lb)	0.12	0.00	9.81	1.00	0.034	0.020	63.98
Total	1.23	0.00	10.14	1.12	0.076	0.055	385.10

Table 15. Off-airfield Emissions

Vehicle Description	Emissions (tons)						
	NOx	SO_2	CO	VOC	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$	CO_2e
Large HDT Storms (6000 lb)	0.27	0.00	0.08	0.03	0.010	0.008	77.07
Small ATVs (1000lb)	0.03	0.00	2.35	0.24	0.008	0.005	15.35
Total	0.30	0.00	2.43	0.27	0.018	0.013	92.42

7. Large Force Training Site Vehicle Annual Emissions Estimate

Table 16. Off-airfield (Playas Temporary MOA and/or BMGR Site) Emissions

Vehicle Description	Emissions (tons)						
	NOx	SO_2	CO	VOC	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$	CO_2e
Large HDT Storms (6000 lb)	0.13	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.00	0.00	38.53
Small ATVs (1000lb)	0.01	0.00	1.18	0.12	0.00	0.00	7.68
Personnel Truck	0.62	0.00	0.21	0.05	0.03	0.02	153.32
Total	0.77	0.00	1.42	0.19	0.04	0.03	199.54

Appendix E

Cultural Resources Supporting Documentation

Table E-1. Area of Potential Effects (APE) Definitions and Coordinates of Proposed PR Training Sites by State				
Training Site Name	**Latitude**	**Longitude**	**APE Definition[1]**	**Notes**
Arizona				
Aux 6	32.88499281	-112.8166548	Direct/indirect APE is a 612-foot radius (9 acres).	Barry M. Goldwater Range (BMGR).
Aux 6 Circular	32.88499281	-112.8166548	Direct/indirect APE is the 612-foot radius (9 acres).	BMGR.
Aux 6 Rectangular	32.88499281	-112.8166548	Direct/indirect APE is the 612-foot radius (9 acres).	BMGR.
Babbitt Ranch 1	35.59815063	-111.6750525	Direct/indirect APE is a 330-foot radius.	--
Babbitt Ranch 2[2]	35.67292081	-111.866813	Direct/indirect APE is a 330-foot radius.	--
Babbitt Ranch 3	35.54284644	-111.6220514	Direct/indirect APE is a 330-foot radius.	--
Bisbee Douglas International Airport (IAP) (Chang Noi Drop Zone [DZ])	31.47192531	-109.6037669	Direct APE is the runway pavements; indirect APE is a 200-foot radius around the direct APE.	--
Black Mountain Reservoir	32.0613844	-111.086643	Direct/indirect APE is a 330-foot radius.	--
Black Mesa - USFS Helitack Base	34.538513022	-110.910354832	Direct/indirect APE is a 330-foot radius.	AZ SHPO concurred that no survey is needed providing there would be no change in use and no improvements needed (Davis 2018).
Blackhills HLZ/DZ	31.83301739	-111.3393063	Direct/indirect APE is a 330-foot radius.	AZ SHPO concurred with the finding of No Adverse Effect July 12, 2013 (USAF 2017a: Appendix A).
Bone Crusher	35.59644317	-111.9426812	Direct/indirect APE is a 330-foot radius.	--
Brooke HLZ/DZ	32.70826421	-110.4831022	Direct/indirect APE is a 330-foot radius.	AZ SHPO concurred with the finding of No Adverse Effect July 12, 2013 (USAF 2017a: Appendix A).
Caldwell Meadows	33.76341457	-109.3833672	Direct/indirect APE is a 330-foot radius.	--
Caliente HLZ/DZ	31.70813356	-110.9887494	Direct/indirect APE is a 330-foot radius.	AZ SHPO concurred with the finding of No Adverse Effect July 12, 2013 (USAF 2017a: Appendix A).
Camp Navajo Army Base	35.23265629	-111.8492269	Direct/indirect APE is a 330-foot radius.	Camp Navajo.
Cattle	35.28339969	-111.4829468	Direct/indirect APE is a 330-foot radius.	--
Cattle LTFW	35.59642503	-111.7219412	Direct/indirect APE is a 330-foot radius.	--
Charouleau Gap	32.51807023	-110.8092163	Direct is the trail; indirect is a 100-foot radius around the trail.	Trail is based on information from the Charouleau Gap website.
City of Flagstaff	35.18676018	-111.6568363	Direct/indirect APE (for Military Operations in Urban Terrain/Urban Evasion) is official city boundaries.	--
City of Winslow	35.02897171	-110.6965224	Direct/indirect APE (for Military Operations in Urban Terrain/Urban Evasion) is official city boundaries.	--
Colorado River	35.11341985	-114.6369379	Direct/indirect APE is a 330-foot radius.	PR training site is in both Nevada and Arizona.
Comanche	35.03321958	-111.6571096	Direct/indirect APE is a 330-foot radius.	--
Coolidge Airport	32.93372007	-111.4251009	Direct/indirect APE is a 330-foot radius around the runways.	--
Davis-Monthan AFB	32.16860795	-110.8751071	APE is the airport area. In proximity to runways and taxiways the direct APE is the pavements and the indirect APE is a 200-foot radius around the direct APE, elsewhere, the direct/indirect APE are the same.	--
Davis-Monthan AFB Combat Arms Training and Maintenance (CATM)	32.12788128	-110.7979718	Direct/indirect APE is a 330-foot radius.	--
Devon	31.4665196	-111.1912754	Direct/indirect APE is a 330-foot radius.	--
Elk	35.11155206	-111.6444158	Direct/indirect APE is a 330-foot radius.	--
Eloy North	32.80300784	-111.5755365	Direct/indirect APE is a 330-foot radius.	--
Eloy South	32.795133929	-111.574595397	Direct/indirect APE is a 330-foot radius.	AZ SHPO concurred that no survey is needed providing there would be no change in use and no improvements needed (Davis 2018).
Flagstaff Hotshot – USFS Helitack Base	35.288739877	-111.722289939	Direct/indirect APE is a 330-foot radius.	AZ SHPO concurred that no survey is needed providing there would be no change in use and no improvements needed (Davis 2018).
Flagstaff Pulliam Airport	35.1353046	-111.6756682	Direct APE is the airport pavements; indirect APE is a 200-foot radius around the direct APE.	--
Florence Military Reservation	33.10666667	-111.373	Direct/indirect APE includes Training Areas E North and F, and portions of Training Area C North and the Small Arms Training Complex.	--
Florence Range Helicopter Landing Zone (HLZ)	33.10666667	-111.373	Direct/indirect APE is a 330-foot radius.	--
Fort Tuthill	35.14093254	-111.6895928	Direct/indirect APE is a 330-foot radius.	--
FR 320/311	35.83362107	-111.8835296	Direct/indirect APE is a 330-foot radius.	--
Froelich HLZ/DZ	32.44334638	-110.0502063	Direct/indirect APE is a 330-foot radius.	AZ SHPO concurred with the finding of No Adverse Effect July 12, 2013 (USAF 2017a: Appendix A).
Gerbil	35.6241621	-111.8314437	Direct/indirect APE is a 330-foot radius.	--
Gila Bend Air Force Auxiliary Base	32.8878374	-112.7196165	Direct APE is the airstrip; indirect APE is a 200-foot radius around the direct APE.	--

Table E-1. Area of Potential Effects (APE) Definitions and Coordinates of Proposed PR Training Sites by State				
Training Site Name	**Latitude**	**Longitude**	**APE Definition[1]**	**Notes**
Gila County Sheriff Roosevelt Substation	33.73274988	-111.1091857	Direct/indirect APE is a 660-foot diameter on disturbed soil/parking areas; note: coordinates are off-center to stay within disturbed areas.	--
Grand Canyon National Park Airport	35.95547659	-112.1453823	Direct APE is the airport pavements; indirect APE is a 200-foot radius around the direct APE.	--
Grand Canyon Valle Airport	35.65185005	-112.1464854	Direct APE is the airport pavements; indirect APE is a 200-foot radius around the direct APE.	--
Grapevine HLZ/DZ	33.646	-111.057	Direct/indirect APE is a 330-foot radius.	AZ SHPO concurred with the finding of No Adverse Effect July 12, 2013 (USAF 2017a: Appendix A).
H. A. Clark Memorial Field	35.3049373	-112.194437	Direct APE is airport pavements; indirect APE is a 200-foot radius around the direct APE.	All PR training activities to occur on pavements.
Hannagan Meadow – USFS Helitack Base	33.632920462	-109.325965643	Direct/indirect APE is a 330-foot radius.	SHPO concurred that no survey is needed providing there would be no change in use and no improvements needed (Davis 2018).
Helibase Circular	33.632920462	-109.325965643	Direct/indirect APE is a 330-foot radius.	SHPO concurred that no survey is needed providing there would be no change in use and no improvements needed (Davis 2018).
Highway 80 Paladins (TW 2 Paladins)	31.45511003	-109.1822622	Direct/indirect APE is a 330-foot radius.	--
HLZ 5	35.28544449	-111.482575	Direct/indirect APE is a 330-foot radius.	--
HLZ 6	35.28436914	-111.4835388	Direct/indirect APE is a 330-foot radius.	--
HLZ 7[2]	35.29146279	-111.492731	Direct/indirect APE is a 330-foot radius.	--
HLZ 8[2]	35.29054746	-111.5349886	Direct/indirect APE is a 330-foot radius.	--
Hubbard	31.64230045	-110.2804245	Direct/indirect APE is a 330-foot radius around runways.	Fort Huachuca.
Hubbard (Tombstone)	31.64230045	-110.2804245	Direct/indirect APE is a 330-foot radius around runways.	Fort Huachuca.
Humor	31.66350834	-110.2646885	Direct/indirect APE is a 330-foot radius.	--
Jacks Canyon[2]	34.73896269	-111.0911733	Direct/indirect APE is a 330-foot radius.	--
Jeep HLZ/DZ	32.41177075	-110.2319628	Direct/indirect APE is a 330-foot radius.	AZ SHPO concurred with the finding of No Adverse Effect July 12, 2013 (USAF 2017a: Appendix A).
Jenna HLZ/DZ	32.28934721	-110.0557555	Direct/indirect APE is a 330-foot radius.	AZ SHPO concurred with the finding of No Adverse Effect July 12, 2013 (USAF 2017a: Appendix A).
Kinder HLZ/DZ	32.36042671	-110.3119679	Direct/indirect APE is a 330-foot radius.	AZ SHPO concurred with the finding of No Adverse Effect July 12, 2013 (USAF 2017a: Appendix A).
Kingman Airport	35.26728486	-113.9383185	Direct/indirect APE is a 330-foot radius around the coordinates; Direct APE is the runways and indirect APE is a 200-foot radius around runways.	--
KP Circular	33.57789877	-109.3568415	Direct/indirect APE is a 330-foot radius.	--
KP Tank	33.57789877	-109.3568415	Direct/indirect APE is a 330-foot radius.	--
L Tank	35.19396714	-111.8015982	Direct/indirect APE is a 330-foot radius.	Camp Navajo.
Lake Havasu Airport	34.57121532	-114.3564372	Direct APE is the airport pavements; indirect APE is a 200-foot radius around the direct APE.	--
Lake Patagonia	31.49236315	-110.8640865	Direct/indirect APE is a 330-foot radius.	--
Lake Pleasant	33.88117973	-112.279956	Direct/indirect APE is a 330-foot radius.	--
Lees Ferry	36.863862008	-111.600398758	Direct/indirect APE is a 330-foot radius.	AZ SHPO concurred that no survey is needed providing there would be no change in use and no improvements needed (Davis 2018).
Libby Army Airfield	31.58938324	-110.3500318	Direct/indirect APE is a 330-foot radius around the coordinates and runways.	Fort Huachuca.
Little Outfit	31.49117965	-110.5736596	Direct APE is the airstrip; indirect APE is a 200-foot radius around the direct APE.	PR training activities would occur on disturbed soils at airstrip.
Longview – USFS Helitack Base	34.520051963	-111.328784111	Direct/indirect APE is a 330-foot radius.	AZ SHPO concurred that no survey is needed providing there would be no change in use and no improvements needed (Davis 2018).
Lost Acre HLZ/DZ	32.30565221	-111.4308928	Direct/indirect APE is a 330-foot radius.	AZ SHPO concurred with the finding of No Adverse Effect July 12, 2013 (USAF 2017a: Appendix A).
Marana Regional Airport	32.4111463	-111.2194762	Direct/indirect APE is the outdoor shooting range facility and a 330-foot radius around the runway.	--
Mesa	32.47158437	-110.3465305	Direct/indirect APE is a 330-foot radius.	--
Metz Tank	35.15698268	-111.824689	Direct/indirect APE is a 330-foot radius.	--

Table E-1. Area of Potential Effects (APE) Definitions and Coordinates of Proposed PR Training Sites by State				
Training Site Name	**Latitude**	**Longitude**	**APE Definition[1]**	**Notes**
Mogollon Rim (General Crook)	34.425784952	-111.330684115	Direct/indirect APE is a 330-foot radius.	AZ SHPO concurred that no survey is needed providing there would be no change in use and no improvements needed (Davis 2018).
Mohawk	36.0072447	-112.2478907	Direct/indirect APE is a 330-foot radius.	--
Mormon Lake – USFS Helitack Base	34.909187935	-111.43850419	Direct/indirect APE is a 330-foot radius.	AZ SHPO concurred that no survey is needed providing there would be no change in use and no improvements needed (Davis 2018).
Mount Lemmon (Windy Point)	32.368066663	-110.71744654	Direct/indirect APE is a 330-foot radius.	AZ SHPO concurred that no survey is needed providing there would be no change in use and no improvements needed (Davis 2018).
NATO Hill (WPT 74)	32.65353538	-112.6322137	Direct/indirect APE is a 612-foot radius (9 acres).	BMGR.
Navajo East	35.22269216	-111.8046106	Direct/indirect APE is a 330-foot radius.	Camp Navajo.
Navajo Railroad	35.22974222	-111.8175454	Direct/indirect APE is a 330-foot radius.	Camp Navajo.
Navajo West	35.24289608	-111.8890272	Direct/indirect APE is a 330-foot radius.	Camp Navajo.
Neill Flat	35.22228336	-111.8039199	Direct/indirect APE is a 330-foot radius.	Camp Navajo.
OP Charlie	32.77144937	-112.6138203	Direct/indirect APE is a 612-foot radius (9 acres).	BMGR.
Ott Family YMCA of Tucson Pool	32.21423197	-110.8319909	Direct/indirect APE is the pool complex.	--
Overgaard – USFS Helitack Base	34.398306617	-110.564521368	Direct/indirect APE is a 330-foot radius.	AZ SHPO concurred that no survey is needed providing there would be no change in use and no improvements needed (Davis 2018).
Panda	35.5988069	-111.6750287	Direct/indirect APE is a 330-foot radius.	--
Payson-Rimside[2]	34.30600283	-111.3415688	Direct/indirect APE is a 330-foot radius.	--
Penitas HLZ/DZ	31.77303787	-111.2729044	Direct/indirect APE is a 330-foot radius.	AZ SHPO concurred with the finding of No Adverse Effect July 12, 2013 (USAF 2017a: Appendix A).
Phoenix Sky Harbor IAP	33.4372686	-112.0077881	Direct APE is the runways and pavements; indirect APE is a 200-foot radius around the direct APE.	--
Pima County Emergency Operations Center	32.2061585	-110.9190684	Direct/indirect APE is the operations center complex.	--
Pima County Regional Training Center	32.0725129	-110.8043655	Direct/indirect APE is the training center complex.	--
Pinal Air Park	32.51244193	-111.3287059	Direct/indirect APE is a 330-foot radius around runways.	--
Pinnacle HLZ/DZ	32.23367577	-110.3537448	Direct/indirect APE is a 330-foot radius.	AZ SHPO concurred with the finding of No Adverse Effect July 12, 2013 (USAF 2017a: Appendix A).
Pittman Valley	35.27763205	-112.0607839	Direct APE is the helicopter pads and associated paved/disturbed area.	--
Pond HLZ/DZ	31.83905939	-111.3339452	Direct/indirect APE is a 330-foot radius.	AZ SHPO concurred with the finding of No Adverse Effect July 12, 2013 (Davis-Monthan 2017a: Appendix A).
Portal Cabin and CCC Bunkhouse	31.89865577	-109.1623547	Direct/indirect APE is a 330-foot radius.	--
Portal HLZ	31.90753	-109.163587	Direct/indirect APE is a 330-foot radius.	--
Powerline	35.63166354	-111.8219936	Direct/indirect APE is a 330-foot radius.	--
Prescott Airport	34.65394057	-112.4213571	Direct APE is the airport pavements; indirect APE is a 200-foot radius around the direct APE.	--
Prieto HLZ/DZ	31.84540952	-111.3457735	Direct/indirect APE is a 330-foot radius.	AZ SHPO concurred with the finding of No Adverse Effect July 12, 2013 (USAF 2017a: Appendix A).
Rancho Seco HLZ/DZ	31.71031857	-111.3468072	Direct/indirect APE is a 330-foot radius.	AZ SHPO concurred with the finding of No Adverse Effect July 12, 2013 (USAF 2017a: Appendix A).
Range 3 – HLZ 1	32.74749489	-112.706294	Direct/indirect APE is a 612-foot radius (9 acres).	BMGR.
Range 3 – HLZ 2	32.74995775	-112.7152675	Direct/indirect APE is a 612-foot radius (9 acres).	BMGR.
Range 3 – HLZ 3	32.75003789	-112.7133211	Direct/indirect APE is a 612-foot radius (9 acres).	BMGR.
Range 3 – HLZ 4	32.74634918	-112.7163807	Direct/indirect APE is a 612-foot radius (9 acres).	BMGR.
Range 3 – HLZ 5	32.73841472	-112.7153353	Direct/indirect APE is a 612-foot radius (9 acres).	BMGR.
Range 3 – HLZ 6	32.7448068	-112.7182477	Direct/indirect APE is a 612-foot radius (9 acres).	BMGR.
Range 3 – Tower Helipad	32.75628823	-112.7155025	Direct/indirect APE is a 612-foot radius (9 acres).	BMGR.
Ranger	31.765397022	-109.348614445	Direct/indirect APE is a 330-foot radius.	AZ SHPO concurred that no survey is needed providing there would be no change in use and no improvements needed (Davis 2018).
Redington Pass	32.30759742	-110.6003146	Direct/indirect APE is the established public off-road area.	--
Rogers Lake (Logger Camp)	35.16662304	-111.8017072	Direct/indirect APE is a 330-foot radius.	Camp Navajo.

Table E-1. Area of Potential Effects (APE) Definitions and Coordinates of Proposed PR Training Sites by State				
Training Site Name	**Latitude**	**Longitude**	**APE Definition[1]**	**Notes**
Rogers Napier	35.19985709	-111.7732883	Direct/indirect APE is a 330-foot radius.	Camp Navajo.
Rogers Wren	35.15863697	-111.8229932	Direct/indirect APE is a 330-foot radius.	Camp Navajo.
Roosevelt Lake	33.67865681	-111.1128566	Direct/indirect APE is a 330-foot radius, existing helipads, and developed boat launch area.	--
Rough Rider	34.76440891	-111.844278	Direct/indirect APE is a 330-foot radius.	--
Ruby Fuzzy Paladins	31.68828327	-111.3359485	Direct/indirect APE is a 330-foot radius.	--
Rucker HLZ	31.76539702	-109.3486144	Direct/indirect APE is a 330-foot radius.	--
Saddle Mountain East	31.48909004	-110.6359726	Direct/indirect APE is a 330-foot radius.	--
Saddle Mountain South	31.48110867	-110.64747	Direct/indirect APE is a 330-foot radius.	--
Saddle Mountain West	31.48714787	-110.6608917	Direct/indirect APE is a 330-foot radius.	--
Sage[2]	35.84699896	-112.0889558	Direct/indirect APE is a 330-foot radius.	--
Saguaro Lake Ranch	33.56352759	-111.5359273	Direct/indirect APE is a 330-foot radius.	--
Sahuarita Lake	31.97221471	-110.9672424	Direct/indirect APE is the established paved helipad area and the lake.	--
Salt River High	33.80613616	-110.4671576	Direct/indirect APE is a 330-foot radius.	--
Salt River Low	33.80237704	-110.5141744	Direct/indirect APE is a 330-foot radius.	--
Scottsdale Osborn	33.48801992	-111.9223767	Direct/indirect APE is a 330-foot radius.	--
Sierrita HLZ/DZ	31.83099268	-111.3282433	Direct/indirect APE is a 330-foot radius.	AZ SHPO concurred with the finding of No Adverse Effect July 12, 2013 (USAF 2017a: Appendix A).
Silvermine HLZ/DZ	32.3400135	-111.4514991	Direct/indirect APE is a 330-foot radius.	AZ SHPO concurred with the finding of No Adverse Effect July 12, 2013 (USAF 2017a: Appendix A).
Sinkhole	35.74662214	-111.4804975	Direct APE is the airstrip; indirect APE is a 50-foot radius around the direct APE.	PR training activities are limited to airstrip disturbed area.
South Tactical Range	32.55061421	-113.2405588	Direct/indirect APE is a 612-foot radius (9 acres).	BMGR.
Spring Valley Cabin	35.35733333	-111.9565222	Direct/indirect APE is the 3-acre fenced area.	--
Springerville Airport	34.13002489	-109.3122707	Direct APE is the airport pavements; indirect APE is a 200-foot radius around the direct APE.	--
Sprucedale Guest Ranch	33.73958075	-109.3267261	Direct/indirect APE is a 330-foot radius.	--
Squirrel	35.64862298	-111.8153765	Direct/indirect APE is a 330-foot radius.	--
St. Johns Industrial Air Park	34.519128	-109.3778657	Direct APE is the airport pavements; indirect APE is a 200-foot radius around the direct APE.	--
Target 333	32.66499474	-112.4677499	Direct/indirect APE is a 612-foot radius (9 acres).	BMGR.
Three Points Public Shooting Range	32.07808542	-111.3575132	Direct/indirect APE is the shooting range facility.	--
Titan Missile Museum	31.90399437	-110.998871	Direct/indirect APE is the museum complex.	--
Tombstone 15 HLZ	31.83526564	-109.585765	Direct/indirect APE is a 330-foot radius.	--
Tombstone 18 HLZ	31.76864392	-109.6118862	Direct/indirect APE is a 330-foot radius.	--
Tombstone 19 HLZ	31.46856218	-109.2701453	Direct/indirect APE is a 330-foot radius.	--
Tombstone Circular	31.64230045	-110.2804245	Direct/indirect APE is a 330-foot radius around runways.	Fort Huachuca.
Tombstone Paladins	31.8275708	-109.5791822	Direct/indirect APE is a 330-foot radius.	--
Tombstone Rectangular	31.64230045	-110.2804245	Direct/indirect APE is a 330-foot radius around runways.	Fort Huachuca.
Tribeland	35.98283655	-112.1399991	Direct/indirect APE is a 330-foot radius.	--
University of Arizona Dive Pool	32.23049679	-110.9444482	Direct/indirect APE is the pool complex.	--
University of Arizona Medical Center	32.24190835	-110.9465983	Direct APE is the helipad on the medical center; indirect APE is a 400-foot radius around direct APE.	--
Verde River	33.54889463	-111.6542352	Direct APE is the river; indirect APE is a 330-foot radius .	--
Waterman HLZ/DZ	32.3474646	-111.4421395	Direct/indirect APE is a 330-foot radius.	AZ SHPO concurred with the finding of No Adverse Effect July 12, 2013 (USAF 2017a: Appendix A).
Winslow-Lindbergh Regional Airport (Wiseman Aviation)	35.02338411	-110.7240767	Direct APE is the airport pavements; indirect APE is a 200-foot radius around the direct APE.	--
Yuma Airport	32.65102592	-114.6178288	Direct APE is the airport pavements; indirect APE is a 200-foot radius around the direct APE.	--
California				
Camp Pendleton Cartwright Water	33.21690886	-117.5308952	Direct/indirect APE is a 330-foot radius.	Not part of this consultation; if a training event is proposed for these sites, the USMC would engage in the Section 106 consultation related to proposed activities on their property.
Camp Pendleton HOLF	33.43386474	-117.5310277	Direct/indirect APE is a 330-foot radius around pavements.	
Camp Pendleton NFG	33.30300616	-117.3483619	Direct APE is the airport pavements; indirect APE is a 200-foot radius around the direct APE.	
Camp Pendleton PDL and Off Road Trail	33.35556359	-117.4009762	Direct/indirect APE is a 330-foot radius around coordinates and the adjacent MOUT area.	
Camp Pendleton Red Beach	33.28622252	-117.4577348	Irregular; includes the helipad and extends northeast and north northwest to existing graded dirt roads, and includes portions of the beach.	
El Centro	32.82325462	-115.6626522	Direct/indirect APE is the main installation.	--

Table E-1. Area of Potential Effects (APE) Definitions and Coordinates of Proposed PR Training Sites by State				
Training Site Name	**Latitude**	**Longitude**	**APE Definition[1]**	**Notes**
Leon	32.6055	-117.3236667	Direct/indirect APE is a 330-foot radius .	The proposed PR training activities at this site was previously addressed under separate undertakings (i.e., U.S. Navy's 2018 Hawaii-Southern California Training and Testing Final EIS/Overseas EIS).
March Air Reserve Base (ARB)	33.89214126	-117.2574312	Direct APE is the runways and pavements; indirect APE is a 200-foot radius around the direct APE.	--
San Clemente Island Naval Auxiliary Landing Field	33.0206500744248/	-118.593852	Direct APE is the airfield runways and pavements; indirect APE is a 200-foot radius around the direct APE.	The proposed PR training activities at this site was previously addressed under separate undertakings (i.e., U.S. Navy's 2018 Hawaii-Southern California Training and Testing Final EIS/Overseas EIS).
San Clemente Island West	32.9152340664444/	-118.626011	Direct/indirect APE is the offshore areas of offshore ranges.	
New Mexico				
Catron County Fairgrounds	33.71644281	-108.7677831	Direct/indirect APE is a 330-foot radius.	--
Glenwood Ranger Station	33.30749516	-108.8878776	Direct/indirect APE is a 330-foot radius.	--
Melrose Air Force Range	34.27789501	-103.7865715	Direct/indirect APE is the MOA and the Restricted Area airspace.	--
Negrito Airstrip	33.51723798	-108.5405177	Direct APE is the runways; indirect APE is a 200-foot radius around the direct APE.	--
Negrito Center	33.52541715	-108.5423904	Direct/indirect APE is a 330-foot radius.	--
Negrito Helibase	33.51785295	-108.5251319	Direct/indirect APE is a 330-foot radius.	--
Negrito North	33.53400422	-108.5244141	Direct/indirect APE is a 330-foot radius.	--
Negrito South	33.50468625	-108.5389598	Direct/indirect APE is a 330-foot radius.	--
Playas Training and Research Center	31.91601999	-108.5317636	Direct/indirect APE is the Playas Training and Research Center training areas Zones F, H, and associated living zones (NM Tech and Dept. of Homeland Security 2006).	--
Playas Temporary MOA	32.17861° 32.15556° 31.82417° 31.84667°	-108.7133° -108.3247° -108.7411° -108.7411°	Direct/indirect APE is the horizontal area defined by the coordinates (20 mile by 20 mile area), and the lands beneath the Temporary MOA. See also Table 2.	The vertical extent of the Temporary MOA is between altitudes of 300 feet AGL up to but not including FL180; note that the map is not at quad scale due to the large area of the Temporary MOA APE.
Rainy Mesa	33.55127947	-108.6302576	Direct/indirect APE is a 330-foot radius.	--
Reserve Airport	33.69452602	-108.8507048	Direct APE is the runways and heliport paved/disturbed area; indirect APE is a 200-foot radius around the direct APE.	--
Reserve Ranger Station	33.71486598	-108.7780772	Direct/indirect APE is a 330-foot radius.	--
Tombstone 8 HLZ	31.6165	-108.5638333	Direct/indirect APE is a 330-foot radius.	--
WSMR Otero Maneuver Area	33.264204	-106.165672	Direct/indirect APE is the approximately 56,245-acre maneuver area.	The proposed PR training activities at the five WSMR training sites were addressed under prior studies (e.g., WSMR's 2009 Final EIS for Development and Implementation of Range-Wide Mission and Major Capabilities and 2011 Final EA for Network Integration Evaluation) and the USAF is seeking SHPO concurrence that with the implementation of the mitigation measures and any operational constraints identified in those studies, the WSMR ICRMP, and the 1985 PMOA, no further cultural resources studies are needed and no further consultation is warranted.
WSMR Sierra Maneuver Area	33.427412	-106.671929	Direct/indirect APE is the approximately 34,328-acre maneuver area.	
WSMR Small Arms Range	33.788458	-106.481268	Direct/indirect APE is the small arms range.	
WSMR Stallion Army Airfield	33.818044	-106.645286	Direct APE is the airfield runways and pavements; indirect APE is a 200-foot radius around the direct APE.	
WSMR Thurgood West Maneuver Area	33.4167	-106.530748	Direct/indirect APE is the approximately 30,535-acre maneuver area.	
Nevada				
Colorado River	35.11341985	-114.6369379	Direct/indirect APE is a 330-foot radius.	--
Delamar Dry Lake	37.31606332	-114.9527853	Direct/indirect APE is a 330-foot radius around the coordinates and edge of runway.	APE is based on airstrip on 2019 ArcGIS aerial, which differs from the (1972) Delamar Lake USGS topographic map.
Nellis AFB	36.23952389	-115.0341536	Direct APE is airport pavements and runways and a 330-foot radius around coordinates; indirect APE is a 200-foot radius around the direct APE.	APE is based on airstrip on 2019 ArcGIS aerial, which differs from the (1984) Las Vegas NE USGS topographic map.
[1] Unless indicated otherwise, the APE radius is centered on the coordinates. **[2]Training site was removed from consideration as this Draft EA was being published**				

Table E-2 - Cultural Resources Records Search Results							
Name	**Location**	**Controlling Agency**	**Training Activity *(Key below)***	**Surveys**	**Identified Cultural Resources**	**Notes**	**Map Book Index #**
Personnel Recovery (PR) Training Sites on Department of Defense Property							
Aux 6	Barry M. Goldwater Range (BMGR) (Arizona)	Luke Air Force Base (AFB)	G2, G3, G7, G8 F1, F3, F4, F5, F6, F7, F8, F9	Heilen and Vanderpot 2013; BMGR-1995-J; BMGR-1998-E; BMGR-2014-J; BMGR-2015-E	AZ Z:1:29 (ASM); AZ Z:01:30 (ASM	Existing range; currently approved for use for similar training activities. Training site completely surveyed; surveys adequate. Eligible multicomponent site (prehistoric temporary campsite and WWII-era auxiliary airfield) are within Area of Potential Effect (APE). Data recovery has been completed for sites AZ Z:01:29 (ASM) and AZ Z:01:30 (ASM). Activities would not affect historic properties (Personal communication with AETC 56 RMO/ESMC, Luke AFB, 20 June 2019). Activities would follow established range regulations and environmental procedures for the installation, including no driving off-road.	36
Aux 6 Circular	BMGR (Arizona)	Luke AFB	G2, G3, G7, G8 F1, F3, F4, F5, F6, F7, F8, F9	Heilen and Vanderpot 2013; BMGR-1995-J; BMGR-1998-E; BMGR-2015-E	AZ Z:1:29 (ASM)	Existing range; currently approved for use for similar training activities. Training site completely surveyed; surveys adequate. Eligible multicomponent site (prehistoric temporary campsite and WWII-era auxiliary airfield) are within APE. Data recovery has been completed for sites AZ Z:01:29 (ASM), and AZ Z:01:30 (ASM). Activities would not affect historic properties (Personal communication with AETC 56 RMO/ESMC, Luke AFB, 20 June 2019). Activities would follow established range regulations and environmental procedures for the installation, including no driving off-road.	36
Aux 6 Rectangular	BMGR (Arizona)	Luke AFB	G2, G3, G7, G8 F1, F3, F4, F5, F6 F7, F8, F9	Heilen and Vanderpot 2013; BMGR-1995-J; BMGR-1998-E; BMGR-2015-E	AZ Z:1:29 (ASM); AZ Z:1:30 (ASM	Existing range; currently approved for use for similar training activities. Training site completely surveyed; surveys adequate. Eligible multicomponent site (prehistoric temporary campsite and WWII-era auxiliary airfield) are within APE. Data recovery has been completed for sites AZ Z:01:29 (ASM), and AZ Z:01:30 (ASM). Activities would not affect historic properties (Personal communication with AETC 56 RMO/ESMC, Luke AFB, 20 June 2019). Activities would follow established range regulations and environmental procedures for the installation, including no driving off-road.	36
Camp Navajo Army Base[1]	Camp Navajo (Arizona)	Camp Navajo	G1, G2, G3, G4, G5, G6, G7, G8 F1, F3, F4, F5, F7, F9 W1, W2	Tremblay et al. 2008, 2008-281.ASM	None	Developed area; previously approved for use for similar training activities. Previously completely surveyed; survey may not be adequate. Data call requests to Arizona Army National Guard (AZARNG) are currently required prior to training to events to identify operational constraints. All proposed training events on Camp Navajo would require project specific review/documentation prepared by the AZARNG before the start of the event, which may include Section 106 consultation and/or an ARNG Environmental checklist (Personal communication with Arizona Army National Guard Environmental Office 2019).	9
Camp Pendleton Cartwright Water[1]	Marine Corps Base (MCB) Camp Pendleton (California)	MCB Camp Pendleton	F4, F7, F9 W1, W2	Unknown	Unknown	Existing offshore training area currently approved for use for similar training activities. The USAF is considering PR training sites at U.S. Marine Corps (USMC) Base Camp Pendleton as part of the proposed undertaking and is currently coordinating with the USMC. This proposed PR training site is included for reference purposes only and is not part of this consultation. If a training event is proposed for this site, USMC has indicated that they would engage in Section 106 consultation related to proposed activities on their property.	28
Camp Pendleton Helicopter Outlying Landing Field	MCB Camp Pendleton (California)	MCB Camp Pendleton	G1, G2, G3, G5, G6 F4, F7, F9	Apple 1994; Berryman et al 2010; Cooley 1998; King 2000; Reddy 1998a; Shaver 2004; York 2010a	CA-SDI-13659; CA-SDI-14428; CA-SDI-14345	Existing range; currently approved for use for similar training activities. The USAF is considering PR training sites at U.S. Marine Corps (USMC) Base Camp Pendleton as part of the proposed undertaking and is currently coordinating with the USMC. This proposed PR training site is included for reference purposes only and is not part of this consultation. If a training event is proposed for this site, USMC has indicated that they would engage in Section 106 consultation related to proposed activities on their property. Cultural resources recommended not eligible; Training activities would have prior coordination with the Base Cultural Resources Section and follow the installation's Range Regulations and maps (Marine Corps 2018a, 2018b) to avoid affects to historic properties.	28

Table E-2 - Cultural Resources Records Search Results							
Name	**Location**	**Controlling Agency**	**Training Activity *(Key below)***	**Surveys**	**Identified Cultural Resources**	**Notes**	**Map Book Index #**
Camp Pendleton NFG	MCB Camp Pendleton (California)	MCB Camp Pendleton	G1, G2, G3, G5, G6 F4, F6, F7, F9	Becker 2012a; Cheever 2002; Gallegos 1996; Glenny 2013; Reddy 1999; Strudwick 1984; York 2010, 2012, 2013	CA-SDI-10156/12599H; CA-SDI-1057; CA-SDI-14005H	Existing range; currently approved for use for similar training activities. The USAF is considering PR training sites at U.S. Marine Corps (USMC) Base Camp Pendleton as part of the proposed undertaking and is currently coordinating with the USMC. This proposed PR training site is included for reference purposes only and is not part of this consultation. If a training event is proposed for this site, USMC has indicated that they would engage in Section 106 consultation related to proposed activities on their property. Buried portion of Listed historic property extends under airfield. Shell scatter not eligible; NRHP-eligible railroad segment unlikely to be impacted. Training activities would have prior coordination with the Base Cultural Resources Section and follow the installation's Range Regulations and Environmental Operations Maps (Marine Corps 2018a, 2018b) to avoid affects to historic properties.	28
Camp Pendleton Off-Road Trail	MCB Camp Pendleton (California)	MCB Camp Pendleton	G1, G2, G3, G5, G6 F4, F7	Becker 2012b; Berryman et al. 2009; Quatch 2018	CA-SDI-18990; CA-SDI-18991; CA-SDI-18992; CA-SDI-22371; CA-SDI-22372; CA-SDI-22373; CA-SDI-22374	Existing range; currently approved for use for similar training activities. The USAF is considering PR training sites at U.S. Marine Corps (USMC) Base Camp Pendleton as part of the proposed undertaking and is currently coordinating with the USMC. This proposed PR training site is included for reference purposes only and is not part of this consultation. If a training event is proposed for this site, USMC has indicated that they would engage in Section 106 consultation related to proposed activities on their property. NRHP-eligible and unevaluated resources are within or adjacent to existing MOUT. Training activities would have prior coordination with the Base Cultural Resources Section and follow the installation's Range Regulations and Environmental Operations Maps (Marine Corps 2018a, 2018b) to avoid impacts to cultural resources.	28
Camp Pendleton Piedra de Lumbre	MCB Camp Pendleton (California)	MCB Camp Pendleton	G1, G2, G3, G5, G6 F4, F7, F9	Becker 2012b; Berryman et al. 2009; Quatch 2018	CA-SDI-18990; CA-SDI-18991; CA-SDI-18992; CA-SDI-22371; CA-SDI-22372; CA-SDI-22373; CA-SDI-22374	Existing range; currently approved for use for similar training activities. The USAF is considering PR training sites at U.S. Marine Corps (USMC) Base Camp Pendleton as part of the proposed undertaking and is currently coordinating with the USMC. This proposed PR training site is included for reference purposes only and is not part of this consultation. If a training event is proposed for this site, USMC has indicated that they would engage in Section 106 consultation related to proposed activities on their property. NRHP-eligible and unevaluated resources are within or adjacent to existing MOUT. Training activities would have prior coordination with the Base Cultural Resources Section and follow the installation's Range Regulations and Environmental Operations Maps (Marine Corps 2018a, 2018b) to avoid impacts to cultural resources.	28
Camp Pendleton Red Beach	MCB Camp Pendleton (California)	MCB Camp Pendleton	G1, G2, G3, G5, G6 F4, F7 W1, W2	Barryman et al. 2009; Bull 1975; Reddy 1998b, 1999; Roth 1982	CA-SDI-10725; CA-SDI-10726; CA-SDI-15254	Existing range; currently approved for use for similar training activities. The USAF is considering PR training sites at U.S. Marine Corps (USMC) Base Camp Pendleton as part of the proposed undertaking and is currently coordinating with the USMC. This proposed PR training site is included for reference purposes only and is not part of this consultation. If a training event is proposed for this site, USMC has indicated that they would engage in Section 106 consultation related to proposed activities on their property. One cultural resource not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) is in the training site; two sensitive historic properties are near, but outside of the APE. Training activities would have prior coordination with the Base Cultural Resources Section and follow the installation's Range Regulations and Environmental Operations Maps (Marine Corps 2018a, 2018b) to avoid affects to historic properties.	28
Davis-Monthan AFB	Davis-Monthan AFB (Arizona)	Davis-Monthan AFB	G1, G2, G3, G4, G5, G6, G7 F1, F3, F5, F6, F7, F8, F9	Miljour et al. 2017	AZ BB:13:908(ASM); AZ BB:13:913(ASM); AZ BB:13:941(ASM); AZ BB:13:948(ASM); AZ BB:13:949(ASM); AZ BB:13:953(ASM); AZ:BB:13:961(ASM); AZ Z:2:40(ASM)	Existing airfield; currently approved for use for similar training activities. Previously completely surveyed. Five sites within APE; State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) has concurred that four are not eligible, the Southern Pacific Railroad (SPRR) has not been evaluated. Two NRHP-eligible prehistoric sites and an unevaluated homestead are located near, but outside of the APE; use of the runway for training activities would not impact those resources. Activities would undergo environmental review per the installation's Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan (ICRMP; United States Air Force [USAF] 2018a) prior to initiation. Activities would not affect historic properties.	40
Davis-Monthan AFB Combat Arms Training and Maintenance	Davis-Monthan AFB (Arizona)	Davis-Monthan AFB	G7, G8	Miljour et al. 2017; Page 2016	None	Existing facility currently approved for use for similar training activities. Completely surveyed, no cultural resources. Activities would not affect historic properties. Policies and procedures of the installation's ICRMP (USAF 2018a) would be followed.	40
El Centro	El Centro (California)	Naval Air Facility El Centro	G1, G2, G3, G5, G6, G7 F1, F4, F5, F6, F7, F8, F9	Apple et al. 1994	None	Existing facility; currently approved for use for similar training activities. The main installation was previously entirely surveyed (Dietler and Akyüz 2013). Activities would not affect historic properties. Policies and procedures of the installation's ICRMP would be followed	33

Table E-2 - Cultural Resources Records Search Results							
Name	**Location**	**Controlling Agency**	**Training Activity *(Key below)***	**Surveys**	**Identified Cultural Resources**	**Notes**	**Map Book Index #**
Florence Military Reservation	Florence (Arizona)	Arizona Army National Guard	G1, G2, G3, G5, G6, G7, G8 F1, F3, F4, F5, F6, F7, F9	Kirvan and Rogge 2009a	None	Currently approved for use for similar training activities. No cultural resources in APE, however, data call requests to the AZARNG are currently required prior to training to support the AZARNG Section 106 requirements.	37
Florence Range Helicopter Landing Zone (HLZ)	Florence (Arizona)	Arizona Army National Guard	G1, G2, G3, G5, G7, G8 F1, F3, F4, F5, F7	Darrington et al. 1997; Personal communication with NGAZ-FMO-EMO, Arizona Army National Guard 2019a	AZ U:5:318(ASM)	Currently approved for use for similar training activities. Recent survey failed to locate surface evidence of site. The AZARNG has determined that the proposed training activity would have no effect on any National Register listed or National Register eligible properties, however, data call requests the AZARNG are currently required prior to training to support the AZARNG Section 106 requirements.	37
Fort Tuthill[1]	Flagstaff (Arizona)	Luke AFB	G1, G2, G3, G6	USAF 2017b	None	Ft. Tuthill completely surveyed; no cultural resources were identified (USAF 2017b). Activities would not impact cultural resources.	9
Gila Bend Air Force Auxiliary Base	Gila Bend (Arizona)	Luke AFB	G1, G2, G3 F1, F3, F4, F5, F6, F7, F8, F9	Keane et al. 1997, 1998, 1994-499.ASM	Gila Bend Auxiliary Airfield	Existing airfield; currently approved for use for similar training activities. Approximately 50% of airfield surveyed; Gila Bend Auxiliary Airfield evaluated as not eligible. Activities would occur on airport pavements and would not have potential to affect cultural resources. Activities would follow established range regulations and environmental procedures for the installation.	36
Hubbard[1]	Fort Huachuca (Arizona)	Fort Huachuca	G1, G2, G3 F1, F3, F4, F5, F6, F7, F8, F9	Vanderpot 1994, 2.187.SHPO; Fort Huachuca ca. 1991a, 2.143.SHPO; Fort Huachuca ca. 1991b, 2.144.SHPO	None	Existing airfield; currently approved for use for similar training activities. Previously completely surveyed; adequate survey, no cultural resources. Training activities would be coordinated through Range Control, and would follow the environmental constraints provided by Environmental and Natural Resources Division (ENRD) (Personal communication Ft. Huachuca 2019) and protocols and procedures in the installation's ICRMP (SWCA 2009) to avoid impacts to cultural resources. Activities would not affect historic properties.	46
Hubbard (Tombstone)	Fort Huachuca (Arizona)	Fort Huachuca	G1, G2, G3 F1, F3, F4, F5, F6, F7, F8, F9	Vanderpot 1994, 2.187.SHPO; Fort Huachuca ca. 1991a, 2.143.SHPO; Fort Huachuca ca. 1991b, 2.144.SHPO	None	Existing airfield; currently approved for use for similar training activities. Previously completely surveyed; adequate survey, no cultural resources. Activities would not affect historic properties. Training activities would be coordinated through Range Control and would follow the environmental constraints provided by ENRD (Personal communication Ft. Huachuca 2019) and protocols and procedures in the installation's ICRMP (SWCA 2009) to avoid impacts to cultural resources. Vehicles are restricted to existing roads; bivouac and assembly areas and areas for dismounted exercises would be coordinated through Range Control.	46
Humor	Fort Huachuca (Arizona)	Fort Huachuca	G1, G2, G3 F1, F3, F4, F5, F7, F9	2.187.SHPO	None	Currently approved for use for similar training activities. Previously completely surveyed; no cultural resources in APE (SWCA 2009). Activities would not affect historic properties (Personal communication Ft. Huachuca 2019). Vehicles are restricted to existing roads bivouac and assembly areas and areas for dismounted exercises would be coordinated through Range Control.	46
L Tank	Camp Navajo (Arizona)	Camp Navajo	G1, G2, G3, G4, G5, G6, G7 F1, F3, F4, F5, F7, F9	Tremblay et al. 2008, 2008-281.ASM	None	Previously approved for use for similar training activities. Previously completely surveyed; survey may not be adequate. Data call requests to AZARNG are currently required prior to training to support the AZARNG Section 106 requirements. All proposed training events on Camp Navajo would require project specific review/documentation prepared by the AZARNG before the start of the event, which may include Section 106 consultation and/or an ARNG Environmental checklist (Personal communication with Arizona Army National Guard Environmental Office 2019).	9
Leon (Beiringer Drop Zone [DZ]) [1]	San Diego (California)	NAS (Naval Air Station) North Island	F9 W1, W2	Unknown	Unknown	Offshore training area currently approved for use for similar training activities. Activities would not have the potential to affect historic properties	32

Table E-2 - Cultural Resources Records Search Results							
Name	**Location**	**Controlling Agency**	**Training Activity *(Key below)***	**Surveys**	**Identified Cultural Resources**	**Notes**	**Map Book Index #**
Libby Army Airfield	Fort Huachuca (Arizona)	Fort Huachuca	G1, G2, G3 F1, F3, F4, F5, F6, F7, F8, F9	Urban and Wilson 1981, Wilson 1982a, 1981-139.ASM; Wilson, 1982b, 1982-208.ASM; Dennis 1988, 1988-259.ASM; Thyse 2007, 2008-522.ASM	AZ EE:7:23; AZ EE:7:24; AZ EE:7:25; AZ EE:7:26	Existing airfield; currently approved for use for similar training activities. Runway built over parts of AZ EE:7:25(ASM), and parts of AZ EE:7:24 and 26(ASM). Sites AZ EE:7:23 – AZ EE:7:26 have been listed as "destroyed". NRHP-eligible site AZ EE:7:28 is near, but outside of the Proposed PR Training area. Training events would coordinate with range control and would follow the environmental constraints provided by ENRD (Personal communication Ft. Huachuca 2019) and protocols and procedures in the installation's ICRMP (SWCA 2009) to avoid impacts to cultural resources. Vehicles are restricted to existing roads; bivouac and assembly areas and areas for dismounted exercises would be coordinated through Range Control.	46
March ARB	March Air Reserve Base (ARB) (California)	March ARB	G1, G2, G3 F6, F7, F8	JRP Historical Consulting 2011	P-33-009191, March Field Historic District	Existing airfield. Installation has been previously surveyed; adequate survey, no eligible or potentially eligible archaeological sites present. March Field Historic District partially within ARB; activities would not have potential to affect contributing elements of the district.	18
Melrose Air Force Range	Clovis (New Mexico)	Cannon AFB	F1, F4	Childers et al. 1983; Lowry 2002	66360	Currently approved for use for similar training activities. Activities would undergo the environmental review process and procedures as identified in the installation's ICRMP (USAF 2018) prior to initiation; activities would not have potential to affect cultural resources.	26
Metz Tank	Camp Navajo (Arizona)	Camp Navajo	G1, G2, G3, G4, G5, G6, G7 F1, F3, F4, F5, F7, F9	Tremblay et al. 2008, 2008-281.ASM	AZ I:13:40 Segment D	Previously approved for use for similar training activities. Previously completely surveyed; survey may not be adequate. One site, a historic-period railroad segment, not NRHP eligible. Data call requests to AZARNG are currently required prior to training events to identify operational constraints. All proposed training events on Camp Navajo would require project specific review/documentation prepared by the AZARNG before the start of the event, which may include Section 106 consultation and/or an ARNG Environmental checklist (Personal communication with Arizona Army National Guard Environmental Office 2019).	9
NATO Hill (WPT 74) [1]	BMGR (Arizona)	Luke AFB	G2, G3, G6, G7, G8 F1, F3, F4, F5, F7, F10	Heilen and Vanderpot 2013; BMGR-1996-E	Two prehistoric archaeological sites.	Existing facility; currently approved for use for similar training activities. Completely surveyed; survey adequate. Two prehistoric archaeological sites are at the base of the hill; training activities would be limited to the top of the hill and would not affect the sites (Personal communication with AETC 56 RMO/ESMC, Luke AFB, 20 June 2019). Activities would follow established range regulations and environmental procedures for the installation.	36
Navajo East	Camp Navajo (Arizona)	Camp Navajo	G1, G2, G3, G4, G5, G6, G7 F1, F3, F4, F5, F7, F9	Tremblay et al. 2008, 2008-281.ASM; Twilling et al. 2005	None	Previously approved for use for similar training activities. Previously completely surveyed; survey may not be adequate. Data call requests to AZARNG are currently required prior to training events to identify operational constraints. All proposed training events on Camp Navajo would require project specific review/documentation prepared by the AZARNG before the start of the event, which may include Section 106 consultation and/or an ARNG Environmental checklist (Personal communication with Arizona Army National Guard Environmental Office 2019).	9
Navajo Railroad	Camp Navajo (Arizona)	Camp Navajo	G1, G2, G3, G4, G6, G7 F1, F3, F4, F5, F7	Tremblay et al. 2008, 2008-281.ASM	None	Previously approved for use for similar training activities. Previously completely surveyed; survey may not be adequate. Data call requests to AZARNG are currently required prior to training events to identify operational constraints. All proposed training events on Camp Navajo would require project specific review/documentation prepared by the AZARNG before the start of the event, which may include Section 106 consultation and/or an ARNG Environmental checklist (Personal communication with Arizona Army National Guard Environmental Office 2019).	9
Navajo West	Camp Navajo (Arizona)	Camp Navajo	G1, G2, G3, G4, G6, G7 F1, F3, F4, F5, F7, F9	Tremblay et al. 2008, 2008-281.ASM	None	Previously approved for use for similar training activities. Previously completely surveyed; survey may not be adequate. Data call requests to AZARNG are currently required prior to training events to identify operational constraints. All proposed training events on Camp Navajo would require project specific review/documentation prepared by the AZARNG before the start of the event, which may include Section 106 consultation and/or an ARNG Environmental checklist (Personal communication with Arizona Army National Guard Environmental Office 2019).	9

Table E-2 - Cultural Resources Records Search Results							
Name	**Location**	**Controlling Agency**	**Training Activity *(Key below)***	**Surveys**	**Identified Cultural Resources**	**Notes**	**Map Book Index #**
Neill Flat	Camp Navajo (Arizona)	Camp Navajo	G1, G2, G3, G4, G6, G7 F1, F3, F4, F5, F7, F9	Tremblay et al. 2008, 2008-281.ASM; Twilling et al. 2005	None	Previously approved for use for similar training activities. Previously completely surveyed; survey may not be adequate. Data call requests to AZARNG are currently required prior to training events to identify operational constraints. All proposed training events on Camp Navajo would require project specific review/documentation prepared by the AZARNG before the start of the event, which may include Section 106 consultation and/or an ARNG Environmental checklist (Personal communication with Arizona Army National Guard Environmental Office 2019).	9
Nellis AFB	Nellis AFB (Nevada)	Nellis AFB	G2, G3 F1, F6, F7, F8	MISC45; 19822; 175	222, B13548; 224, B13549; 226, B13550; 228, B13551; 282, B13558; 292, 13561	Existing airfield; currently approved for use for similar training activities. Completely previously surveyed. Archaeological sites are present off the runways, and Activities would occur on airport pavements and would not have potential to affect cultural resources.	3
OP Charlie	BMGR (Arizona)	Luke AFB	G2, G3, G6, G7, G8 F1, F3, F4, F5, F7, F10	BMGR-1995-J	None	Existing facility; currently approved for use for similar training activities. Training site ridgetop and lower slopes completely surveyed, upper slopes too steep for survey; survey adequate. Activities would not affect historic properties (Personal communication with AETC 56 RMO/ESMC, Luke AFB, 20 June 2019). Activities would follow established range regulations and environmental procedures for the installation.	36
Range 3 – HLZ 1	BMGR East (Arizona)	Luke AFB	G2, G3, G6, G7, G8 F1, F3, F4, F5, F7, F10	BMGR-1995-I	None	Existing facility; currently approved for use for similar training activities. Training site completely surveyed; survey adequate. Activities would not affect historic properties (Personal communication with AETC 56 RMO/ESMC, Luke AFB, 20 June 2019). Activities would follow established range regulations and environmental procedures for the installation.	36
Range 3 – HLZ 2	BMGR East (Arizona)	Luke AFB	G2, G3, G6, G7, G8 F1, F3, F4, F5, F7, F10	BMGR-1995-I	None	Existing facility; currently approved for use for similar training activities. Training site completely surveyed; survey adequate. Activities would not affect historic properties (Personal communication with AETC 56 RMO/ESMC, Luke AFB, 20 June 2019, also cited in USAF 2017c). Activities would follow established range regulations and environmental procedures for the installation.	36
Range 3 – HLZ 3	BMGR East (Arizona)	Luke AFB	G2, G3, G6, G7, G8 F1, F3, F4, F5, F7, F10	BMGR-1995-I	None	Existing facility; currently approved for use for similar training activities. Training site completely surveyed; survey adequate. Activities would not affect historic properties (Personal communication with AETC 56 RMO/ESMC, Luke AFB, 20 June 2019, also cited in USAF 2017c). Activities would follow established range regulations and environmental procedures for the installation.	36
Range 3 – HLZ 4[1]	BMGR East (Arizona)	Luke AFB	G2, G3, G6, G7, G8 F1, F3, F4, F5, F7, F10	BMGR-1995-I	None	Existing facility; currently approved for use for similar training activities. Training site completely surveyed; survey adequate. Activities would not affect historic properties (Personal communication with AETC 56 RMO/ESMC, Luke AFB, 20 June 2019, also cited in USAF 2017c). Activities would follow established range regulations and environmental procedures for the installation.	36
Range 3 – HLZ 5	BMGR East (Arizona)	Luke AFB	G2, G3, G6, G7, G8 F1, F3, F4, F5, F7, F10	BMGR-1995-I; BMGR-2002-C	None	Existing facility; currently approved for use for similar training activities. Completely surveyed; surveys adequate. Activities would not affect historic properties (Personal communication with AETC 56 RMO/ESMC, Luke AFB, 20 June 2019, also cited in USAF 2017c). Activities would follow established range regulations and environmental procedures for the installation.	36
Range 3 – HLZ 6	BMGR East (Arizona)	Luke AFB	G2, G3, G6, G7, G8 F1, F3, F4, F5, F7, F10	BMGR-2002-C;	None	Existing facility; currently approved for use for similar training activities. Training site completely surveyed; survey adequate. Activities would not affect historic properties (Personal communication with AETC 56 RMO/ESMC, Luke AFB, January 5, 2017, also cited in USAF 2017c). Activities would follow established range regulations and environmental procedures for the installation.	36

Table E-2 - Cultural Resources Records Search Results							
Name	**Location**	**Controlling Agency**	**Training Activity *(Key below)***	**Surveys**	**Identified Cultural Resources**	**Notes**	**Map Book Index #**
Range 3 – Tower Helipad	BMGR East (Arizona)	Luke AFB	G2, G3, G6, G7, G8 F1, F3, F4, F5, F7, F10	BMGR-2002-C	None	Existing facility; currently approved for use for similar training activities. Training site completely surveyed; survey adequate. Activities would not affect historic properties (Personal communication with AETC 56 RMO/ESMC, Luke AFB, 20 June 2019). Activities would follow established range regulations and environmental procedures for the installation.	36
Rogers Lake (Logger Camp)	Camp Navajo (Arizona)	Camp Navajo	G1, G2, G3, G4, G5, G6, G7 F1, F3, F4, F5, F7, F9 W1, W2	Tremblay et al. 2008, 2008-281.ASM	AZ I:13:40 Segment B	Previously approved for use for similar training activities. Previously completely surveyed; survey may not be adequate. One site, a historic railroad segment, is NRHP-eligible. Data call requests to the AZARNG are currently required prior to training events training events to identify operational constraints. All proposed training events on Camp Navajo would require project specific review/documentation prepared by the AZARNG before the start of the event, which may include Section 106 consultation and/or an ARNG Environmental checklist (Personal communication with Arizona Army National Guard Environmental Office 2019).	9
Rogers Napier	Camp Navajo (Arizona)	Camp Navajo	G1, G2, G3, G4, G6, G7 F1, F3, F4, F5, F7	Tremblay et al. 2008, 2008-281.ASM	None	Previously approved for use for similar training activities. Previously completely surveyed; survey may not be adequate. Data call requests are currently required prior to training events training events to identify operational constraints. All proposed training events on Camp Navajo will require project specific review/documentation prepared by the AZARNG before the start of the event, which may include Section 106 consultation and/or an ARNG Environmental checklist (Personal communication with Arizona Army National Guard Environmental Office 2019).	9
Rogers Wren	Camp Navajo (Arizona)	Camp Navajo	G1, G2, G3, G4, G5, G6, G7 F1, F3, F4, F5, F7	Tremblay et al. 2008, 2008-281.ASM	None	Previously approved for use for similar training activities. Previously completely surveyed; survey may not be adequate. Data call requests are currently required to the AZARNG prior to training events to training events to identify operational constraints. All proposed training events on Camp Navajo will require project specific review/documentation prepared by the AZARNG before the start of the event, which may include Section 106 consultation and/or an ARNG Environmental checklist (Personal communication with Arizona Army National Guard Environmental Office 2019).	9
San Clemente Island Naval Auxiliary Landing Field (NALF)	San Clemente Island (SCI) (California)	Naval Base Coronado	G2, G3 F4, F6, F7, F8	Axford 1978, 1984; Berryman and Berryman 1988; Byrd and O'Neill 2001; Yatsko and Raab 1997	Unidentified sites	Previously analyzed under the 2008 Southern California Range Complex Final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and 2018 Hawaii-Southern California Training and Testing EIS/Overseas Environmental Impact Statement (OEIS), and therefore will not be further analyzed for the PR Environmental Assessment (EA). The PR training activities would need to comply with the mitigation measures and any operational constraints identified in those documents. Activities would follow established range regulations and the policies and procedures as identified in the installation's ICRMP (Apple and Wahoff 2012) and in NALF SCI Instruction 1700.1to avoid impacts to cultural resources.	27
San Clemente Island Surrounding Off-Shore Areas	San Clemente Island (California)	Naval Base Coronado	F4, F9 W1, W2	Unknown	Unknown	Previously analyzed under the 2008 Southern California Range Complex FEIS and 2018 Hawaii-Southern California Training and Testing EIS/OEIS, and therefore will not be further analyzed for the PR EA. The PR training activities would need to comply with the mitigation measures and any operational constraints identified in those documents. Activities would follow established range regulations and the policies and procedures as identified in the installation's ICRMP (Apple and Wahoff 2012) and in NALF SCI Instruction 1700.1to avoid impacts to cultural resources.	27
South Tactical Range	BMGR (Arizona)	Luke AFB	G2, G3, G6, G7, G8 F1, F3, F4, F5, F7, F10	Heilen and Vanderpot 2013; BMGR-2000-D	None	Existing facility; currently used for training. Activities would not affect historic properties (Personal communication with AETC 56 RMO/ESMC, Luke AFB, 20 June 2019). Activities would follow established range regulations and environmental procedures for the installation.	35
Target 333	BMGR (Arizona)	Luke AFB	G2, G3, G6, G7, G8 F1, F3, F4, F5, F7, F9, F10	Heilen and Vanderpot 2013; BMGR-1996-E	None	Existing facility; currently approved for use for similar training activities. Activities would not affect historic properties (Personal communication with AETC 56 RMO/ESMC, Luke AFB, 20 June 2019). Activities would follow established range regulations and environmental procedures for the installation.	36
Titan Missile Museum[1,2]	Pima County; Near Town of Sahuarita (Arizona)	USAF (leased to Pima County)	G6	None	Unknown	Concrete missile silo currently used for rope training. Activities would not impact cultural resources.	43

Table E-2 - Cultural Resources Records Search Results							
Name	**Location**	**Controlling Agency**	**Training Activity *(Key below)***	**Surveys**	**Identified Cultural Resources**	**Notes**	**Map Book Index #**
Tombstone Circular	Fort Huachuca (Arizona)	Fort Huachuca	G2, G3, G6 F1, F3, F4, F5, F6, F7, F9, F10	Vanderpot 1994, 2.187.SHPO; Fort Huachuca ca. 1991a, 2.143.SHPO; Fort Huachuca ca. 1991b, 2.144.SHPO	None	Existing airstrip; currently approved for use for similar training activities. Previously completely surveyed. Activities would occur in the disturbed area at the airfield and would not have potential to affect cultural resources. Activities would be coordinated through Range Control and would follow the environmental constraints provided by ENRD and protocols and procedures in the installation's ICRMP (SWCA 2009) to avoid impacts to cultural resources.	46
Tombstone Rectangular	Fort Huachuca (Arizona)	Fort Huachuca	G2, G3, G6 F1, F3, F4, F5, F6, F7, F9, F10	Vanderpot 1994, 2.187.SHPO; Fort Huachuca ca. 1991a, 2.143.SHPO; Fort Huachuca ca. 1991b, 2.144.SHPO	None	Existing airstrip; currently approved for use for similar training activities. Previously completely surveyed. Activities would not affect historic properties. Activities would be coordinated through Range Control, and would follow the environmental constraints provided by ENRD and protocols and procedures in the installation's ICRMP (SWCA 2009) to avoid impacts to cultural resources.	46
WSMR Small Arms Range	Socorro County (New Mexico)	White Sands Army Garrison	G8 F4Grand	Burleson 2006; Shields 2002; Eidenbach 1990	None	Currently approved for use for similar training activities. The proposed APE has been previously completely surveyed for cultural resources; none are within the proposed APE although resources have been recorded nearby. Previously analyzed under U.S. Army's 2011 Final EA for Network Integration Evaluation (White Sands Test Center Operations Office 2011). The protocols, procedures, and requirements identified in the Integrated Natural and Cultural Resources Management Plan (INCRMP; U.S. Army Garrison White Sands 2015) would be followed to avoid impacts to historic properties.	31
WSMR Stallion Army Airfield	Socorro County (New Mexico)	White Sands Army Garrison	F4, F8	Kirkpatrick 1986; Shields and Wessel 1998	LA51270	Previously analyzed under U.S. Army's 2009 Final EIS for Development and Implementation of Range-Wide Mission and Major Capabilities [Range-Wide Mission and Major Capabilities] [White Sands Test Center Operations Office 2009] and 2015-2019 INCRMP EA [U.S. Army Garrison White Sands 2015]). Currently approved for use for similar training activities. The protocols, procedures, and requirements identified in the prior NEPA documents, the 1985 PMOA, and the Integrated Natural and Cultural Resources Management Plan (INCRMP; U.S. Army Garrison White Sands 2015) would be followed, The airstrip was previously completely surveyed; one unevaluated prehistoric lithic scatter is located between existing runways, other resources have been recorded nearby. Use of the runways and paved areas for the PR training activities would not impact cultural resources.	31
WSMR Sierra Maneuver Area	Sierra County (New Mexico)	White Sands Army Garrison	G1, G2, G3 F4	Unidentified prior surveys	Unidentified	Previously analyzed under U.S. Army's 2009 Final EIS Range-Wide Mission and Major Capabilities (White Sands Test Center Operations Office 2009). Existing maneuver area currently approved for use for similar training activities, and cultural resources are marked by Seibert stakes (Personal communication with White Sands Army Garrison 2019). The protocols, procedures, and requirements identified in the prior NEPA documents, the 1985 PMOA, and the Integrated Natural and Cultural Resources Management Plan (INCRMP; U.S. Army Garrison White Sands 2015) would be followed to avoid impacts to historic properties.	31
WSMR Thurgood West Maneuver Area	Sierra County (New Mexico)	White Sands Army Garrison	G1, G2, G3 F4	Unidentified prior surveys	Unidentified	Previously analyzed under U.S. Army's 2009 Final EIS Range-Wide Mission and Major Capabilities (White Sands Test Center Operations Office 2009). Existing maneuver area currently approved for use for similar training activities, and cultural resources are marked by Seibert stakes (Personal communication with White Sands Army Garrison 2019). The protocols, procedures, and requirements identified in the prior NEPA documents, the 1985 PMOA, and the Integrated Natural and Cultural Resources Management Plan (INCRMP; U.S. Army Garrison White Sands 2015) would be followed to avoid impacts to historic properties.	31

Table E-2 - Cultural Resources Records Search Results							
Name	**Location**	**Controlling Agency**	**Training Activity *(Key below)***	**Surveys**	**Identified Cultural Resources**	**Notes**	**Map Book Index #**
WSMR Otero Maneuver Area	Otero County (New Mexico)	White Sands Army Garrison	G1, G2, G3 F4	Unidentified prior surveys	Unidentified	Previously analyzed under U.S. Army's 2009 Final EIS Range-Wide Mission and Major Capabilities (White Sands Test Center Operations Office 2009). Existing maneuver area currently approved for use for similar training activities. Cultural resources are marked by Seibert stakes (Personal communication with White Sands Army Garrison 2019). The protocols, procedures, and requirements identified in the Integrated Natural and Cultural Resources Management Plan (INCRMP; U.S. Army Garrison White Sands 2015) would be followed,	31
PR Training Sites on U.S. Forest Service Lands and Federal Lands							
Black Mesa – United States Forest Service (USFS) Helitack Base	BMGR (Arizona) Apache-Sitgreaves National Forest (NF)	Apache-Sitgreaves NF	G1, G2, G3, G4, G6 F1, F3, F5, F7, F9	None	Unknown	Existing helipad used by the U.S. Forest Service. SHPO concurred that no survey is needed providing there would be no change in use and no improvements needed (Davis 2018).	15
Catron County Fairgrounds[1]	Gila NF (New Mexico)	Gila NF	G1, G2, G6 F1, F3, F5, F7, F10	29705; 119254	None	Proposed PR training site previously completely surveyed in 2010; no known sites. Fairgrounds are previously disturbed.	25
Charouleau Gap[2]	Coronado NF (Arizona)	Coronado NF	G2, G3	1980-34.CORNF	Unknown	Established public off-road area; largely unsurveyed. Regulations would be followed; driving off-trails prohibited.	38
Comanche[3]	Coconino NF (Arizona)	Coconino NF	G1, G2, G3, G4, G6 F1, F3, F4, F5, F7	SRI 2019; Hostad et al. 2016	AR-03-04-05-00591	Proposed PR training site completely surveyed in 2019; no evidence of an NRHP-listed historic-period railroad (Munds Park and Howard Spring Railroad)was found within the training site. The segment is recommended a non-contributing element to the NRHP-listed site (SRI 2019). No historic properties affected.	9, 13
Delamar Dry Lake	Lincoln County, Near Alamo (Nevada)	Bureau of Land Management (BLM)	F1, F8	Unknown 18543	Unknown	Existing Military Operations Area (MOA); currently approved for similar training activities. Dry lake partially surveyed. Training activities would have little potential to impact historic properties.	1
Devon[4]	Coronado NF (Arizona)	Coronado NF	G1, G2, G3, G6 F1, F3, F4, F5, F7, F10	SRI 2019; Gillespie 2006	AR-03-05-02-00610, SRI 117, SRI 133	Proposed PR training site completely surveyed in 2019; one historic-period pipeline segment (Ruby Pipeline) and historic-period artifacts and a prehistoric lithic scatter that are not NRHP-eligible, and a NRHP-eligible prehistoric lithic scatter. Training activities would avoid physical disturbance to any areas within or within 50 feet of a historic property. If avoidance would not be feasible, the USAF would not use that training location, until/unless mitigation and Section 106 consultation have been completed and any adverse effect(s) resolved.	44
Elk[4]	Coconino NF (Arizona)	Coconino NF	G1, G2, G3, G4, G6 F1, F3, F4, F5, F7	SRI 2019; Newsome 2001	AR-03-04-05-00590	Proposed PR training site completely surveyed in 2019; no evidence of an NRHP-listed historic-period railroad (Clark Valley Railroad [Arizona Mineral Belt Railroad]) was found within the training site. The segment is recommended a non-contributing element to the NRHP-listed site (SRI 2019). No historic properties affected.	9
Flagstaff Hotshot – USFS Helitack Base	Coconino NF (Arizona)	Coconino NF	G1, G2, G3, G4, G6 F1, F3, F4, F5, F7, F9	None	Unknown	Existing helibase used by the Forest Service. SHPO concurred that no survey is needed providing there would be no change in use and no improvements needed (Davis 2018).	9
Glenwood Ranger Station[1]	Gila NF (New Mexico)	Gila NF	G1, G2, G3, G6 F1, F3, F5, F7, F9	22456; 29731; 43872; 112154	Unrecorded administrative building/sites	Proposed PR training site previously surveyed, with the most recent survey in 2008. The area is currently used for helicopter operations. USFS indicated training would not affect the nearby administrative buildings and sites; prior coordination required for bivouacking/camping to avoid cultural resources (Personal communication USFS 2019b).	301
Grapevine HLZ/DZ	Tonto NF (Arizona)	Tonto NF	G2, G3, G6 F1, F3, F5, F7, F9, F10	USAF 2013	None	AZ SHPO concurred with the finding of No Adverse Effect July 12, 2013 (USAF 2017a: Appendix A).	21
Hannagan Meadow – USFS Helitack Base	Apache-Sitgreaves NF (Arizona)	Apache-Sitgreaves NF	G1, G2, G3, G4, G6 F1, F3, F5, F7, F9	None	Unidentified	Existing helibase used by the Forest Service. One unidentified site is within APE with unknown NRHP eligibility. SHPO concurred that no survey is needed providing there would be no change in use and no improvements needed (Davis 2018).	24

Table E-2 - Cultural Resources Records Search Results							
Name	**Location**	**Controlling Agency**	**Training Activity *(Key below)***	**Surveys**	**Identified Cultural Resources**	**Notes**	**Map Book Index #**
Helibase Circular	Apache-Sitgreaves NF (Arizona)	Apache-Sitgreaves NF	G1, G2, G3, G4, G6 F1, F3, F5, F7, F9	None	Unknown	Existing helipad used by the Forest Service. One unidentified site is within APE with unknown NRHP eligibility. SHPO concurred that no survey is needed providing there would be no change in use and no improvements needed (Davis 2018).	24
Jacks Canyon[3, 4]	Coconino NF (Arizona)	Coconino NF	G1, G2, G3, G4, G6 F1, F3, F5, F7, F9	SRI 2019; Farnsworth 1983	AR-03-04-07-01469	Entirely surveyed 2019; one large NRHP-eligible multicomponent site (lithic and ceramic scatter, historic-period artifact scatter, and historic-period features) (SRI 2019). Training activities would avoid physical disturbance to any areas within or within 50 feet of a historic property. If avoidance would not be feasible, the USAF would not use that training location, until/unless mitigation and Section 106 consultation have been completed and any adverse effect(s) resolved.	15
Kinder HLZ/DZ	Cochise County (Arizona)	Bureau of Land Management	G6 F1, F3, F5, F7	USAF 2013	None	AZ SHPO concurred with the finding of No Adverse Effect July 12, 2013 (USAF 2017a: Appendix A).	41
KP Circular[3]	Apache-Sitgreaves NF (Arizona)	Apache-Sitgreaves NF	G1, G2, G3, G4, G6 F1, F3, F5, F7, F9	SRI 2019	None	Proposed PR training site completely surveyed in 2019; no cultural resources. No historic properties affected.	24
KP Tank[3]	Apache-Sitgreaves NF (Arizona)	Apache-Sitgreaves NF	G1, G2, G3, G4, G6 F1, F3, F5, F7, F9	SRI 2019	None	Proposed PR training site completely surveyed in 2019; no cultural resources. No historic properties affected.	24
Lees Ferry	Marble Canyon (Arizona)	National Park Service	G1, G2, G3, G4, G6 F7, F9	None	Unknown	Existing parking areas with paved/disturbed surfaces, includes boat ramp. Site is used by the public for same purpose. SHPO concurred that no survey is needed providing there would be no change in use and no improvements needed (Davis 2018).	2
Longview – USFS Helitack Base	Coconino NF (Arizona)	Coconino NF	G1, G2, G3, G4, G6 F3, F7, F9	None	Unknown	Existing helibase used by the Forest Service. Historic-period cabins are present that are unevaluated for NRHP listing. SHPO concurred that no survey is needed providing there would be no change in use and no improvements needed (Davis 2018).	14
Mesa[3]	Coronado NF (Arizona)	Coronado NF	G1, G2, G3, G6 F1, F3, F5, F7, F10	SRI 2019	None	Proposed PR training site completely surveyed in 2019; no cultural resources. No historic properties affected.	41
Mogollon Rim (General Crook)	Apache-Sitgreaves NF (Arizona)	Apache-Sitgreaves NF	G1, G2, G3, G4, G6 F3, F7	Unidentified survey	Unknown	Natural surface. APE partially surveyed; no information was found regarding the survey's age or intensity. Site used for the public for same purpose. SHPO concurred that no survey is needed providing there would be no change in use and no improvements needed (Davis 2018)	14
Mohawk[3]	Kaibab NF (Arizona)	Kaibab NF	G1, G2, G3, G4, G6 F1, F7	Culpepper 1997	None	Proposed PR training site previously completely surveyed; no cultural resources. No historic properties affected.	4
Mormon Lake – USFS Helitack Base	Coconino NF (Arizona)	Coconino NF	G1, G2, G3, G4, G6 F1, F3, F5, F7, F9	None	Unknown	Existing helibase used by the Forest Service. SHPO concurred that no survey is needed providing there would be no change in use and no improvements needed (Davis 2018).	9, 13
Mount Lemmon (Windy Point)	Coronado NF (Arizona)	Coronado NF	G1, G2, G3, G6 F1, F3, F5, F7	None	Unknown	Site used by public for same use. SHPO concurred that no survey is needed providing there would be no change in use and no improvements needed (Davis 2018).	40
Negrito Airstrip[1]	Gila NF (New Mexico)	Gila NF	G1, G2, G3, G6 F1, F3, F5, F6, F7, F8, F9, F10	21941	None	Existing airfield. Activities would occur within the airport disturbance area and would not have potential to affect cultural resources. The USFS indicates training would not have potential to affect historic properties due to previous disturbance (Personal communication USFS 2019b; cited in USAF 2017c).	25
Negrito Center[1]	Gila NF (New Mexico)	Gila NF	G1, G2, G3, G6 F1, F3, F5, F7, F9, F10	None	Unknown	Existing airfield. Activities would occur within the airport disturbance area and would not have potential to affect cultural resources. The USFS indicates training would not have potential to affect historic properties due to previous disturbance (Personal communication USFS 2019b; cited in USAF 2017c).	25
Negrito Helibase[1]	Gila NF (New Mexico)	Gila NF	G1, G2, G3, G6 F1, F3, F5, F7, F10	95797; 63903; 116270	None	Area completely surveyed; however, some surveys are of questionable intensity and one survey within the last ten years does not cover the entire APE. The USFS indicates they could approve training at this existing helibase on account of the extent of previous survey, lack of sites, and previous disturbance (Personal communication USFS 2019b; cited in USAF 2017c).	25

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Name	**Location**	**Controlling Agency**	**Training Activity *(Key below)***	**Surveys**	**Identified Cultural Resources**	**Notes**	**Map Book Index #**
Negrito North[3]	Gila NF (New Mexico)	Gila NF	G1, G2, G3, G6 F1, F3, F5, F7, F9, F10	SRI 2019	None	Proposed PR training site completely surveyed in 2019; no cultural resources. No historic properties affected.	25
Negrito South[3]	Gila NF (New Mexico)	Gila NF	G1, G2, G3, G6 F1, F3, F5, F7, F9, F10	SRI 2019	None	Proposed PR training site completely surveyed in 2019; no cultural resources. No historic properties affected.	25
Overgaard – USFS Helitack Base	Apache-Sitgreaves NF (Arizona)	Apache-Sitgreaves NF	G1, G2, G3, G4, G6 F3, F5, F7, F9	None	Unknown	Existing helibase used by the Forest Service. SHPO concurred that no survey is needed providing there would be no change in use and no improvements needed (Davis 2018).	16
Payson-Rim Side[3, 4]	Tonto NF (Arizona)	Tonto NF	G1, G2, G3, G4, G6 F3, F5, F7	SRI 2019	AR-03-12-04-02533	Proposed PR training site completely surveyed in 2019; one large NRHP-eligible multicomponent site with prehistoric and historic-period habitation and agricultural features (SRI 2019). Training activities would avoid physical disturbance to any areas within or within 50 feet of a historic property. If avoidance would not be feasible, the USAF would not use that training location, until/unless mitigation and Section 106 consultation have been completed and any adverse effect(s) resolved.	14
Pittman Valley[1]	Kaibab NF (Arizona)	Kaibab NF	G1, G2, G3, G4, G6 F1, F3, F4, F5, F7, F9	None	Unknown	Existing helibase with large paved area containing two helipads. Activities would be contained within the paved area and would not affect cultural resources.	8
Portal Cabin and Civilian Concentration Corps (CCC) Bunkhouse[2]	Coronado NF (Arizona)	Coronado NF	G1, G2, G3, G4	None	Cabin (SHPO Cochise County 114)	Training area that would be used for assembly. No ground disturbance would occur. Cabin is listed on the National Register; suitable for intended use and available for rental.	47
Portal HLZ[2]	Coronado NF (Arizona)	Coronado NF	G2, G3, G6 F1, F3, F5, F7, F10	Kirvan and Rogge 2019b	None	Existing Helipad. Proposed PR training site completely surveyed in 2019; no cultural resources. No historic properties affected.	47
Rainy Mesa[1]	Gila NF (New Mexico)	Gila NF	G1, G2, G3, G6 F1, F3, F5, F7, F9, F10	21941	None	Consultation with the USFS indicates this previous survey was intensive, no known sites are present, and training activities would not affect historic properties.	25
Ranger	Coronado NF (Arizona)	Coronado NF	G1, G2, G3, G6 F1, F3, F4, F5, F7, F9 F10	None	Unknown	Existing helipad used by the Forest Service. SHPO concurred that no survey is needed providing there would be no change in use and no improvements needed (Davis 2018).	47
Redington Pass[2]	Coronado NF (Arizona)	Coronado NF	G1, G2, G3, G4, G6, G7	1996.32.COR NF	Unknown	Established public off-road area. Small portion of the proposed PR training site previously surveyed; no cultural resources. Activities would be consistent with ongoing use of the area.	40
Reserve Airport[1]	Gila NF (New Mexico)	Gila NF	G1, G2, G6 F1, F3, F5, F7, F8, F9, F10	16530; 21934; 82576; 91183; 94677	33974 (6-370); 39977 (6-374); 69064 (6-880); 70194 (3-375); 149438 (6-1287); Reserve Airport	Existing airfield. Activities would occur on airport pavements and would not have potential to affect cultural resources.	25
Reserve Ranger Station[1]	Gila NF (New Mexico)	Gila NF	G1, G2, G6 F1, F3, F5, F7, F10	21934; 22456; 23972; 58282; 92472; 104118	33624 (06-869)	Area completely surveyed. Some surveys are of questionable intensity and one survey within the last ten years does not cover the entire APE. Site 33624 (06-869) encompasses most of the APE and is not eligible. Other eligible sites are nearby but outside the APE. The training site is within an animal paddock that is occasionally used by the Gila NF for helicopter operations. The USFS indicates they could approve use of this site conditioned upon avoidance of historic properties, and with advance coordination (Personal communication with USFS 2019b) .	25
Roosevelt Lake[1]	Tonto NF (Arizona)	Tonto NF	G1, G2, G3, G4, G6 F1, F3, F5, F7, F9, F10 W1, W2	None	Unknown	Activities would occur within the water. No disturbance would occur along the shorelines except at dedicated boat launch facilities. Rotary wing activities would occur at existing helipads.	21

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Name	**Location**	**Controlling Agency**	**Training Activity *(Key below)***	**Surveys**	**Identified Cultural Resources**	**Notes**	**Map Book Index #**
Rough Rider[3]	Coconino NF (Arizona)	Coconino NF	G1, G2, G3, G4, G6 F1, F3, F5, F7	SRI 2019	AR-03-04-06-01341	Proposed PR training site completely surveyed in 2019; one NRHP-eligible lithic scatter (SRI 2019). Training activities would avoid physical disturbance to any areas within or within 50 feet of a historic property. If avoidance would not be feasible, the USAF would not use that training location, until/unless mitigation and Section 106 consultation have been completed and any adverse effect(s) resolved.	13
Rucker HLZ[2]	Coronado NF (Arizona)	Coronado NF	G1, G2, G3, G5, G6 F1, F3, F4, F5, F7, F10	None	Unknown	Existing helipad with disturbed soils; used by the Forest Service. Proposed PR Training activities would stay within area of disturbance.	47
Saddle Mountain East[3]	Coronado NF (Arizona)	Coronado NF	G1, G2, G3, G6 F1, F3, F4, F5, F7, F9, F10	SRI 2019	None	Proposed PR training site completely surveyed in 2019; no cultural resources. No historic properties affected.	45
Saddle Mountain South[3]	Coronado NF (Arizona)	Coronado NF	G1, G2, G3, G6 F1, F3, F4, F5, F7, F9, F10	SRI 2019	None	Proposed PR training site completely surveyed in 2019; no cultural resources. No historic properties affected.	45
Saddle Mountain West[3]	Coronado NF (Arizona)	Coronado NF	G1, G2, G3, G6 F1, F3, F4, F5, F7, F9, F10	SRI 2019	None	Proposed PR training site completely surveyed in 2019; no cultural resources. No historic properties affected.	45
Saguaro Lake Ranch[1]	Tonto NF (Arizona)	Tonto N F	W1, W2	1972-2.ASM; 7.2045.SHPO; 7.151.SHPO; 1963-5.ASM	AZ U:6:194 (ASM); AZ U:6:195 (ASM)	Activities would occur within the water. No disturbance would occur along the shorelines except at dedicated boat launch facilities and established pave helipad.	20
Spring Valley Cabin[2]	Kaibab NF (Arizona)	Kaibab NF	G1, G2, G3, G4 F1, F3, F4	Personal Communication USFS 2019a.; Weintraub and others 1998	Spring Valley Cabin	Proposed PR training site previously completely surveyed; adequate survey. The use of the cabin for PR training would be similar to its ongoing use as a rental recreation cabin and would not adversely affect any characteristics that make the cabin eligible for the NRHP (Personal communication USFS 2019a).	8
Tribeland	Kaibab NF (Arizona)	Kaibab NF	G1, G2, G3, G4, G6 F1, F7, F9	Lesko 1991	None	Proposed PR training site previously completely surveyed; adequate survey. No cultural resources in proposed training site. No historic properties affected.	4
Verde River[1]	Tonto NF (Arizona)	Tonto N F	W1, W2	1972-2.ASM; 7.151.SHPO; 1963-5.ASM	None	Activities would occur within the water. No disturbance would occur along the shorelines except at dedicated boat launch facilities.	20
PR Training Sites on Other Lands (Municipal, City, County, State Land)							
Bisbee Douglas International Airport (IAP) (Chang Noi Drop Zone [DZ]) [1]	Douglas (Arizona)	Cochise County	G1, G2, G3, G6 F1, F3, F5, F6, F7, F8, F9	None	Bisbee Douglas IAP	Existing airfield, originally constructed 1941-1943. Several original hangars and other structures that may be National Register eligible (Armstrong 2014). Activities would occur on airport pavements and would not affect cultural resources.	47
Blackhills HLZ/DZ	Pima County (Arizona)	State of Arizona (State Trust land)	G6 F1, F3, F4, F5, F7	USAF 2013	None	AZ SHPO concurred with the finding of No Adverse Effect July 12, 2013 (USAF 2017a: Appendix A).	42
Black Mountain Reservoir[2]	South of Drexel Heights (Arizona)	Town of Sahuarita	W2	Unknown	Unknown	Activities would occur within the water. No disturbance would occur along the shorelines except at dedicated boat launch facilities.	43
Brooke HLZ/DZ	Pinal County (Arizona)	State of Arizona (State Trust land)	G2, G3, G6 F1, F3, F5, F7, F10	USAF 2013	None	AZ SHPO concurred with the finding of No Adverse Effect July 12, 2013 (USAF 2017a: Appendix A).	38
Caldwell Meadows[1]	Alpine (Arizona)	Arizona Game and Fish Department	G1, G2, G3, G4, G6 F1, F3, F5, F7, F9, F10	2004-366.ASM	None	Proposed PR training site completely surveyed in 2004; no sites were identified. No historic properties affected.	24

Table E-2 - Cultural Resources Records Search Results							
Name	**Location**	**Controlling Agency**	**Training Activity *(Key below)***	**Surveys**	**Identified Cultural Resources**	**Notes**	**Map Book Index #**
Caliente HLZ/DZ	Santa Cruz County (Arizona)	State of Arizona (State Trust Land)	G6 F1, F3, F7	USAF 2013	None	AZ SHPO concurred with the finding of No Adverse Effect July 12, 2013 (USAF 2017a: Appendix A).	44
Cattle	Coconino County, Northeast of City of Flagstaff (Arizona)	City of Flagstaff	G1, G2, G3, G4, G6 F1, F3, F4, F5, F7, F9	SRI 2019; Dosh 1998	AZ I:10:106(ASM)	Proposed PR training site completely surveyed in 2019; one multi-component site (lithic scatter and historic-period artifact concentration that are not NRHP-eligible (SRI 2019). No historic properties affected.	9
City of Flagstaff[2]	City of Flagstaff (Arizona)	Arizona Board of Regents (Northern Arizona University)	G5 F1, F3	Unknown	Unknown	Developed urban area; currently approved for use for similar training activities. Training would not affect historic properties.	9
City of Winslow[2]	City of Winslow (Arizona)	City of Winslow	G5 F1, F3	Unknown	Unknown	Developed urban area; currently approved for use for similar training activities. Training would not affect historic properties.	10
Colorado River[1]	Bullhead City (Nevada)	Nevada Division of State Parks	W1, W2	None	Unknown	Activities would occur within the water. No disturbance would occur along the shorelines except at dedicated boat launch facilities.	6
Coolidge Airport[1]	Pinal County, Southeast of City of Coolidge (Arizona)	City of Coolidge	G1, G3, G6 F1, F3, F4, F5, F7, F8, F9	1973-13.ASM; 1979-124.ASM; 1982-78.ASM; 1986-70.ASM; 2008-441.ASM; Unknown [d]	Coolidge Airport	Existing airfield constructed in 1940s. Master Plan indicated a potential for cultural resources; surveys of previously undisturbed areas to locate and evaluate any existing cultural resources was recommended (Coffman 2011). Activities would occur on airport pavements and would not impact cultural resources.	37
Flagstaff Pulliam Airport[1]	Coconino county, South of City of Flagstaff (Arizona)	City of Flagstaff	G1, G2, G3 G6 F1, F3, F4, F5, F7, F8	1975-13.ASM	NA14166; Flagstaff Pulliam Airport	Existing airfield. Much of airport property was surveyed for Runway extension EA and no cultural resources were found. Additional surveys may be required for development projects in areas that have not been previously disturbed and have not been previously surveyed (Coffman 2007). Activities would occur on airport pavements and would not have potential to impact cultural resources.	9
Froelich HLZ/DZ	Graham County (Arizona)	State of Arizona (State Trust Land)	G6 F1, F3, F5, F7	USAF 2013	None	Proposed PR training site was addressed under the USAF's 2017 Rescue Group Personnel Recovery Supplemental EIS and AZ SHPO concurred with the determination of no effects to historic properties on 12 July 2013 (USAF 2017a: Appendix A).	41
Gila County Sheriff Roosevelt Substation[1]	Gila County, North of Roosevelt (Arizona)	Gila County Sheriff	G1, G2, G3, G4, G6 F1, F3, F5, F7, F9, F10	None	Unknown	Existing parking area with paved/ disturbed surfaces. Activities would occur within paved and disturbed areas and would not have potential to impact cultural resources.	21
Grand Canyon National Park Airport[1]	Coconino County, South of Tusayan (Arizona)	State of Arizona	G1, G2, G3, G6 F1, F7, F8	1990-176.ASM; 2000-114.ASM; 1999-27.ASM; 1989-210.ASM	Grand Canyon National Park Airport	Existing airfield constructed 1963-1965 (Bucher, Willis & Ratcliff Corporation. n.d.). Activities would occur on airport pavements and would not impact historic properties.	4
H. A. Clark Memorial Field[1]	Coconino County, North of City of Williams (Arizona)	City of Williams	G1, G2, G3, G6 F1, F3, F4, F7, F8, F9	None; Prior survey	H.A. Clark Memorial Field	Existing airfield, original construction 1935 (Howell 2018). Airport partially surveyed in support of 1997 EA; three historic-period archaeological sites, one isolated feature and 15 isolated artifacts were found; none were determined eligible for the National Register. Airport is unrecorded. Activities would occur on airport pavements and would have no impacts to historic properties.	8
Highway 80 Paladins (TW 2 Paladins)	Cochise County (Arizona)	State of Arizona (State Trust Land)	G2, G3, G6 F1, F3, F5, F7, F9, F10	SRI 2019	None	Proposed PR training site completely surveyed in 2019; no cultural resources were identified. No impacts to historic properties.	47

Table E-2 - Cultural Resources Records Search Results							
Name	**Location**	**Controlling Agency**	**Training Activity *(Key below)***	**Surveys**	**Identified Cultural Resources**	**Notes**	**Map Book Index #**
Jeep HLZ/DZ	Cochise County (Arizona)	State of Arizona (State Trust Land)	G6 F1, F3, F5, F7	USAF 2013	None	AZ SHPO concurred with the finding of No Adverse Effect July 12, 2013 (USAF 2017a: Appendix A).	41
Jenna HLZ/DZ	Cochise County (Arizona)	State of Arizona (State Trust Land)	G6 F1, F3, F5, F7	USAF 2013	None	AZ SHPO concurred with the finding of No Adverse Effect July 12, 2013 (USAF 2017a: Appendix A).	41
Kingman Airport[1]	Mohave County, Northeast of the City of Kingman (Arizona)	City of Kingman	G1, G2, G3, G6 F1, F3, F5, F7, F8, F9	None	AZ G:9:8 (ASM)	Existing airfield. WWII-era Kingman Army Airfield is NRHP eligible; activities would occur on airport pavements and would not have the potential to impact cultural resources.	7
Lake Havasu Airport	Mohave County, North of Lake Havasu City (Arizona)	Lake Havasu City	F1, F3, F8	Unknown	Unknown	Existing airfield; constructed beginning in the late 1980s. Activities would occur on airport pavements and would not have the potential to impact cultural resources.	11
Lake Patagonia[2]	Santa Cruz County (Arizona)	Arizona State Park	G6 F1, F3, F7 W1, W2	Unknown	Unknown	Activities would occur within the water. No disturbance would occur along the shorelines except at dedicated boat launch facilities.	45
Lake Pleasant[2]	Maricopa County (Arizona)	Maricopa Water District	W2	Unknown	Unknown	Activities would occur within the water. No disturbance would occur along the shorelines except at dedicated boat launch facilities and would not have the potential to impact cultural resources.	19
Lost Acre HLZ/DZ	Pima County (Arizona)	State of Arizona (State Trust Land)	G6 F1, F3, F7	USAF 2013	None	AZ SHPO concurred with the finding of No Adverse Effect July 12, 2013 (USAF 2017a: Appendix A).	39
Marana Regional Airport[2]	Pima County, South of Town of Marana (Arizona)	Town of Marana	G1, G2, G3, G4, G5, G6, G7, G8 F1, F3, F7, F8, F9	Unidentified 2008	Marana Airport	Existing airfield; currently approved for use for similar training activities. Originally constructed during WWII. 2008 EA for property acquisition and control tower found no NRHP-eligible sites; not inventoried for historic-period buildings (Armstrong 2017). Activities would occur on airport pavements, cleared/ heavily disturbed dirt landing zone, and nearby shooting range and would not have the potential to impact cultural resources.	39
Penitas HLZ/DZ	Pima County (Arizona)	State of Arizona (State Trust Land)	G2, G3, G6 F1, F3, F5, F7	USAF 2013	None	AZ SHPO concurred with the finding of No Adverse Effect July 12, 2013 (USAF 2017a: Appendix A).	44

Table E-2 - Cultural Resources Records Search Results							
Name	**Location**	**Controlling Agency**	**Training Activity *(Key below)***	**Surveys**	**Identified Cultural Resources**	**Notes**	**Map Book Index #**
Phoenix Sky Harbor IAP[1]	Maricopa County, City of Phoenix (Arizona)	City of Phoenix	F1, F3, F4, F5, F8	7.2814. SHPO; 2003-771.ASM; 2005-895.ASM; 2004-1888.ASM; 7.3187. SHPO; 1999-587.ASM; 2004-815.ASM; 2004-1780.ASM; 2005-86.ASM; 2003-675.ASM; 2006-765.ASM; 2011-19.ASM; 2012-9.ASM; 1999-582.ASM; 2012-159.ASM; 2008-36.ASM; 2009-652.ASM; 2013-365.ASM	AZ T:12:131 (ASM); P:3:6 (GP); AZ T:12:62 (ASM); AZ T:12:47 (ASM); AZ U:9:237 (ASM); AZ U:9:297 (ASM); AZ T:10:84 (ASM); Phoenix Sky Harbor IAP	Existing airfield. Activities would occur on airport pavements and would not have potential to impact cultural resources.	29
Pima County Emergency Operations Center[1]	City of Tucson (Arizona)	Pima County Sheriff	G2, G3	11-42-5E.BLM; 2008-53.ASM; 1999-147.ASM; 1998-141.ASM	None	Use of an existing building and pavements as an operations center would not have potential to impact cultural resources.	40
Pima County Regional Training Center[1]	City of Tucson (Arizona)	Pima County Sheriff	G2, G3, G8	None	Unknown	Graded area. Use of an existing building for classroom and use of existing firing range would not have potential to impact cultural resources.	40
Pinal Air Park[2]	Pinal County, Northwest of Town of Marana (Arizona)	Pinal County	G2, G3, G6 F1, F3, F7, F8, F9	Unknown	Unknown	Existing airfield; currently approved for use for similar training activities. Activities would occur on airport pavements/cleared dirt landing zone and would not have potential to impact cultural resources.	39
Pinnacle HLZ/DZ	Cochise County (Arizona)	State of Arizona (State Trust Land)	G6 F1, F3, F5, F7	USAF 2013	None	AZ SHPO concurred with the finding of No Adverse Effect July 12, 2013 (USAF 2017a: Appendix A).	41

Table E-2 - Cultural Resources Records Search Results							
Name	**Location**	**Controlling Agency**	**Training Activity *(Key below)***	**Surveys**	**Identified Cultural Resources**	**Notes**	**Map Book Index #**
Playas Training and Research Center[1]	Hidalgo County, Playas (New Mexico)	New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology	G1, G2, G3, G5, G6, G7, G8 F1, F2, F3, F4, F5, F6, F7, F8, F9, F10	None	Unknown	Existing training facility; PR activities would be consistent with ongoing use of the facility and would occur in previously disturbed, paved, or MOUT areas in designated zones (Zones F, H and associated housing zones; New Mexico Tech and U.S. Department of Homeland Security 2006). Overhead flights, FARP, personnel parachute drops dismounted, mounted (on existing roads), Military Operations in Urban Terrain, survival training, technical rope work from platforms, and pyrotechnics (small arms) activities, and use of existing buildings (billeting, operations, and classrooms) and firing range would not impact cultural resources. In the event that PR training activities are proposed in areas with no prior disturbance, implementation of the measures specified in the PA, including cultural resources survey and treatment, would reduce potential impacts to cultural resources to below a level of significance.	48
Playas Temporary MOA	Grant County, Hidalgo County, Playas (New Mexico)	State of Arizona (State Trust Land); New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology	F2	Ninety-eight; see Table E-4	Fifty-one sites; see Table E-5	Temporary MOA is 520 square miles and encompasses the Playas Training and Research Center. Training activities would be flight operations; ground operations would occur at the Playas Training and Research Center (PTRC). Ten previously recorded sites are NRHP-eligible; none are historic-period structures and none are within the PRTC. Based on the lack of ground disturbance and the negligible vibration, visual, and atmospheric effects associated with the use of the proposed Playas Temporary MOA, and the identified operational constraints, no historic properties would be affected,	
Pond HLZ/DZ	Pima County (Arizona)	State of Arizona (State Trust Land)	G6 F1, F3, F7	USAF 2013	None	AZ SHPO concurred with the finding of No Adverse Effect July 12, 2013 (USAF 2017a: Appendix A).	42
Prescott Airport	Yavapai County, North of City of Prescott (Arizona)	City of Prescott	F1, F3, F8	1987-11.ASM; 1989-39.ASM; 2002-166.ASM; 2003-205.ASM, SHPO-2002-1656; 2005-78.ASM; 2006-489.ASM; 2010-528.ASM; 2015-439.ASM	Ernest A. Love Field; AZ N:7:212 (ASM); AZ N:7:353(ASM); AZ N:3:32 (ASM)	Existing airport; constructed in 1928. Three sites have been recorded within or near the airfield, two are not eligible and the NRHP eligible Chino Valley Irrigation Ditch is no longer extant within the airport. Activities would occur on airport pavements and would not have potential to impact cultural resources.	12
Prieto HLZ/DZ	Pima County (Arizona)	State of Arizona (State Trust Land)	G6 F1, F3, F5, F7	USAF 2013	None	AZ SHPO concurred with the finding of No Adverse Effect July 12, 2013 (USAF 2017a: Appendix A).	43
Rancho Seco HLZ/DZ	Pima County (Arizona)	State of Arizona (State Trust Land)	G2, G3, G6 F1, F3, F5, F7, F10	USAF 2013	None	AZ SHPO concurred with the finding of No Adverse Effect July 12, 2013 (USAF 2017a: Appendix A).	42, 44
Ruby Fuzzy Paladins[3]	Pima County (Arizona)	State of Arizona (State Trust Land)	G2, G3, G4, G5, G6 F1, F3, F4, F5, F7, F9, F10	SRI 2019	SRI 201	Proposed PR training site completely surveyed in 2019; one NRHP-eligible prehistoric lithic scatter (SRI 2019). Training activities would avoid physical disturbance to any areas within or within 50 feet of a historic property. If avoidance would not be feasible, the USAF would not use that training location, until/unless mitigation and Section 106 consultation have been completed and any adverse effect(s) resolved.	44
Sage[3, 4]	Coconino County, Northwest of City of Flagstaff (Arizona)	Arizona Department of Transportation (ADOT)	G1, G2, G3, G4, G6 F1, F3, F7, F9	SRI 2019; Spurr and Purcell 1993	AR-03-07-04-01199	Proposed PR training site completely surveyed in 2019; one previously recorded NRHP-eligible lithic scatter (SRI 2019). Training activities would avoid physical disturbance to any areas within or within 50 feet of a historic property. If avoidance would not be feasible, the USAF would not use that training location, until/unless mitigation and Section 106 consultation have been completed and any adverse effect(s) resolved.	4
Sahuarita Lake[2]	Town of Sahuarita (Arizona)	Town of Sahuarita	W2	Unknown	Unknown	Activities would occur within the water. No disturbance would occur along the shorelines except at dedicated boat launch facilities.	43

Table E-2 - Cultural Resources Records Search Results							
Name	**Location**	**Controlling Agency**	**Training Activity *(Key below)***	**Surveys**	**Identified Cultural Resources**	**Notes**	**Map Book Index #**
Salt River High[1]	White River (Arizona)	White Mountain Apache	G2, G3, G6 F1, F3, F5, F7, F10 W2	None	Unknown	The HLZ is within a heavily disturbed quarry. The White Mountain Apache Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO) had no cultural resource concerns related to the use of this site for same activities under the Angel Thunder EA and concurred with the finding of no effect on historic properties (USAF 2017c).	22
Salt River Low[1]	San Carlos (Arizona)	White Mountain Apache	G2, G3, G6 F1, F3, F5, F7, F10 W1, W2	None	Unknown	The White Mountain Apache THPO had no cultural resource concerns related to the use of this site for same activities under the Angel Thunder EA and concurred with the finding of no effect on historic properties (USAF 2017c).	22
Sierrita HLZ/DZ	Pima County (Arizona)	State of Arizona (State Trust Land)	G6 F1, F3, F5, F7	USAF 2013	None	AZ SHPO concurred with the finding of No Adverse Effect July 12, 2013 (USAF 2017a: Appendix A).	42
Silvermine HLZ/DZ	Pima County (Arizona)	State of Arizona (State Trust Land)	G6 F1, F3, F7	USAF 2013	None	AZ SHPO concurred with the finding of No Adverse Effect July 12, 2013 (USAF 2017a: Appendix A).	39
Springerville Airport[1]	Apache County, West of Town of Springerville (Arizona)	Town of Springerville	G1, G2, G3, G4, G6 F1, F3, F5, F7, F8, F9	1948-1.ASM; 75-011.ASU	Springerville Airport	Existing airfield. Activities would occur on airport pavements and would not have potential to impact cultural resources.	23
St. Johns Industrial Air Park[1]	Apache County, North of City of St. Johns (Arizona)	City of St. Johns	G1, G2, G3, G4, G6 F1, F3, F5, F6, F7, F8, F9	Unidentified survey	Unknown	Existing airfield. Activities would occur on airport pavements and would not have potential to impact cultural resources.	17
Tombstone 8 HLZ[2]	Hidalgo county (New Mexico)	State of New Mexico (State Trust Lands)	G2, G3, G6 F1, F3, F5, F7, F10	Kalosky 2019	None	Proposed PR training site completely surveyed in 2019; no cultural resources. No historic properties affected.	48
Tombstone 15 HLZ[2]	Cochise County (Arizona)	State of Arizona (State Trust Land)	G2, G3, G6 F1, F3, F5, F7, F10	Kirvan and Rogge 2019a	None	Proposed PR training site completely surveyed in 2019; no cultural resources. No historic properties affected.	47
Tombstone 18 HLZ[2]	Cochise County (Arizona)	State of Arizona (State Trust Land)	G2, G3, G6 F1, F3, F5, F7, F10	Kirvan and Rogge 2019a	None	Proposed PR training site completely surveyed in 2019; no cultural resources. No historic properties affected.	47
Tombstone 19 HLZ[2]	Cochise County (Arizona)	State of Arizona (State Trust Land)	G2, G3, G6 F1, F3, F5, F7, F10	Kirvan and Rogge 2019a	Isolated finds	Proposed PR training site completely surveyed in 2019; isolated prehistoric finds. No historic properties affected.	47
Tombstone Paladins[4]	Cochise County (Arizona)	State of Arizona (State Trust Land)	G2, G3, G6 F1, F3, F7, F9, F10	SRI 2019	None	Proposed PR training site completely surveyed in 2019; no cultural resources. No historic properties affected.	47
University of Arizona Dive Pool[2]	City of Tucson (Arizona)	Arizona Board of Regents (University of Arizona)	W2	None	Unknown	Use of an existing pool would not have potential to affect cultural resources.	40
University of Arizona Medical Center[1]	City of Tucson (Arizona)	Arizona Board of Regents (University of Arizona)	F7	1998-59.ASM	Unknown	Use of an existing helipad at the medical center would not have potential to impact cultural resources.	40
Waterman HLZ/DZ	Pima County (Arizona)	State of Arizona (State Trust Land)	G2, G3, G6 F1, F3, F7	USAF 2013	None	AZ SHPO concurred with the finding of No Adverse Effect July 12, 2013 (USAF 2017a: Appendix A).	39
Winslow-Lindbergh Regional Airport (Wiseman Aviation) [1]	Navajo County, West of City of Winslow (Arizona)	City of Winslow	G1, G2, G3, G4, G6 F1, F3, F5, F6, F7, F8, F9	2010-530.ASM	Winslow-Lindbergh Regional Airport	Existing airfield; built in 1929. Activities would occur on airport pavements and would not have potential to impact cultural resources.	10

Table E-2 - Cultural Resources Records Search Results							
Name	**Location**	**Controlling Agency**	**Training Activity *(Key below)***	**Surveys**	**Identified Cultural Resources**	**Notes**	**Map Book Index #**
Yuma Airport	Yuma County, South of City of Yuma (Arizona)	City of Yuma	F1, F3, F8	Unknown	Fly Field	Existing airfield, original construction began in 1928 (Rincando & Associate, Inc. 2009). Activities would occur on airport pavements and would not have potential to impact cultural resources.	34
PR Training Sites on Private Land							
Babbitt Ranch 1[3]	Coconino County, North of City of Flagstaff (Arizona)	Private	G1, G2, G3, G4, G6 F1, F3, F5, F7	SRI 2019	Isolated finds	Proposed PR training site completely surveyed in 2019; prehistoric and historic-period isolated finds not eligible for the NRHP (SRI 2019). No historic properties affected.	5
Babbitt Ranch 2[3, 4]	Coconino County, Northwest of City of Flagstaff (Arizona)	Private	G1, G2, G3, G4, G6 F1, F3, F5, F7	SRI 2019	CAS-2019-DM-01; Isolated finds	Proposed PR training site completely surveyed in 2019; one NRHP-eligible prehistoric lithic scatter with isolated historic-period artifacts (SRI 2019). Training activities would avoid physical disturbance to any areas within or within 50 feet of a historic property. If avoidance would not be feasible, the USAF would not use that training location, until/unless mitigation and Section 106 consultation have been completed and any adverse effect(s) resolved.	5
Babbitt Ranch 3[3]	Coconino County, North of City of Flagstaff (Arizona)	Private	G1, G2, G3, G4, G6 F1, F3, F5, F7	SRI 2019	Isolated finds	Proposed PR training site completely surveyed in 2019; prehistoric and historic-period isolated finds not eligible for the NRHP (SRI 2019). No historic properties affected.	5
Bone Crusher[3]	Coconino County, Northwest of City of Flagstaff (Arizona)	Private	G1, G2, G3, G4, G6 F1, F3, F5, F7	SRI 2019	Isolated finds	Proposed PR training site completely surveyed in 2019; prehistoric and historic-period isolated finds not eligible for the NRHP (SRI 2019). No historic properties affected.	4
Cattle LTFW[3]	Coconino County, North of City of Flagstaff (Arizona)	Private	G1, G2, G3, G4, G6 F1, F3, F5, F7	SRI 2019	Isolated finds	Proposed PR training site completely surveyed in 2019; prehistoric and historic-period isolated finds not eligible for the NRHP (SRI 2019). No historic properties affected.	5
Eloy North[1]	Pinal County, North of City of Eloy (Arizona)	Skydive Arizona	G1, G2, G3, G6 F1, F3, F4, F5, F7, F9	2003-1076	AZ AA:12:875 (ASM)	Heavily disturbed field used for Skydive Arizona's skydive operations. Activities would not cause new disturbance.	37
Eloy South	Pinal County, North of City of Eloy (Arizona)	Skydive Arizona	G1, G2, G3, G6 F1, F3, F4, F5, F7, F9	None	Unknown	Site used by Skydive Arizona for same use. SHPO concurred that no survey is needed providing there would be no change in use and no improvements needed (Davis 2018).	37
FR 320/311[1]	Coconino County, Northeast of City of Flagstaff (Arizona)	Private	G1, G2, G3 F1, F3, F5, F7	Unidentified Survey	Unknown	Existing airfield; partially surveyed. Activities would occur on airport pavements and would not have potential to impact cultural resources.	4, 5
Gerbil[3]	Coconino County, Northeast of City of Flagstaff (Arizona)	Private	G1, G2, G3, G4, G5, G6, G7, G8F1, F3, F5, F7, F9	SRI 2019	Isolated finds	Proposed PR training site completely surveyed in 2019; prehistoric isolated finds that are not eligible for the NRHP (SRI 2019). No historic properties affected.	5
Grand Canyon Valle Airport[1]	Coconino County, East of Valle (Arizona)	Grand Canyon Valle Corp	G1, G2, G3, G6 F1, F3, F7, F8, F9	1991-227.ASM	AZ H:8:3(ASM); AZ H:8:4(ASM); AZ H:8:5(ASM); AZ H:8:6(ASM); AZ H:8:7(ASM); Grand Canyon Valle Airport	Existing airfield. Partially surveyed; five eligible prehistoric sites. Grand Valle Airport has not been recorded or evaluated. Activities would occur on airport pavements and would not have potential to impact cultural resources.	4
HLZ 5[3]	Coconino County, Northeast of City of Flagstaff (Arizona)	Private	G1, G2, G3, G4, G6 F1, F3, F4, F5, F7	SRI 2019; Dosh 1998	AZ I:10:106(ASM)	Proposed PR training site completely surveyed in 2019; one multi-component site (lithic scatter and historic-period artifact concentration not NRHP-eligible (SRI 2019). No historic properties affected.	9
HLZ 6	Coconino County, Northeast of City of Flagstaff (Arizona)	Private	G1, G2, G3, G4, G6 F1, F3, F4, F5, F7	None	Unknown	Existing sports field with disturbed surface. Activities would occur within the sports field.	9

Table E-2 - Cultural Resources Records Search Results							
Name	**Location**	**Controlling Agency**	**Training Activity *(Key below)***	**Surveys**	**Identified Cultural Resources**	**Notes**	**Map Book Index #**
HLZ 7[4]	Coconino County, Northeast of City of Flagstaff (Arizona)	Private	G1, G2, G3, G4, G6 F1, F3, F4, F5, F7	Crossley et al. 2004	AR-03-04-02-03775	Previously recorded NRHP-eligible cultural resource (SRI 2019). Training activities would avoid physical disturbance to any areas within or within 50 feet of a historic property. If avoidance would not be feasible, the USAF would not use that training location, until/unless mitigation and Section 106 consultation have been completed and any adverse effect(s) resolved.	9
HLZ 8[4]	Coconino County, Northeast of City of Flagstaff (Arizona)	Private	G1, G2, G3, G4, G6 F1, F3, F4, F5, F7	None	Unknown	Prior to use for training activities, survey of this proposed PR training site would be completed, and any cultural resources found assessed for NRHP-eligibility. Training activities would avoid physical disturbance to any areas within or within 50 feet of a historic property. If avoidance would not be feasible, the USAF would not use that training location, until/unless mitigation and Section 106 consultation have been completed and any adverse effect(s) resolved.	9
Little Outfit[1]	Santa Cruz County, Southwest of Canelo (Arizona)	Pete Robbins	G1, G2, G3, G6 F1, F3, F4, F5, F7, F9	None	Unknown	Existing airstrip. Training activities would be contained within existing disturbance area.	45
Ott Family YMCA of Tucson Pool[2]	City of Tucson (Arizona)	YMCA of Tucson	W2	Unknown	Unknown	Existing facility; activities would occur within the water. No potential to impact cultural resources.	40
Panda[3]	Coconino County, Northeast of City of Flagstaff (Arizona)	Private	G1, G2, G3, G4, G6 F1, F3, F5, F7	SRI 2019	Isolated finds	Proposed PR training site completely surveyed in 2019; historic-period isolated finds are not NRHP-eligible (SRI 2019). No historic properties affected.	5
Powerline[3]	Coconino County, Northeast of City of Flagstaff (Arizona)	Private	G1, G2, G3, G4, G6 F1, F3, F5, F7	SRI 2019	Isolated finds	Proposed PR training site completely surveyed in 2019; prehistoric and historic-period isolated finds are not NRHP-eligible (SRI 2019). No historic properties affected.	5
Scottsdale Osborn[1]	City of Scottsdale (Arizona)	HonorHealth	F7	2001-284.ASM	None	Developed helipad at the medical center. Use of the helipad would not have potential to impact cultural resources.	29
Sinkhole[1]	Coconino County, Northeast of City of Flagstaff (Arizona)	Private	G1, G2, G3, G4, G6 F1, F3, F5, F7	1995-282.ASM; 1996-458.ASM	AZ G:9:8 (ASM)	Existing airfield. Activities would occur at the airfield disturbance area and would have little potential to impact cultural resources.	4
Sprucedale Guest Ranch[1]	Greenlee County, Southwest of Alpine (Arizona)	Whitney Wiltbank	G1	None	Unknown	Use of the existing Guest Ranch for billeting and an operations center would have limited potential to impact cultural resources. The use of the Guest Ranch would be similar to its ongoing use as rental recreation facilities.	24
Squirrel[3]	Coconino County, Northwest of City of Flagstaff (Arizona)	Private	G1, G2, G3, G6 F1, F3, F5, F7, F9	SRI 2019	None	Proposed PR training site completely surveyed in 2019; no cultural resources. No historic properties affected.	5

Table E-2 - Cultural Resources Records Search Results

Name	Location	Controlling Agency	Training Activity *(Key below)*	Surveys	Identified Cultural Resources	Notes	Map Book Index #
Three Points Public Shooting Range[1]	Pima County, West of Three Points (Arizona)	Tucson Rifle Club, Inc.	G8	1973-10.ASM; 1995-339.ASM	AZ AA:16:377 (ASM); AZ Z:14:127 (ASM)	Use of an existing shooting range for training would not have potential to impact cultural resources.	42

Notes
[1] Includes records search information from Angel Thunder EA (USAF 2017c)
[2] These are new PR training sites.
3 Records search information from Draft Archaeological Inventory of Proposed Helicopter Landing Zones (HLZs), Drop Zones (DZs), and Landing Zones (LZs) in Arizona and New Mexico in support of the Bi-Annual Angel Thunder Search-and-Rescue Training Headquartered from Davis-Monthan Air Force Base, Tucson, Arizona. (SRI 2019)
[4]PR Training site was removed from consideration for the Davis-Monthan AFB PR Training Program as this Draft EA was being published

Training Activity Key:
G1 = Ground Ops – Camping, Bivouacking, and Assembly Area Use
G2 = Ground Ops – Cross-Country Dismounted (Non-Vehicle) Movements
G3 = Ground Ops – Mounted (Vehicle) Movement/Blackout Driving
G4 = Ground Ops – Survival Training/Natural Resource Consumption
G5 = Ground Ops – Military Operations in Urban Terrain/Urban Evasion
G6 = Ground Ops – Technical Rope Work
G7 = Ground Ops – Pyrotechnic Use
G8 = Ground Ops – Shooting / Firing Range

F1 = Flight Ops – Established MOAs
F2 = Flight Ops – Temporary MOAs
F3 = Flight Ops – LATN Areas
F4 = Flight Ops – Restricted Areas
F5 = Flight Ops – Other Airspace (e.g., Military Training Routes)
F6 = Flight Ops – FARP Operations
F7 = Flight Ops – HLZs
F8 = Flight Ops – Fixed-Wing LZs
F9 = Flight Ops – Parachute Operation/DZs
F10 = Flight Ops - Close Air Support

W1 = Water Ops – HLZs/DZs/Overwater Hoist Operations
W2 = Water Ops – Amphibious Ops

Acronyms, Abbreviations and Symbols:
AFB = Air Force Base
ARB = Air Reserve Base
APE = Area of Potential Effect
ASM = Arizona State Museum.
AZARNG = Arizona Army National Guard
BLM = Bureau of Land Management
BMGR = Barry M. Goldwater Range
DZ = Drop Zone
EA = Environmental Assessment
EIS/OEIS = Environmental Impact Statement/Overseas Environmental Impact Statement
ENRD = Environmental and Natural Resources Division
HLZ = Helicopter Landing Zone
IAP = International Airport
ICRMP = Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan
INCRMP = Integrated Natural and Cultural Resources Management Plan
LZ = Landing Zone
MCB = Marine Corps Base
MOA = Military Operations Area
NALF = Naval Auxiliary Landing Field
NAS = Naval Air Station
NF = National Forest
R = Restricted
SCI = San Clemente Island
SHPO = State Historic Preservation Officer
SPRR = Southern Pacific Railroad
THPO = Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
USAF = United States Air Force
USFS = United States Forest Service
W = Warning Area

Table E-3. Available Military Installations' Resource Management Documents Reviewed for Cultural Resources Concerns at Proposed PR Training Sites on DoD Property		
Installation	**Document**	**Citation**
BMGR	2013 BMGR research design and management plan	Heilen, Michael and Rein Vanderpot, 2013. Pathways to Preservation: A Research Design and Heritage Management Plan for the Barry M. Goldwater Range East, Arizona. Statistical Research, Inc., Tucson, Arizona. Prepared for U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Los Angeles District. Contract No. W912PL-07-D-0048.
MCB Camp Pendleton	2017 ICRMP update	ASM Affiliates (ASM), 2017. Final Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan Update for Marine Corps, Base Camp Pendleton. ASM Affiliates, Inc., Carlsbad, California. Prepared for Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton.
	2018 Range and Training Area Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs)	U.S. Marine Corps (USMC), 2018d. The Range and Training Area Standard Operating Procedures MCI West – Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton 3500.1a.
	2018 Environmental Operations Map	U.S. Marine Corps (USMC), 2018a. Environmental Operation Map Environmental Security MCI West – Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton.
Davis-Monthan AFB	2018-2023 ICRMP	U.S. Air Force (USAF), 2018a. Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan FY2018-2013 Davis-Monthan Air Force Base Arizona May 2018. United States Air Force Civil Engineer Center Nellis Installation Support Team.
Fort Huachuca	2007 ICRMP (revised 2009)	SWCA Environmental Consultants (SWCA), 2009. Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan for Fort Huachuca Military Reservation, Cochise County, Arizona. December 2007 (Revised March 2009).
Fort Tuthill	2017 Luke AFB, Auxiliary Air Field No. 1, and Fort Tuthill Recreational Area ICRMP	U.S. Air Force (USAF), 2017b. U.S. Air Force Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan Luke Air force Base, Auxiliary Air Field No. 1, and the Fort Tuthill Recreation area. 56th Fighter Wing, U.S. Air Force.
March AFB	2012 Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP)	URS Corporation (URS). 2012. Final Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan March Air Reserve Base, California. Prepared by URS Corporation, Santa Ana, California for 452nd Air Mobility Wing and Headquarters, Air Force Reserve Command, Environmental Division, Robins Air Force Base, Georgia.
Melrose AFB	2018 ICRMP	U.S. Air Force (USAF), 2018b. U.S. Air Force Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan Cannon Air Force Base (Cannon Main Base and Melrose Air Force Range). 27th Special Operations Wing. August 2018.

Table E-3. Available Military Installations' Resource Management Documents Reviewed for Cultural Resources Concerns at Proposed PR Training Sites on DoD Property		
Installation	**Document**	**Citation**
NAF El Centro	2013 ICRMP	Dietler, John, Linda Akyüz, 2013. Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan for Naval Air Facility El Centro, Imperial County, California. SWCA Environmental Consultants, Pasadena. Prepared for U.S. Department of the Navy, Naval Facilities Engineering Command Southwest.
NAS North Island	2012 Naval Base Coronado ICRMP	Pumphrey, Michael P., et al., 2012. Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan for Naval Base Coronado, San Diego, California. ASM Affiliates, Inc. Prepared for Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Southwest.
Nellis AFB	2017 Nellis, Creech, and Nevada Test and Training Range (NTTR) ICRMP	U.S. Air Force (USAF), 2017d. U.S. Air Force Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan Nellis, Creech, and NTTR. USAF War Fare Center.
San Clemente Island	2012 San Clemente Island Range Complex ICRMP	Apple, Rebecca M., and Tanya Wahoff, 2012. Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan for San Clemente Island Range Complex, California. AECOM, San Diego, California. Prepared for Navy Region Southwest, Natural/Cultural Resources Program, Navy Region Southwest Environmental Department.
White Sands Missile Range	2015-2019 INCRMP	U.S. Army Garrison White Sands (U.S. Army), 2015. White Sands Missile Range Integrated Natural and Cultural Resources Management Plan and Environmental Assessment 2015-2019. Environmental Stewardship Branch, Environmental Division, White Sands Missile Range and Gene Stour and Associates, Loveland, Colorado.

Note: Table E-2 provides a summary of the resource management plans and documents available for applicable military installations that were reviewed for cultural resources concerns at the proposed PR trainings sites on DoD property.

Acronyms, Abbreviations and Symbols:
INRMP = Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan
NAF = Naval Air Facility
NTTR = Nevada Test and Training Range
SOPs = Standard Operation Procedures

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Table E-4. Surveys in Playas Temporary MOA				
NMCRIS Number	**Author**	**Report Title**	**Report Date**	**Acreage**
50514	Michalik, Laura	An Archaeological Clearance Survey of Two Proposed Yard Areas, Three Haul Roads and a Sand Pit on State and Private Land, Grant County, New Mexico	12/31/1996	338.11
244	Clifton, Don	Cultural Resource Investigations of NM 9 in Hidalgo and Grant Counties, New Mexico	12/31/1982	305.4
662	Hilley, John P., Glenda G. Hilley, Carol J. Hilley, and Bill Bloch	An Archaeological Clearance Survey of Eleven Seismic Testing Transects in Hidalgo, Grant, Luna and Dona Ana Counties	12/31/1982	392.73
2091	Kyte, M.	Seismograph Services Corp. Line #7 Black Mountain Draw Segment Line #7 Etc. Duplicate	12/31/1984	69
2099	Hankins, David	Seismograph Services Corp. Line #4, Line #5	12/31/1984	50.79
2109	Hankins, David	Seismograph Services Corp. Line #3	12/31/1984	36.31
2117	Hankins, David	Seismograph Services Corp. Line #12	12/31/1985	29.61
2118	Hankins, David	Seismograph Services Corp. Line #13	12/31/1985	30.64
2129	Hankins, David	Seismograph Services Corp. Line #6	12/31/1985	36.04
2314	Hankins, David	Archaeological Clearance Report For Seismograph Services Corporation Line #11	12/31/1985	48.2
2315	Hankins, David	Archaeological Clearance Report For Seismograph Services Corporation Line #14 and Line #17	12/31/1985	146.91
3949	Laumbach, K.W.	Seismic Testing Transects For Deniels Geophysical	12/31/1982	351.52
7479	Killam, William R.	Archaeological Clearance Investigations of Three Borrow Pits in Hidalgo County	12/31/1977	8.26
8483	Hilley, G. et al.	2 Drill Pads Access Road and Gravel Pit For Marshall Young Oil	12/31/1985	41.7
8833	Mallouf, M.G.	Location For Placement Of New Fencelines Near Hachita For BLM-LCRA	12/31/1985	7.95
8834	Coalson, D.L.	Pyramid Tank Exclosures For BLM-LCRA	12/31/1985	2.42
8880	Mallouf, M.G.	New Fencelines On Bertoglio-Merrill Ranch Near Lordsburg For LCRA	12/31/1985	13.63
9753	Kyte, M.	Line #7 Black Mt, State Segment Cedar Mountain RNG Segment For Seismograph Services Corp.	12/31/1984	69
10089	Leftwich, K. et al.	Line 82-912 For Seismograph Services Corp.	12/31/1982	39.85
10524	Mallouf, M.G.	Muir Materials Extraction Pit for BLM Las Cruces 030-86-33	12/31/1986	11

Table E-4. Surveys in Playas Temporary MOA				
NMCRIS Number	**Author**	**Report Title**	**Report Date**	**Acreage**
11140	Leftwich, K. et al.	Three Seismic Lines For Pacific West	12/31/1981	0
11208	Weyer, J.K.	Six Seismic Testing Transects For Geophysical Service Incorporated	12/31/1979	0
11568	Connors, Deborah T.	An Archaeological Survey of Approximately Nine Miles of Proposed Telephone Easement in Hidalgo County Near Animas, New Mexico	12/31/1977	32.72
11652	Brethauer, D.P. et al.	Gila Planning Unit Project #YA-512-CT6-60 For BLM	12/31/1975	0
12784	Haecker, Charles M.	Cultural Resource Survey of Six Construction and Maintenance Easements near Hacita, New Mexico Project No. 0S-2106(3)	12/31/1986	18.09
15427	Koczan, Steven A.	Cultural Resource Investigations near SR 9 and I-10 Grant County, New Mexico, NMSHD Projects SP-2009(200) and IR-010-1(39)34	12/31/1983	54.3
15447	Clifton, Don	A Cultural Resources Survey of Proposed NMSHD Surfacing Pit 54-118-S, Grant County, New Mexico	12/31/1983	20.9
15973	Mallouf, M.G.	Four Drill Holes and Access Roads In Little Hatchet Mountains For BLM/Las Cruces	12/31/1986	2.5
16541	Hoyt, M.A.	Water Pipe Line, Storage Tank and Trough Linea Divisori Allotment for LC BLM	12/31/1979	6.88
17097	Mallouf, M.G.	Andy Peterson Fenceline Near Animas, NM - Las Cruces Office	12/31/1986	9.9
20419	Mallouf, M.G.	Peterson Headquarters Fence Near Animas, NM for Las Cruces BLM - Lordsburg RA	12/31/1988	17.9
20420	Mallouf, M.G.	Croom Pipe Line Near Animas, NM for Las Cruces BLM - Lordsburg RA	12/31/1988	3.9
20602	Rorex, A.S.	Three Proposed Transmission Line R/W's For Columbus Electric Coop	12/31/1988	59.23
20774	Mallouf, M.G.	Howell Pipe Line Near Hachita, NM For Las Cruces BLM-Lordsburg RA	12/31/1988	11
23393	Mallouf, M.G.	Black Mtn Pipe Line Near Hachita For Las Cruces BLM-Lordsburg RA	12/31/1988	15.9
24148	Stuart, T.	Five Air Pollution Monitoring Towers For Phelps Dodge Corp.	12/31/1988	14.6
24220	Farmer, T. Reid	A Cultural Resources Survey for the Western States Microwave Tower System in Southern New Mexico Dona Ana, Luna, Grant, and Hidalgo Counties	12/31/1984	61.59
24700	Mallouf, M.G.	South Pyramid Fence Line For Las Cruces BLM-Mimbres RA	12/31/1989	13
25476	Rorex, A.S.	Telephone Service R/W Near Separ, NM For US West Communications	12/31/1989	20.1
25795	Mallouf, M.G.	Croom Pipe Line extension Near Animas, NM For Las Cruces BLM-Mimbres RA	12/31/1989	2.9
26854	Mallouf, M.G.	Mayfield Pipe LineNear Lordsburg, NM For Las Cruces BLM-Mimbres RA	12/31/1989	9.9
26856	Mallouf, M.G.	Hidalgo County Borrow Pit Near Lordsburg, NM For Las Cruces BLM-Mimbres RA	12/31/1989	25
26857	Mallouf, M.G.	Homestead Hill Borrow Pit Near Lordsburg, NM For Las Cruces BLM-Mimbres RA	12/31/1989	10
26858	Mallouf, M.G.	Chico Fence Line Near Lordsburg, NM ForLas Cruces BLM-Mimbres RA	12/31/1989	17.9

Table E-4. Surveys in Playas Temporary MOA				
NMCRIS Number	**Author**	**Report Title**	**Report Date**	**Acreage**
28038	Michalik, Laura	Three Catchment Ponds and Water Well Near Lordsburg, NM For A and S Construction Co.	12/31/1989	16.1
28074	Mallouf, M.G.	Mayfield Access Road Near Lordsburg, NM For Las Cruces BLM-Mimbres RA	12/31/1989	7.9
28318	Stuart, T.	5.60 Acre Gravel Extraction Pit and Crusher Site For Ribble Contracting Inc.	12/31/1990	5.6
28821	Mallouf, M.G.	Hurt Pipe Line For Las Cruces BLM-Mimbres RA	12/31/1989	1
35150	Koczan, Steven A.	Cultural Resource Investigations at a Proposed Drainage Easement on the Hidalgo County Road South of I-10 Muir Exchange	12/31/1990	3.29
35198	Levine, Daisy F.	An Archaeological Survey of a Proposed County Road Near Lordsburg, Hidalgo County, New Mexico	12/31/1990	248.48
36765	Michalik, Laura	An Archaeological Clearance Survey of Two Proposed Catchement Ponds and a Borrow Pit in Hidalgo County, New Mexico	12/31/1990	9.6
36773	Michalik, Laura	An Archaeological Clearance Survey of Proposed Surfacing Pit/Crusher Site in Grant County, New Mexico	12/31/1991	40
36774	Michalik, Laura	Two Segments Of Access Road Near Hachita, NM For Challenger Gold	12/31/1991	0
38007	Michalik, Laura	Sand Pit For James Hamilton Construction	12/31/1991	5.7
38696	Lowry, C.A.	Pipe Line On Mayfield Ranch For Las Cruces BLM-Mimbres RA	12/31/1991	12.9
39549	Nelson, Norman B.	A Cultural Resource Survey of Three Turnouts on State Road 9 near Animas, New Mexico NMSHTD District 1	12/31/1992	3.4
39737	Lowry, C.A.	Hurt Ranch Pipe Line Near Hatchita, NM For Las Cruces BLM-Mimbres RA	12/31/1992	2.78
39776	Ojala, C.N.	Pipe Line On Bertoglio and Merrill Allotment For Las Cruces BLM	12/31/1980	23.03
40239	Lowry, C.A.	South Pyramid Fence Line Near Playas, NM For Las Cruces BLM-Mimbres RA	12/31/1992	9.94
41395	Evans, Laurie G.	A Cultural Resources Survey on NM 113 Southeast of Lordsburg, District 1 Maintenance	12/31/1992	12.12
41437	Lowry, Christopher A.	An Archaeological Survey of the Vista Tank Pipeline Near Hachita, Grant County, New Mexico	12/31/1992	29.8
42543	Lowry, C.A.	Silicate Mine Near Hachita, NM For Las Cruces BLM-Mimbres RA	12/31/1993	5
43770	Michalik, Laura	Five Drilling Areas Near Little Hatchet Mtns For Challenger Gold Inc.	12/31/1993	65.58
45254	Michalik, Laura	An Archaeological Clearance Survey of Two Proposed Access Roads and Two New Drill Pads Near the Little Hatchet Mountains, Hidalgo County, New Mexico	12/31/1993	1.4

Table E-4. Surveys in Playas Temporary MOA				
NMCRIS Number	**Author**	**Report Title**	**Report Date**	**Acreage**
45296	Sullivan, Richard B. and Philip R. Waite	A Class III Cultural Resources Inventory of Three U.S. Air Force Air Combat Command Temporary Radar Facilities, Hidalgo County, New Mexico	12/31/1994	19.43
45893	Duran, Meliha S.	Archaeological Survey of Portions of a Seismic Line in the Playas Valley and Coyote Hills, Hidalgo and Grants County, New Mexico	12/31/1982	140.61
46058	Michalik, Laura	An Archaeological Clearance Survey of a Proposed Valley Telephone Cooperative Underground Telephone Cable Right-of-way Between Animas, Playas and Separ in Hidalgo and Grant Counties, New Mexico	12/31/1994	224.4
48016	Plum, Michael W.	An Archeological Clearance Survey for the Proposed Uhl Draw Pipeline Reconstruction T. 25S, R. 18W, Sections 1, 11, and 12 Hidalgo County, New Mexico	12/31/1994	21.15
49376	Michalik, Laura	An Archaeological Clearance Survey of Three Proposed Borrow Pits, One Crusher/Hot Plant Site and an Access Road near Muir Ranch, Hidalgo and Grant Counties, New Mexico	12/31/1995	74.03
51868	Fredine, Jeffrey L.	An Archeological Clearance Survey for the Proposed Croom Pipeline Extension and Water Tank T.28S R.18W Section 21 T.29S R.18W Section 3 Hidalgo County, New Mexico	12/31/1995	2.3
57535	Hewitt, Ray J.	South Well Pipe Line	12/31/1997	15.2
57987	Michalik, Laura	Cultural Resources Class III Inventory of a Proposed Contel Cellular Tower Site and Electric Line Right-of-Way on Beacon Hill, Hidalgo County, New Mexico	12/31/1996	2.4
57988	Michalik, Laura	Cultural Resources Class III Inventory of an Existing Electric Line Right-of-Way on Beacon Hill, Hidalgo County, New Mexico	12/31/1996	0.75
63296	Wright, E.	Section 106 Consultation Form (Cultural Resources) CIN - 5 Fence (382) #1 and #2	12/31/1998	0
66927	Ennes, Mark	Cultural Resource Survey for Telephone Cable Replacement Along New Mexico Highway 9, Grant County, New Mexico	12/31/2000	16.06
67167	Lone Mountain's Staff	Cultural Resource Survey for a Proposed Fiber Optic Corridor Spanning Hidalgo, Grant, Luna, and Dona Ana Counties, New Mexico	12/31/2002	1567.98
74348	Kirkpatrick, David T.	An Archaeological Survey of 27.6 AC (11.4 HA) for the Proposed Drainage Improvement between MP 34 and MP 35.7, New Mexico State Highway 9 (Consultant Task No. 4025-21), Grant County, New Mexico	12/31/2001	27.6
74685	Natural Resources Conservation Service	Section 106 Consultation Form (Cultural Resources) Well 642 CIN# 5 for James Mayfield	12/31/2000	0
77410	Quaranta, James	A Cultural Resource Survey for Proposed Fence Reconstruction and Limited Highway Re-alignment Along NM 81, MP 28-MP 44, Grant and Hidalgo Counties, New Mexico	12/31/2002	197.11

Table E-4. Surveys in Playas Temporary MOA				
NMCRIS Number	**Author**	**Report Title**	**Report Date**	**Acreage**
77699	Riedeman, Jennifer S.	Cultural Resource Survey of 50.3 Acres for a Proposed Fiber Optic Corridor Along Little Hatchet Mountain Road, Grant and Hidalgo Counties, New Mexico	12/31/2002	50.3
81356	Doak, David P.	A Class III Cultural Resource Survey of a 1.75 Mile Long, 20-Foot Wide Telephone Line Right-of-Way West of Hachita, in Grant County, New Mexico	12/31/2003	26.5
98130	Burleson, Richard	Cultural Resource Survey of 6.77 Acres Along New Mexico State Highway 9 from Milepost 19 to Milepost 19.4, Hidalgo County, New Mexico	12/31/2006	6.77
101963	Goar, Toni R., Amador Minjares, and Sarah Matthews	A Cultural Resource Survey for the Proposed Continental Divide Scenic Trail, Bootheel Portion, Hidalgo and Grant Counties, New Mexico	5/31/2007	1192.5
102685	Moses, James	A Class III (Intensive) Pedestrian Cultural Resources Assessment Survey of an Approximately 0.65-Mile Road and Two Culvert Placement Areas Located West of Playas in Hidalgo County, New Mexico (FEMA PW# 649)	12/31/2006	8.13
106674	Stowe, Michael	Cultural Resource Survey of Approximately Five Miles for the Construction and Replacement of Waterline in Hachita, Grant County, New Mexico	12/31/2007	50
113226	Ackerly, Neal W.	Archaeological Inventory of 16 Proposed Exploratory Drill Locations in the Old Hachita Mining District, Grant County, NM.	3/19/2009	3.81
119805	Greg Collins	Taylor Well and Pipeline	2/24/2011	23
120309	Greg Collins	Hurt Cattle Co - Coyote Well Drilling	4/11/2011	7.3
121053	Gibbs, Victor and Leah Markiewitz	Cultural Resources Survey for a Military Trespass Near Playas, Grant, and Hidalgo Counties, New Mexico	8/2/2011	9.74
125952	Mark Sechrist	Archaeological Survey of Proposed Pipeline and Fence Corridors on the Hachita Divide Ranch, Grant County, New Mexico	Unknown	19.75
126082	Mastropietro, George, R. Brucker, C. Carlson	A Class III Cultural Resource Survey for Rangeland Management Improvements in Hidalgo, Grant and Otero Counties, New Mexico	3/17/2013	393.39
126643	Brown, Emily J., and Mark Sechrist	Archaeological Survey of a Proposed Fence Location on the Hurt Cattle Ranch, Grant County, New Mexico	3/22/2013	27.02
128941	Mark Sechrist	Archaeological Survey of Two Proposed Radio Telecommunications Sites in the Big Hatchet and Little Hatchet Mountains, Hidalgo County, New Mexico	10/29/2013	1.6

Table E-4. Surveys in Playas Temporary MOA				
NMCRIS Number	**Author**	**Report Title**	**Report Date**	**Acreage**
129952	Mark Sechrist and Patrick M. Graham	Cultural Resources Inventory of Proposed Pipe Line and Fence Line Corridors on the Mayfield Ranch, Hidalgo County, New Mexico	7/14/2014	224
132010	Victor Gibbs	A Cultural Resources Survey for Road Access for a Proposed Movie Location, Hidalgo County, New Mexico	10/31/2014	1
134218	Mauro Herrera	Pete Peterson- Livestock Water Well and Storage	9/15/2015	1.7
134735	Brown, Kenneth L. and Marie E. Brown	A Class I and Class III Cultural Resource Survey for the El Paso Natural Gas Lines 1004 and 1005 from Station 4 to the Arizona Border Near Rodeo, New Mexico, Luna, Grant, and Hidalgo Counties, New Mexico	12/30/2015	807
136167	Nichols, Sarah R., and John D. Carter	A Cultural Resource Inventory of Portions of the Peterson Ranch in Hidalgo County, New Mexico	7/1/2016	74.15

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Table E-5. Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites within the Playas Temporary MOA APE				
Site Number, Name	**Age**	**Description**	**Eligibility**	**NMCRIS Activity Number**
9071, Bobcat Cave	Archaic; Mimbres, 200 to 1400 After Death (AD)	Cave site, artifact scatter	Unevaluated	127450
13199	Undated	Lithic and ceramic artifacts	Unevaluated	None listed
13200	Undated	Cave site	Unevaluated	None listed
13207	Undated	Lithic and ceramic artifacts	Unevaluated	None listed
13208	Pueblo (Mimbres), 1000 to 1400 AD	Lithic, ceramic, and ground stone artifacts	Unevaluated	None listed
13209	Pueblo (Mimbres), 1000 to 1400 AD	Rockshelter	Unevaluated	None listed
13210	Undated	Lithic artifacts	Unevaluated	None listed
13211	Mimbres, 200 to 1400 AD	Lithic and ceramic artifacts	Unevaluated	None listed
20132	Late Pithouse (Mimbres), 600 to 1000 AD	Lithic and ground stone artifacts	Unevaluated	None listed
20133	Historic, 1945 to 1993	None recorded	Unevaluated	None listed
20145	Undated	Lithic and ground stone artifacts	Unevaluated	None listed
29347	Historic 1539 to 1993	None recorded	Unevaluated	None listed
29348	Undated	Lithic artifacts	Unevaluated	None listed
29349	Archaic; Late Pithouse (Jornada), 750-1100 AD; historic 1539-1993	Lithic and ceramic artifacts	Unevaluated	None listed
29350	Undated	Lithic and ground stone artifacts	Unevaluated	None listed
34392	Historic, 1912 to 1945	Undefined	Unevaluated	None listed
34393	Undated	Lithic scatter, assemblage suggests Archaic affiliation	Determined eligible, Criterion D (Agency, SHPO)	244, 89197, 67167, 86532

Table E-5. Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites within the Playas Temporary MOA APE				
Site Number, Name	**Age**	**Description**	**Eligibility**	**NMCRIS Activity Number**
34394	Undated	Lithic scatter, assemblage suggests Archaic affiliation	Determined eligible, Criterion D (Agency, SHPO)	244, 89198, 67167, 86532
37397	Undated	Undefined	Unevaluated	None listed
37656	Middle Archaic (Cochise Tradition: Southern NM -- Chiricahua)	Lithic and ceramic artifacts	Unevaluated	None listed
38043	Mimbres, 200 to 1400 AD; historic, 1945 to 1993	Lithic and ceramic artifacts	Unevaluated	None listed
38044	Undated	Lithic artifacts	Unevaluated	None listed
38045	Undated	Lithic artifacts	Determined not eligible (SHPO)	134735
49989, Sylvanite	Historic, 1846 to 1912	Mine site (Sylvantie Mine?)	Unevaluated	None listed
50085, Old Hachita	Historic, 1846 to 1912	Mine site (Old Hachita Mine?)	Unevaluated	None listed
52269	Historic, 1846 to 1912	Historic residence	Unevaluated	None listed
54043	Mimbres, 200 to 1400 AD	Lithic and ceramic artifacts	Unevaluated	None listed
55873	Undated	Lithic artifacts	Unevaluated	None listed
71337	Undated	Lithic artifacts	Unevaluated	None listed
75284	Jornada, 200 to 1400 AD	Lithic and ceramic artifacts	Unevaluated	None listed
75285	Undated	Flaked and ground stone artifacts	Unevaluated	None listed
76414	Undated	Lithic artifacts	Unevaluated	None listed
78437	Historic	Undefined	Determined eligible (SHPO)	None listed
83574, West Baker Site	Early Pueblo (Mimbres), 1000 to 1175 AD	Lithic and ceramic artifacts	Unevaluated	127450
86075	Archaic	Lithic scatter	Unevaluated	None listed
88357, Antelope	Historic, 1903 to 1961	Mine site (Antelope Mine?)	Unevaluated	None listed

Table E-5. Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites within the Playas Temporary MOA APE				
Site Number, Name	**Age**	**Description**	**Eligibility**	**NMCRIS Activity Number**
112020	Undated	Lithic scatter	Determined eligible, Criterion D (SHPO)	None listed
130159	Undated	Lithic scatter	Determined not eligible (SHPO)	67167, 89207, 86532
130160	Undated	Lithic scatter	Determined eligible, Criterion D (Agency, SHPO)	67167
130161	Undated	Lithic scatter	Determined eligible, Criterion D (Agency, SHPO)	67167, 89208, 126643, 86532
135180	Undated	Lithic site	Determined eligible, Criterion D (Agency, SHPO)	77699
135181	Undated	Lithic quarry	Determined eligible, Criterion D (Agency, SHPO)	77699
152320	Historic	Archaeological features	Unevaluated	98661
154514	Undetermined	Rock cairn	Unevaluated	101963
154523	Historic	Historic railroad	Determined eligible, Criterion A (SHPO)	101963
154524	Historic	Historic railroad	Determined eligible, Criteria A and D (SHPO)	101963
170188	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Determined not eligible (Agency)	121053
175548	Prehistoric	Lithic reduction location	Determined eligible, Criterion D (Agency, SHPO)	126643
175549	Prehistoric	Lithic raw material procurement	Determined not eligible (Agency, SHPO)	126643
178611	Early Pithouse (Mimbres), 200 to 650 AD	Possible buried habitation site	Recommended eligible, Criterion D	129952
178613	Prehistoric	Lithic procurement	Recommended not eligible	129952
Acronyms and Abbreviations: AD = Anno Domini				

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Appendix F

Noise Modeling Data Documentation

Attachment 1 – Helicopter Landing Zone (HLZ)/Drop Zone (DZ) Aircraft Operations

1.0 OPERATIONS ASSUMPTIONS

1.1 OVERALL OPERATIONS

- Daily operations are calculated based on the number of annual sorties by dividing by 365 days.
- 20% of operations are acoustic night ops after 2200.

1.2 RED FLAG – LARGE FORCE TRAINING (2 HOURS PER EVENT)

- Helicopters (HH-60, AH-1, UH-1, CH-47, CH-53 and MV-22)
  - 80 annual sorties each at 2 HLZs
    - Touch & Go: 5 operations per sortie per HLZ.
    - Overhead Circle: 5 operations per sortie per HLZ.
    - Hovering: 15 minutes of hovering per touch & go op.

- Low Altitude Fixed Wing

  - Transport Aircraft (EC-130H and HC-130)
    - 80 annual sorties each at 2 HLZs
      - 2 air drops per sortie per HLZ.

  - Fighter (A-10, F-16, and AV-8)
    - 160 annual sorties for A-10 and 80 annual sorties each for AV-8 and F-16.
      - 7 low altitude passes per sortie per HLZ.

1.3 MEDIUM AND SMALL FORCE TRAINING (4 HOURS PER EVENT)

- Helicopters (HH-60, UH-1, CH-47 and MV-22)
  - HH-60: 2060 annual sorties
  - UH-1 and MV-22: 80 annual sorties
  - CH-47: 40 annual sorties
    - Touch & go: 10 operations per sortie per HLZ.
    - Overhead Circle: 10 operations per sortie per HLZ.
    - Hovering: 30 minutes of hovering per touch & go op.

- Low Altitude Fixed Wing

  - Transport Aircraft (HC-130)
    - 580 annual sorties
      - 2 air drops per sortie per HLZ.

  - Fighter (A-10)
    - 1320 annual sorties
      - 7 low altitude passes per sortie.

1.4 AIRCRAFT SUBSTITUTIONS

Aircraft were modeled using the following available options in NOISEMAP and/or AAM:

- EC-130H: C-130E
- HC-130: C-130H&N&P
- AV-8: AV-8A
- A-10: A-10A
- F-16: F-16C
- HH-60: UH60A
- AH-1: AH-1G
- UH-1: UH-1N
- CH-47: CH-47C
- CH-53: CH-53E
- CV/MV-22: MV-22

2.0 SUMMARY OF AIRCRAFT OPERATIONS

Table 1. Red Flag Large Force Training Helicopter Operations Per HLZ						
Aircraft	**Red Flag Annual Sorties**	**Number of Touch & Goes per sortie**	**Number of Overhead Circle Patterns per Sortie**	**Total Annual Touch & Goes Ops**	**Total Annual Overhead Circle Patterns**	**Hovering time (min)**
HH-60	80	5	5	400	400	15
AH-1	80	5	5	400	400	15
UH-1	80	5	5	400	400	15
CH-47	80	5	5	400	400	15
CH-53	80	5	5	400	400	15
CV/MV-22	80	5	5	400	400	15

Table 2. Red Flag Large Force Training Fixed Wing Aircraft Operations Per HLZ				
Aircraft	**Red Flag Annual Sorties**	**Number of Air Drops**	**Number of Low Altitude Passes**	**Total Annual Air Drops and Passes**
EC-130H	80	2	-	160
HC-130	80	2	-	160
AV-8	80	-	7	560
A-10	160	-	7	1120
F-16	80	-	7	560

Table 3. Medium and Small Force Training Helicopter Operations Per HLZ						
Aircraft	**Annual Sorties**	**Number of Touch & Goes per sortie**	**Number of Overhead Circle Patterns per Sortie**	**Total Touch & Goes Ops**	**Total Annual Overhead Circle Patterns**	**Hovering time (min)**
HH-60	2060	10	10	20600	20600	30
UH-1	80	10	10	800	800	30
CH-47	40	10	10	400	400	30
CV/MV-22	80	10	10	800	800	30

Table 4. Medium and Small Force Training Fixed Wing Aircraft Operations Per HLZ				
Aircraft	**Annual Sorties**	**Number of Air Drops**	**Number of Low Altitude Passes per Sortie**	**Total Annual Air Drops or Passes**
HC-130	580	2	-	1160
A-10	1320	-	7	9240

Attachment 2 – Helicopter Landing Zones (HLZ)/Drop Zone (DZ) Aircraft Flight Tracks and Profiles

1.0 FLIGHT TRACK ASSUMPTIONS

1.1 HELICOPTERS

- All helicopters (HH-60, AH-1, UH-1, CH-47, CH-53 and MV-22) follow two paths:
  - Touch & go closed pattern that lands and takes off at the HLZ. The track follows a race track format that is 500 meters wide and 1000 meters long before the start of the turn.
  - Circle that is 500 meters away from the HLZ. The track follows the same configuration as touch & go.

- Helicopters will also hover over the HLZ. A static pad was created over the HLZ 50 feet above the ground.

1.2 FIXED WING AIRCRAFT

- Transport Aircraft (EC-130H and HC-130)
  - The air drop closed pattern follows a race track to the east of the HLZ that is 10 nautical miles (NM) wide and 10 NM long before the start of the turn. This is considered the typical VFR pattern flight taken from a few past models at other bases.

- Fighter (AV-8, A-10 and F-16)
  - The fighter low pass closed pattern follows a race track to the east of the HLZ that is 0.86 NM wide and 4 NM long before the turn. This is considered the typical VFR pattern flight taken from a few past models at other bases.

2.0 FLIGHT PROFILE ASSUMPTIONS

2.1 HELICOPTERS (HH-60, AH-1, UH-1, CH-47, CH-53 AND MV-22)

- The touch & go takes off at 0’ AGL at the HLZ at 40 knots with a load, speeds up to 100 knots and climbs to 50’ AGL 92 meters down the track and then climbs to 300’ AGL in the middle of the track. The profile then follows the take off in reverse, dropping to 50’ AGL 92 meters from the HLZ and lands at 40 knots, 0’ AGL.
  - CH-47 can only fly at 100 knots in the model.
  - CH-53 level at 80 knots in take-off and landing, and cruise at 120 knots
  - UH-1N can only fly at 80 knots in the model.
  - MV-22 roll angle, left dispersion width and right dispersion width are zero.

- The overhead circle maintains 300’ AGL at 100 knots (80 knots with the UH-1N) with a load.

- Hovering used IGE (in ground effect) lite (no load) power.

2.2 FIXED WING AIRCRAFT

- Transport Aircraft (EC-130H and HC-130)
  - The air drop starts at 500’ AGL over the HLZ at 932 TIT (turbine inlet temperature) at 110 knots. It increases speed to 130 knots 2.2 NM down the track at 977 TIT, but maintains 500 AGL over the drop zone. 6.3 NM down the track it rises to 1000’ AGL at 977 TIT, 170 knots. Halfway around the track it rises to 1500’ AGL, low power at 650 TIT, 170 knots. It maintains these settings until 0.25 NM from the HLZ, dropping to 500’ AGL, 932 TIT, 110 knots. Blanks in power setting and speed were filled based on similar VFR patterns at other bases.

- Fighter (A-10, F-16, and AV-8)
  - The A-10 low altitude pass starts at 100’ AGL over the HLZ, at 5970 NF variable power and 350 knots. 0.75 NM (half of 1.5 NM radius outside of HLZ) it climbs to 1000’ AGL at 6700 NF and 300 knots. At halfway around the track the height increases to 10,000’ AGL, 6200 NF and 300 knots. 0.75 NM from the HLZ the height drops again to 100’ AGL, 5970 NF and 350 knots.
  - The F-16 low altitude pass starts at 1000’ AGL over the HLZ, at 92.6 % NC variable power and 350 knots. 0.75 NM (half of 1.5 NM radius outside of HLZ) it stays at 1000’ AGL at 92.6 % NC and down to 300 knots. At halfway around the track the height increases to 10,000’ AGL, 80 % NC and 300 knots. 0.75 NM from the HLZ the height drops again to 1000’ AGL, 78 % NC and 300 knots. Settings go back to the same crossing the HLZ.
  - The AV-8 low altitude pass starts at 100’ AGL over the HLZ, at 91 % RPM variable power and 350 knots. 0.75 NM (half of 1.5 NM radius outside of HLZ) it climbs to 1000’ AGL at 100 % RPM and down to 300 knots. At halfway around the track the height increases to 10,000’ AGL, 90 % RPM and 300 knots. 0.75 NM from the HLZ the height drops again to 1000’ AGL, 90 % RPM and 300 knots. Settings go back to the same crossing the HLZ.
  - Power settings were based on available VFR patterns for the aircraft at other bases.

Attachment 3 – Playas Temporary Military Operating Area (MOA) Airspace Noise Modeling Analysis

Noise Analysis for Playas Temporary Military Operating Area

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1.0 Introduction

The purpose of this Noise Analysis and Report is to supplement the previous noise analysis completed for the Davis-Monthan Personnel Recovery Training Environmental Assessment by performing additional noise modeling to evaluate and summarize the noise results for aircraft operations in the Playas Temporary Military Operating Area (TMOA).

To support the Environmental Assessment for the Davis-Monthan Air Force Base (DMAFB) Personnel Recovery Training, additional noise analysis was performed to determine if the Proposed Action will generate noise levels that meet or exceed the noise screening thresholds established by FAA. Under the FAA noise screening threshold, the following noise scenarios must be evaluated to determine if additional noise analysis should be completed.

- Noise increase of 1.5 dBA DNL or greater when noise levels are 65 dBA DNL or greater
- Noise increase of 3 dBA DNL or greater when noise levels are between 60 to <65 dBA DNL

- Noise increase of 5 dBA DNL or greater when noise levels are between 45 to <60 dBA DNL

This supplemental noise analysis applied the FAA noise impact screening thresholds, evaluated the results and summarized the noise results to meet the FAA noise screening threshold criteria in the Conclusion.

2.0 Noise Metrics and Modeling

Sound is expressed in logarithmic units of dB. A sound level of 0 dB is approximately the threshold of human hearing and is barely audible under extremely quiet listening conditions. Normal speech has a sound level of approximately 60 dB; sound levels above 120 dB begin to be felt inside the human ear as discomfort. Sound levels between 130 to 140 dB are felt as pain (Berglund and Lindvall 1995). The minimum change in the sound level of individual events that an average human ear can detect is about 3 dB.

All sounds have a spectral content, which means their magnitude or level changes with frequency, where frequency is measured in cycles per second, or hertz. To mimic the human ear's non-linear sensitivity and perception of different frequencies of sound, the spectral content is weighted. For example, environmental noise measurements usually employ an "A-weighted" scale that filters out very low and very high frequencies to replicate human sensitivity. It is common to add the "A" to the measurement unit to identify that the measurement was made with this filtering process, for instance dBA. In this document, the dB unit refers to A-weighted sound levels. In accordance with DoD guidelines and standard practice for environmental impact analysis documents, the noise analysis herein uses the A-weighted dB unless specified differently.

Day-Night Average Sound Level (DNL)

The DNL is a composite noise metric accounting for the A-weighted sound of all noise events in a 24 hour period. To account for increased human sensitivity to noise at night, a 10-dBA penalty is applied to nighttime events occurring between 10:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m. Noise-sensitive land uses such as housing, schools, and medical facilities are considered acceptable in areas where the DNL is less than 65 dBA. Noise sensitive land uses are discouraged in areas where the DNL is between 65 and 69 dBA, and strongly discouraged where the DNL is between 70 and 74 dBA. At higher levels, i.e. greater than 75 dBA, certain land uses and related structures are not compatible.

Because it is an energy-based quantity, DNL tends to be dominated by the noisier events. As an example, consider a case in which only one daytime aircraft overflight occurs over a 24-hour period, creating a sound level of 100 dBA for 30 seconds. During the remaining 23 hours, 59 minutes and 30 seconds of the day, the ambient sound level is 50 dBA. The resultant DNL would be 66 dBA. In comparison, consider a second example that 10 such 30-second overflights occur during daytime hours instead, with the same ambient sound level of 50 dBA during the remaining 23 hours and 55 minutes. The resultant DNL would be 76 dBA. The energy averaging of noise over a 24-hour period does not ignore the louder single events and tends to emphasize both the sound levels and the number of those events.

Onset-Rate Adjusted Monthly Day-Night Average Sound Level (L_{dnmr})

Military aircraft operating in MOAs generate a noise environment that is somewhat different from that associated with airfield operations. As opposed to patterned or continuous noise environments associated with airfields, aircraft noise events in MOAs are highly sporadic and often seasonal, ranging from 10 events per hour to one event every few weeks. Individual military overflight events also differ from typical

community noise events in that noise from a low altitude, high-airspeed flyover can have a rather sudden onset, exhibiting a rate of increase in sound level (onset rate) of up to 150 dBA per second.

To represent these differences, the conventional DNL metric is adjusted to account for the "surprise" effect of the sudden onset of aircraft noise events on humans (Stusnick et al. 1992). This measurement is called the Onset-Rate Adjusted Monthly Day-Night Average Sound Level or L_{dnmr}.

MR_NMAP

When the aircraft flight tracks are not well defined and are distributed over a wide area, such as in MOAs, the Air Force uses the Military Operating Area and Range Noise Model (MR_NMAP) program (Lucas and Calamia 1996). MR_NMAP is a distributed flight track and area model that allows for entry of airspace information, the distribution of operations, flight profiles (average power settings, altitude distributions, and speeds), and numbers of sorties. "Distribution of operations" refers to the modeling of airspace utilization for broadly distributed operations for modeling of MOA and range events. The core program of MR_NMAP incorporates the number of monthly operations by time, specified distributions, volume of the airspace being modeled, and profiles of the aircraft primarily to calculate average L_{dnmr} (or DNL) for entire airspaces.

In calculating time-average sound levels for airspace, the reliability of the results varies at lower levels (below 55 dBA L_{dnmr}). Time-averaged outdoor sound levels less than 45 dBA are well below any currently accepted guidelines for aircraft noise compatibility. In this analysis, time-averaged sound levels less than 45 dBA are denoted as "<45" if applicable.

For modeling noise levels in MOAs, the Air Force uses L_{dmnr} where the operations during the busiest month are averaged over 30 days to get average busy month noise levels. The FAA uses DNL, which is the total annual operations averaged over 365 days. Because L_{dnmr} uses the busiest month's operations, there is a denser concentration of operations in its equation than the DNL average annual day. This results in L_{dnmr} calculating a more conservative, or louder, noise level than the DNL average annual day. For purposes of this analysis both modeling approaches are undertaken in order to maintain compliance with both Air Force and FAA regulations.

The FAA has approved the use of MR_NMAP for detailed noise analysis form subsonic aircraft operations within MOAs (FAA 2015).

3.0 Baseline Conditions

The coordinates of the Playas Temporary MOA are as follows:

32d10'43"N 108d42'48"W

32d9'20"N 108d19'29"W

31d49'27"N 108d21'3"W

31d50'48"N 108d44'28"W

These coordinates create a 20 NM by 20 NM box. The floor of the Playas Temporary MOA is 300 ft AGL and the ceiling (including the ATCAA) is FL220. The environment in this area is rural/wilderness with a low population density.

Table 1 details the aircraft, speeds, and number of sorties estimated to take place within the Playas Temporary MOA. The average duration of an airspace sortie was modeled to be approximately two hours long. Due to limitations of the MR_NMAP noise database and the relative quietness of rotorcraft compared against jet fighter aircraft operating in the airspace, all rotorcraft were modeled as the HH-60A.

Potential noise levels resulting from aircraft operations within the Playas Temporary MOA were calculated using the DoD's MR_NMAP Version 3.0 program to compute the DNL and L_{dnmr}. FAA has approved MR_NMAP for use for detailed noise analysis.

Taking into account noise generated from baseline airspace sorties and the environmental background noise level in a rural/wilderness environment (ANSI 2013), the baseline noise condition for the Playas Temporary MOA is approximately 46 dBA DNL. Noise levels in L_{dnmr} were found to be negligibly higher than the DNL values; rounded to the nearest dBA, DNL and L_{dnmr} levels were identical.

Table 1. Baseline and Proposed Sorties In Playas Temporary MOA

Aircraft	Modeled Airspeed (knots)	Baseline Sorties	Proposed Sorties
A-10	350	96	160
AH-1	100	-	80
AV-8	350	-	80
CH-47	100	-	80
CH-53	100	-	80
CV-22 or MV-22	100	-	80
EC-130H	200	-	80
F-15	350	-	80
F-16	350	144	80
F-18	350	-	40
F-21	350	-	20
F-22	350	-	80
F-35	350	-	80
HC-130	200	36	80

HH-60	100	50	80
KC-135	200	-	40
MC-12	200	-	40
MQ-1or MQ-9	200	-	40
UH-1	100	-	80

4.0 Proposed Action

Using the proposed sorties from Table 1, MR_NMAP was used to compute DNL and L_{dnmr} under the Proposed Action. DNL from proposed airspace sorties is estimated to be 50 dBA DNL. Again, noise levels in L_{dnmr} were found to be negligibly higher than the DNL values for the proposed action; rounded to the nearest dBA, DNL and L_{dnmr} levels were identical.

5.0 Conclusion

The baseline noise level for the Playas Temporary MOA is expected to be approximately 46 dBA DNL. The proposed action noise level is expected to be approximately 50 dBA DNL, a 4 dBA DNL increase over baseline conditions.

The FAA specifically considers noise changes of 5 dBA DNL between 45 to <60 dBA, 3 dBA from 60 to <65 dBA, and 1.5 dBA above 65 dBA as meeting the reportable thresholds. Modeled noise in the Playas Temporary MOA is expected to be within the 45 to <60 dBA DNL range with an increase of <5 dBA. This noise increase does not exceed the FAA reportable threshold level (FAA 2015).

The increase in aircraft operations under the proposed action is expected to be noticeable; however, impacts to the noise environment around the Playas Temporary MOA are anticipated to be less than significant.

5.0 References

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Appendix G

Biological Evaluation

Davis-Monthan Air Force Base Personnel Recovery Training Biological Evaluation

Title:

Date: **September 2019**

Prepared for: US Air Force NEPA Division (AFCEC/CZN)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ATTACHMENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF TABLES

GLOSSARY OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

68 RQS	68th Rescue Squadron
414 CTS	414th Combat Training Squadron
563 RQG	563rd Rescue Group
943 RQG	943rd Rescue Group
ACC	Air Combat Command
ACP	Airspace Control Plan
AFB	Air Force Base
AFI	Air Force Instruction
AFRC	Air Force Reserve Command
AGL	Above Ground Level
AMSL	Above Mean Sea Level
AP	Area Planning
AR	Aerial Refueling
ATCAA	Air Traffic Control Assigned Airspace
ATV	All Terrain Vehicle
AZ	Arizona
AZGFD	Arizona Game and Fish Department
BE	Biological Evaluation
BMGR	Barry M. Goldwater Range
CA	California
CATM	Combat Arms Training and Maintenance
CRRC	Combat Rubber Raiding Craft
CRO	Combat Rescue Officer
CSAR	Combat Search and Rescue
DoD	Department of Defense
DZ	Drop Zone
ESA	Endangered Species Act
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
FARP	Forward Aircraft Refueling Point
FL	flight level
FR	Federal Register
HLZ	Helicopter Landing Zone
HOLF	Helicopter Outlying Landing Field
IAP	International Airport
JP	Joint Publication
LATN	Low Altitude Tactical Navigation
LZ	Landing Zone
MAJCOM	Major Commands
mm	millimeter
MOA	Military Operations Area
MOUT	Military Operations in Urban Terrain
MSL	mean sea level
NF	National Forest
NV	Nevada

MTR	Military Training Route
PCE	Primary constituent element
PDL	Piedra de Lumbre
PR	Personnel Recovery
RA	Restricted Area
SERE	Survival, Evasion, Resistance, and Escape
SPCCP	Spill Prevention Control, and Countermeasure Plan
SUA	Special Use Airspace
US	United States
USAF	United States Air Force
USFS	United States Forest Service
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
UTV	Utility Terrain Vehicle
VFR	Visual Flight Rules
WTA	Water Training Area

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Biological Evaluation (BE) has been prepared to evaluate the potential effects to listed or proposed species and designated and proposed critical habitat pursuant to the Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) as a result of conducting an improved comprehensive Personnel Recovery (PR) training program centered out of Davis-Monthan Air Force Base (AFB), Arizona (Figure 1-1). While the PR training program would be centered out of Davis-Monthan AFB, training activities would be conducted throughout the southwestern United States (US). The BE was developed in compliance with Section 7 of the ESA.

1.1 BACKGROUND AND SETTING

In 2002, Davis-Monthan AFB was selected as the location for the west coast beddown[1] of active duty PR, formerly known as Combat Search and Rescue (CSAR), assets. The beddown established the only full complement of active duty PR assets in the western US. PR ground forces include Pararescuemen; Combat Rescue Officers (CROs); Survival, Evasion, Resistance, and Escape (SERE) Specialists; and other uniquely trained support personnel. These ground forces are also known as Guardian Angel, the ground element of the Air Force Rescue triad, with specially configured HH-60 helicopters and HC-130 cargo planes composing the other two parts of the triad. When tasked separately from the triad, Guardian Angel may work autonomously or be integrated with joint or coalition[2] forces, including Special Operations Forces, vertical lift, airdrop, command and control, resupply, close air support, and ground mobility assets. The term PR encompasses the full spectrum of rescue activities, to include CSAR (i.e., all activities associated with both combat and non-combat rescue).

The desired Air Force PR operational effect is to quickly return friendly forces to duty while denying adversaries a source of intelligence and political exploitation. The effect is achieved across the range of military operations. As such, PR forces may engage in CSAR operations in a contested military environment, participate in Building Partnership Capacity and Irregular Warfare before conventional hostilities begin, and conduct humanitarian operations in support of our allies during peacetime as well as rescue operations during natural disasters. Non-combat responsibilities are met by applying strategic intent and the universal desire to conduct operations that mitigate human suffering and save human lives.

This evaluation focuses on proposed PR training activities centered out of Davis-Monthan AFB, AZ that are conducted in Arizona, California, Nevada, and New Mexico. A summary table of the proposed PR training sites is provided in Attachment 1 of this BE and site-specific maps of the proposed PR training sites are provided in Attachment 2.

[1] A beddown is the execution of an approved basing action (Air Force Instruction [AFI] 10-503; USAF 2017a).
[2] Joint refers to operations in which elements of two or more Military Departments participate, whereas coalition refers to an arrangement between two or more nations for common action (Joint Publication [JP] 1-02).

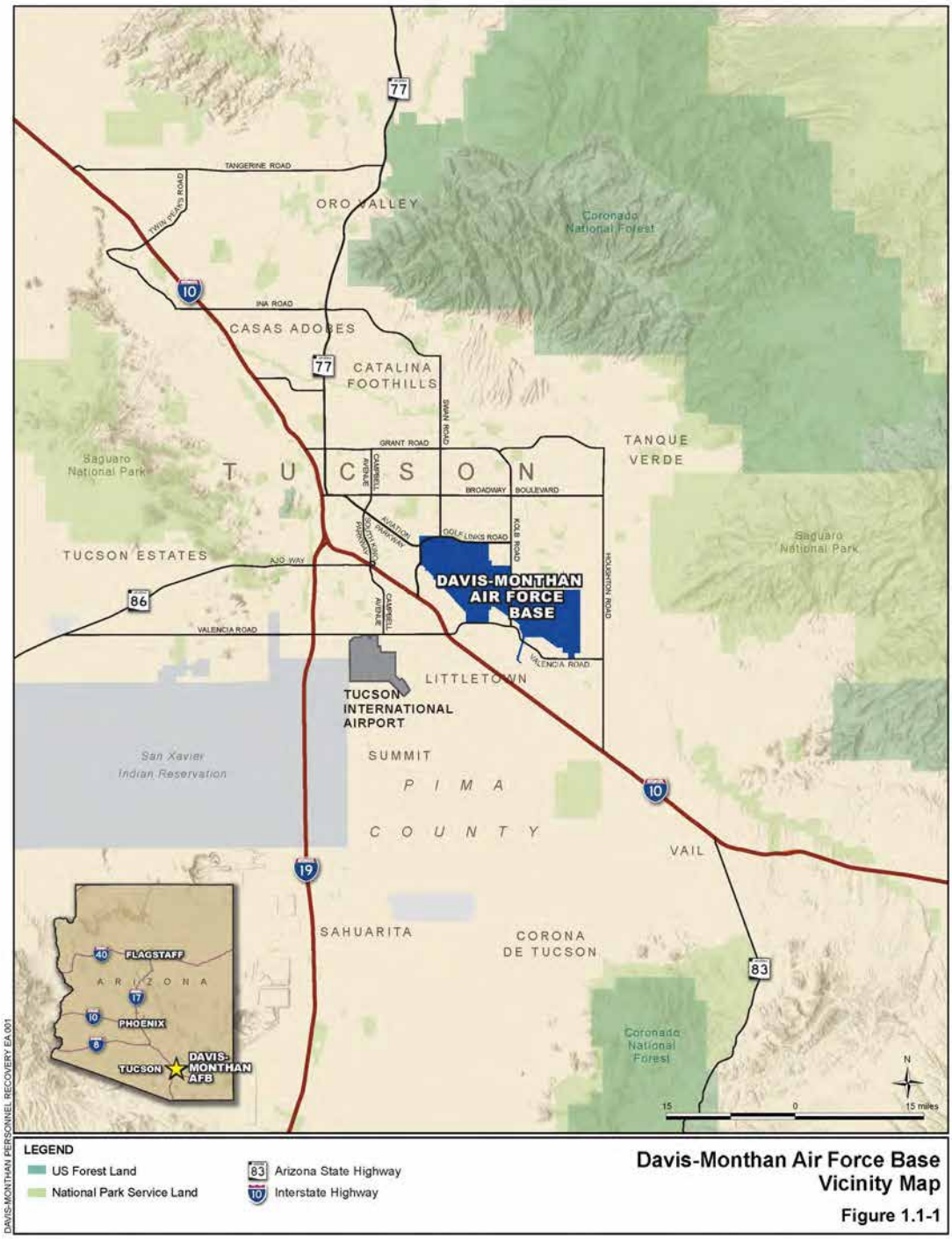

Figure 1.1-1. David-Monthan Air Force Base Vicinity Map

1.2 PURPOSE OF THE ACTION

The purpose of the Proposed Action would be to enhance readiness of PR forces operating out of Davis-Monthan AFB and to strengthen joint military operations; multi-national partnerships; and operations with other Federal, state, and local agencies/organizations.

1.3 NEED FOR THE ACTION

Currently, PR forces operating out of Davis-Monthan AFB are limited by the number of available training sites which have the required characteristics for these activities. Commanders face challenges in ensuring that routine and formal training requirements are met so that PR forces are prepared to execute their special mission sets. PR training events that are critical for joint readiness and strengthening multi-national partnerships are limited due the lack of availability of appropriate training sites. The range of currently available sites does not include all of the types of terrain and vegetation that would realistically be present in real-life PR operations.

In order to address these limitations, Davis-Monthan AFB is proposing to identify additional sites that can be used to support the training activities. The characteristics of sites needed to serve the purpose of the action and allow the Air Force to maintain and enhance Air Force readiness include:

1. ADEQUATE AND AVAILABLE

    - Provide operational utility (i.e., suitable to support all elements of the training scenarios); this may include the size of the site, the type of airspace available, the type of equipment and facilities available, etc.
    - Sufficient number of training sites that are available to accommodate the number of personnel and the number and types of aircraft (e.g., HH-60, A-10, HC-130, etc.) involved in the training scenario.
    - Available to schedule for training events within a reasonable timeframe.

2. REALISTIC

    - Provide a variety of geographical settings/terrain and elevations (e.g., desert and mountain landscapes, forested and vegetated areas, open water, rural, and urban environments, etc.).
    - Sufficient number of training sites that are available to minimize training complacency (i.e., familiarity with a specific training site that results in less realistic training and lowers the value of training at that site).

3. PROXIMATE AND EFFICIENT

    - Must include training sites that are within a reasonable travel timeframe to Davis-Monthan AFB while still providing operatonal utility in order to optimize use of limited resources (e.g., fuel, time, personnel, etc.).

2.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED ACTION

This chapter presents information on the Proposed Action for the proposed PR training activities centered out of Davis-Monthan AFB and conducted throughout the southwestern US.

2.1 DESCRIPTION OF TRAINING ACTIVITIES

This section describes all of the features and components of the PR training activities and events that currently occur at Davis-Monthan AFB, except for the specific sites at which the activities and events occur. The section describes:

- General structure of training activities;
- Specific courses and events that are held;
- The manner in which training courses, events, and activities are categorized to facilitate environmental analysis; and
- Specific activities that are performed as part of PR training.

The description of the features and components of the PR training activities in this section is common to both the No-Action Alternative and the Proposed Action. The primary difference between the No-Action Alternative and the Proposed Action is the locations of the sites used for these activities, and the total number of sorties flown. The Proposed Action would authorize additional training sites, and the range of authorized PR training activities on some current sites would be expanded to include additional activities. However, under the Proposed Action, there would be no change in the organizations at Davis-Monthan AFB that conduct the training, no change in the number of personnel involved, no change in the amount and type of equipment used, and no change in the current procedures used to avoid and protect environmental resources. The sites currently used for training and the current number of sorties flown are described in Section 2.2, and the additional sites that would be used and sorties flown under the Proposed Action are described in Section 2.3. Figures 2.1-1 and 2.2-2 show the location of the PR training sites under the Proposed Action. The Map Book index numbers in Attachment 2 of this BE correspond to the Figures 2.1-1 and 2.1-2 index maps with more detailed, site-specific maps of the proposed PR training sites.

2.1.1 General Structure of Training Activities

The PR training activities are centered out of Davis-Monthan AFB and hosted by various organizations depending on the training event. Comprehensive training involves ground, water, and flight/airspace activities.

PR forces train through the full spectrum of PR capabilities with ground recovery personnel, air assets, Special Forces teams, and federal agents. Pre-training site surveys are conducted approximately one month prior to events at proposed PR training locations to check the sites for adequacy for training operations as well as to identify any hazards present (e.g., power lines, cactus, etc.). PR training activities comply with Special Use permit stipulations for specific training locations. Based on specific restrictions of use for some training areas (e.g., sensitive habitat, etc.), PR training activities avoid a specific area or move activity to a different

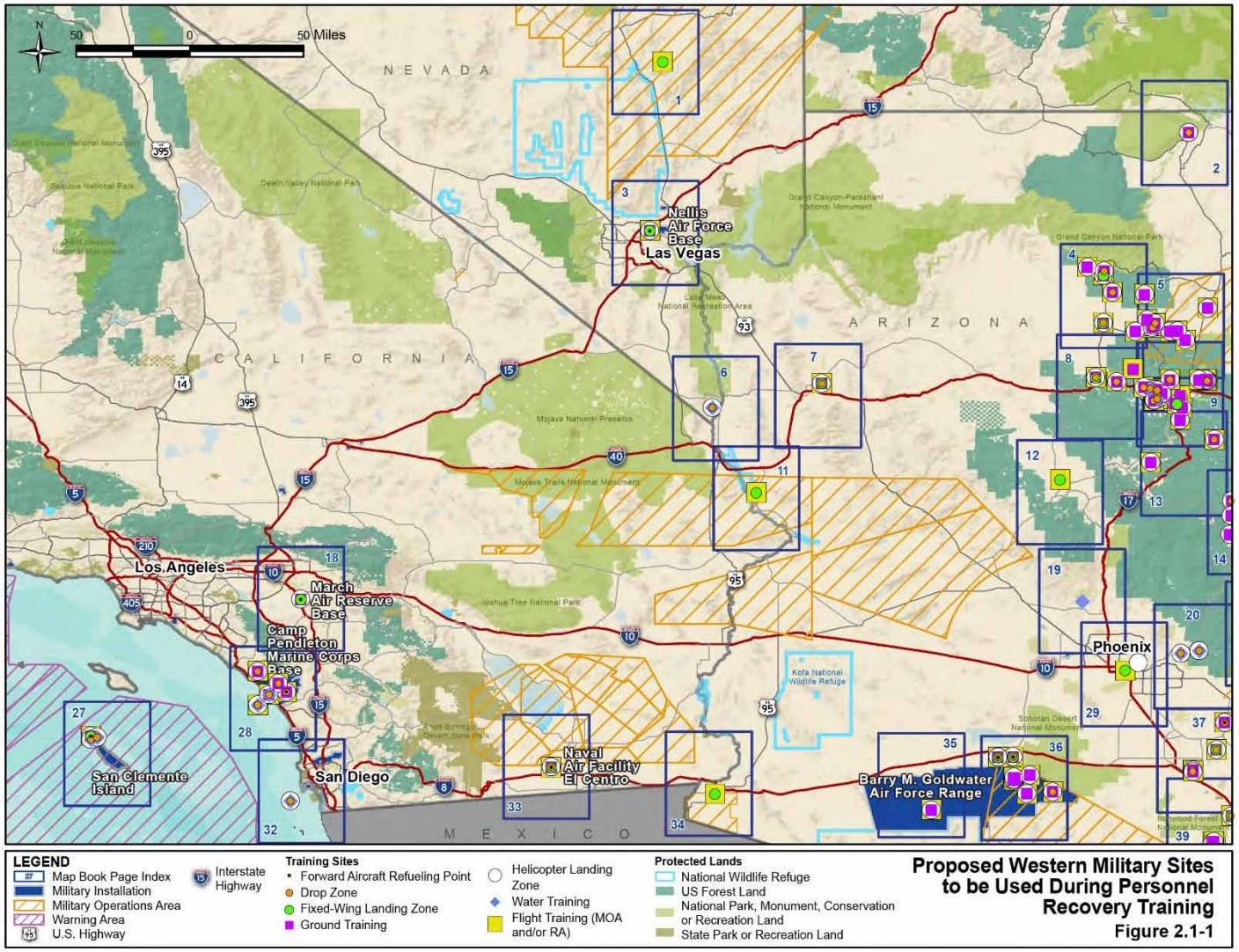

Figure 2.1-1. Proposed Western Military Sites to be Used During Personnel Recovery Training

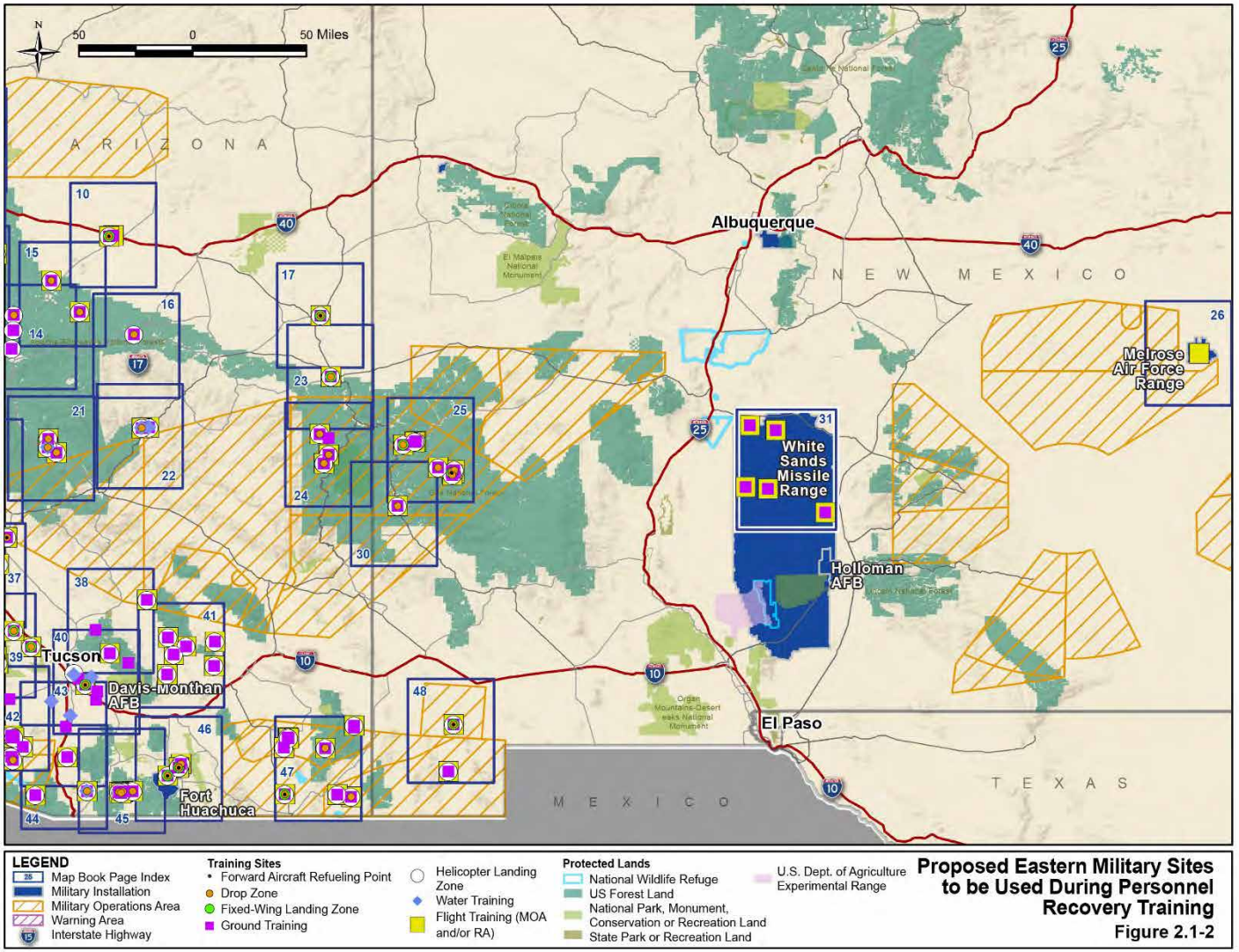

Figure 2.1-2. Proposed Eastern Military Sites to be Used During Personnel Recovery Training

location to comply with the restriction. As part of permit stipulations, the USAF restores any potentially damaged roadway/site to its previous condition.

During proposed PR training activities, operations centers provide a centralized location for the command and control of training operations and serve as the focal point for planning, executing, and assessing component operations (e.g., logistical and beddown [personnel and equipment staging] locations). Operations centers consist of three to four personnel, serving as the focal point for planning, executing, and assessment of ground operations. For Large Force training events such as Red Flag-Rescue, these centers provide aeromedical evacuation, security, and reconnaissance missions in support of a global contingency scenario (i.e., dismounted ground and water operations and movement). The purpose is to give the combat USAF PR forces increased mobility and strike capability and to emphasize their critical role in the Expeditionary Air Force. The operations center has the minimum essential facilities to house, sustain, and support operations. For Large Force training events, the nucleus of Command and Control/ Communications and Surveillance activities centers on the Air Operations Center at Davis-Monthan AFB with a Forward Operations Center at Camp Navajo, AZ. During Large Force training events, a joint terminal attack controller may be used. This is a one- or two-person team that, from a forward position, directs the action of combat aircraft engaged in close air support and other offensive air operations. Operations centers are set up at one or more forward operating airfields such as Bisbee Douglas International Airport (IAP), Pulliam Airport (Flagstaff), Winslow-Lindbergh Regional Airport, and Fort Huachuca's Libby Army Airfield. For smaller-scale training events, Command and Control/Communications and Surveillance activities are controlled out of Davis-Monthan AFB.

Annual aircraft training sorties on an actual rescue squadron level that support/participate in Davis-Monthan AFB rescue training events are provided in Table 2.1-1.

Table 2.1-1. Annual Aircraft Sorties Supporting/Participating in Personnel Recovery Training Events

Aircraft	Sorties
A-10	1,854
HC-130	736
HH-60	1,148
Other*	156
TOTAL	3,894

* Other aircraft include F-16, F-15, F-18, KC-135, helicopters, and general aviation aircraft.
Source: USAF 2018a.

2.1.2 Description of Specific Courses and Events

Red Flag-Rescue

Red Flag-Rescue is an ACC-sponsored Large Force training event for Combat Air Force, joint, coalition, and interagency participants that lasts approximately three weeks. Red Flag-Rescue provides the most realistic PR training environment available for up to 1,000 participants to engage in a variety of PR training activities to simulate deployment conditions and contingencies.

The first week of the training event includes in-processing and classroom training (at Davis-Monthan AFB), and familiarization flights (at sites chosen for specific events). The schedule of the training event varies depending on the number of participants, but generally involves alternating between planning the field scenarios and execution of those scenarios with an average of five planning days and 10 execution days, including five to seven flying days. This is followed by a short de-mobilization period and return to home base. The biannual events normally occur during the spring and fall. Due to the constant evolution of enemy tactics, the training event must evolve in order for participants to be equipped to deal with U.S. adversary tactics downrange. While the Red Flag-Rescue training event is primarily centered out of Davis-Monthan AFB, the overall Red Flag-Rescue training event takes place in California, Arizona, Nevada, and New Mexico. These environments provide the maximum amount of variety for PR training in a fictional country with similar environmental conditions. Recent Large Force training events such as Red Flag-Rescue have involved an average of approximately 30 aircraft; however, because the type and number (potentially up to 45) of aircraft that participate in these events are variable depending on availability, the possible aircraft (or similar types) that may participate during a Red Flag-Rescue training event could include:

Fighter/Attack Aircraft

- A/T-6 (Texan II)
- AV-8 (Harrier)
- A-10 (Thunderbolt)
- A-29 (Super Tucano)
- F-15C (Eagle) and F-15E (Strike Eagle)
- F-16 (Fighting Falcon)
- F-18 (Hornet)
- F-22 (Raptor)
- F-35A, F-35B, and F-35C (Lightning II)
- F-21 (Kfir)
- Rafale
- Mirage
- Tornado
- Eurofighter

Cargo/Refueling/Surveillance Aircraft

- A400M (Atlas)
- C-130 (Hercules)
- EC-130 and EC-130H (Compass Call)
- HC-130 (Hercules)
- C-208B (Grand Caravan)
- CASA 212 (Aviocar)
- C-23 (Sherpa)
- E-3 (Sentry)
- E-8 (Joint Stars)
- KC-10 (Extender)

- KC-135 (Stratotanker)
- RC-135
- MC-12 (Liberty)
- P-3 (Orion)
- P-8 (Poseidon)
- SC-7 (Skyvan) or C-2 (Greyhound)
- U-28A

Helicopters

- HH-60 (Pave Hawk)
- MH-6 (Little Bird)
- MH/AH-64 (Apache)
- CH/MH-47 (Chinook)
- UH-1 (Iroquois)
- AH-1 (Cobra)
- AW101
- AW139
- UH-72 (Lakota)
- MH/CH-53 (Sea Stallion)
- CV/MV-22 (Osprey)
- MH-60 (Seahawk)
- EC725 (Caracal)
- EC225 (Super Puma)
- EH101 (Merlin)
- NH90
- EC665 (Tiger)
- MI-8/17 (Hip)
- MI-24/35 (Hind)

Unmanned Aircraft

- MQ-1 (Predator)
- MQ-9 (Reaper)

Courses Offered by 68 RQS

The 68 RQS conducts formal training courses to include the Combat Team Member Course, Military Freefall Jumpmaster Course, and Combat Leader Course, which are described below.

The Combat Team Member Course purpose is to provide new Pararescuemen with a mastery of the basic skills needed to be a successful team member during any rescue scenario. This course is conducted by the 68 RQS at Davis-Monthan AFB and at Marana Regional Airport in Arizona. A summary of the course includes:

- 11 weeks long; three courses per calendar year
- Graduates up to 72 students annually

- Instruction focuses on advanced medical training, advanced parachute insertion training, baseline shooting and tactics skills, high angle proficiency, combat dive training, and rotary-wing airmanship.

The Military Freefall Jumpmaster Course is designed to provide the USAF with joint accredited Military Freefall Jumpmasters. This course is conducted by the 68 RQS at Davis-Monthan AFB and at Marana Regional Airport. A summary of the course includes:

- Three weeks long; three courses per calendar year
- Graduates up to 36 joint service accredited Military Free Fall Jumpmasters
- Accredited by the U.S. Special Operations Command
- Training is open to students from all U.S. military branches
- Capable of providing units a Mobile Training Team.

The Combat Leader Course is a course intended to sharpen Pararescuemen into mature leaders. This course is conducted by the 68 RQS at Davis-Monthan AFB and Florence Military Reservation in Arizona; and, Vandenberg AFB and U.S. Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton (Camp Pendleton) in California. Prerequisites for personnel to enter this course include being a qualified Static Line Jumpmaster, a Military Free Fall Jumpmaster, and a Dive Supervisor. A summary of the course includes:

- 60 days long; two courses per calendar year
- Graduates up to 24 students annually

2.1.3 Scale of Activities to Facilitate Analysis

Given the complexity of the Proposed Action and No-Action Alternative and the dispersed geographical locations of the proposed PR training sites, the following scale categories were developed to capture three PR training event levels: Large Force training events; Medium Force training event (group-level training); and Small Force training event (squadron-level training). Table 2.1-2 provides information relating to each category.

Table 2.1-2. Description of Personnel Recovery Training Events under Proposed Action and No-Action Alternative

Category	Description	# of Personnel	Duration	Frequency
Large Force	Large Force training events include PR events such as Red Flag-Rescue. An average of 30 aircraft, and potentially up to 45 aircraft, participate in these events.	Up to 1,000	Up to 21 days	Biannual
Medium Force	Medium Force training eventsinclude group-level PR training such as Rescue Group Pre-Deployment PR training. Up to 18 aircraft participate in these events.	50-100	Up to 14 days	Quarterly
Small Force	Small Force training eventsinclude squadron-level PR training, including individual PR training activities in support of Guardian Angel Formal Training Unit courses. Up to six aircraft participate in these events.	Up to 50	Up to 7 days	Daily
Source: USAF 2018-2019.				

Large Force Training Events

Large Force training events include participation by up to 1,000 individuals. Each biannual Large Force training event consists of a three-week event with multiple training missions (components of the event developed for the training event). The events provide training for PR and supporting forces, to include interagency and international partners. The training events combined have a duration of approximately 21 calendar days and occur twice a year. The first week of a Large Force training event involves planning and classroom training of participating personnel, followed by a two- to three-day mobilization period, 10 to 11 days of field training (including five to seven flying days), one day of de-mobilization, and return to home base. The Large Force training events include ground, water, and flight operations. Given the scale of Large Force training events, all or part of the PR training activities, equipment, airspace, and training locations discussed in this analysis have the potential to be utilized as part of the PR training activities.

Estimated annual aircraft sorties supporting and participating in Large Force training events are provided in Table 2.1-3. It should be noted that the table shows an estimation of what is typically included in Large Force training events as the type and number of aircraft that participate in these events vary depending on availability.

Table 2.1-3. Estimated Annual Aircraft Sorties Supporting/Participating in Large Force Training Events

Maximum Number of Aircraft per Large Force Training Event	Total
4 AV-8	80
4 A-10	160
2 EC-130H	80
2 HC-130	80
2 F-15	80
2 F-16	80
2 F-18	40
2 F-22	80
2 F-35	80
8 HH-60	80
2 AH-1	80
2 UH-1	80
2 CH-47	80
2 CH-53	80
2 CV/MV-22	80
1 KC-135	40
1 MQ-1 or MQ-9	40
1 MC-12	40
2 F-21 (Columbian Fighter)	20
Average of 30 aircraft but up to 45 aircraft	1,380

Notes: Sortie Day/Night split is 80/20.
Total sorties represent operations with the maximum number of aircraft (45). Actual number of annual sorties is likely to be lower as the average number of aircraft participating in Large Force events is 30. Note that Large Force training has a duration of approximately 21 calendar days and occurs twice a year; only five to seven days of the 21-day period are flying days.
Source: USAF 2018-2019.

Medium Force Training Events

Medium Force training events are typically conducted at the group level. As defined, this effort involves 50 to 100 rescue personnel. The training events have a duration of approximately 14 calendar days and occur quarterly. Typically, the first week of a Medium Force training event involves planning and classroom training of participating personnel, then up to five days of field training, one day of de-mobilization, and then debrief on results of training. Medium Force training events include ground, water, and flight operations. Events may include all or part of the training activities, equipment, airspace, and training locations discussed in this analysis.

An example of a Medium Force training event includes pre-deployment PR training events to integrate deploying personnel to train and fight together in a realistic training environment prior to deployment into combat operations. The intent is to establish and build relationships between personnel and organizations scheduled to deploy together to ensure that the first time relationships are established is not on Day One after arriving in their deployed locations. Routine Medium Force training events are mainly focused on maintaining currency (e.g., basic aircraft skills and weapons qualification) and meeting specific mission qualification requirements.

Estimated annual aircraft sorties that support/participate in Medium Force training events are provided in Table 2.1-4.

Table 2.1-4. Estimated Annual Aircraft Sorties Supporting/Participating in Medium Force Training Events

Maximum Number of Aircraft per Medium Force Training Event	Total
6 A-10	240
2 HC-130	80
6 HH-60	240
2 UH-1/AH-1	80
2 CH-47	40
2 CV/MV-22	80
20 aircraft	760

Notes: Sortie Day/Night split is 80/20.
Note that Medium Force training totals 56 calendar days annually, divided into 14-day quarterly event periods; only seven days of the 14-day event period are flying days.
Source: USAF 2018-2019.

Small Force Training Events

Small Force training events are typically conducted at the squadron level and involve less than 50 personnel. The training events occur several days a week throughout the year. Small Force training events include a combination of ground, water, and flight operations. Events may include all or part of the training activities, equipment, airspace, and training locations discussed in this analysis. Formal Small Force training courses for Pararescuemen and CROs are conducted by the Guardian Angel Formal Training Unit (68 RQS) and focus on providing advanced skill upgrades and proficiency training.

Estimated annual aircraft sorties that support/participate in Small Force training events are provided in Table 2.1-5.

Table 2.1-5. Estimated Annual Aircraft Sorties Supporting/Participating in Small Force Training Events

Maximum Number of Aircraft per Small Force Training Event	Total
2 A-10	1,080
1 HC-130 (or similar aircraft)	500
3 HH-60	1,820
6 aircraft	3,400

Notes: Sortie Day/Night split is 80/20.
Note that Small Force training occurs several days a week throughout the year; flying occurs up to eight hours per day.
Source: USAF 2018-2019.

2.1.4 Description of Specific Training Activities

The following subsections provide a brief description of the types of proposed PR training activities that currently occur, and would continue to occur as part of the Proposed Action and No-Action Alternative.

2.1.4.1 Ground Operations – Camping, Bivouacking, and Assembly Area Use (G1)

Personnel utilize existing hardened camp facilities (e.g., established camp grounds) for bivouacking and assembly, including buildings and infrastructure, for both logistical and training activities. This activity occurs on DoD property, U.S. Forest Service (USFS) land or other federal land, and private property. Bivouacking/Assembly usage consists of existing billeting structures, trailers, tent cabins, or tents where personnel eat and rest overnight in support of PR training activities.

The mission objective is to leave sites in the same condition they were in prior to the event. Appropriate coordination is completed with the specific location prior to execution.

The ground surface may be slightly disturbed, within 6 inches of ground surface, from placement of tent stakes in areas already disturbed for this purpose. Stakes are recovered at the completion of the training event.

Table 2.1-6 provides a summary of bivouacking and assembly area use activities that occur during PR training events.

Table 2.1-6. Camping, Bivouacking, and Assembly Area Use (G1) Activity Details per Event					
Category	**Types of Vehicles/Aircraft**	**Number of Personnel**	**Expendables/ Equipment**	**Duration/ Frequency**	**Restrictions**
Large Force	Variable number of vehicles: Humvees ATVs van light trucks 2.5-ton trucks	Up to 1,000	Tents, stakes	21 days/ biannual	Per Special Use permit
Medium Force	Variable number of vehicles: Humvees ATVs van light trucks 2.5-ton trucks	50-100	Tents, stakes	14 days/ quarterly	Per Special Use permit
Small Force	Variable number of vehicles: Humvees ATVs van light trucks 2.5-ton trucks	Up to 50	Tents, stakes	Up to 72 hours/ 4 per year	Per Special Use permit
Note: Vehicle operations are analyzed under activity type G3 (see Table 2.1-8) and any associated dismounted movements are analyzed under activity type G2 (see Table 2.1-7). ATV – All Terrain Vehicle Source: USAF 2018-2019.					

2.1.4.2 Ground Operations – Cross-Country Dismounted (Non-Vehicle) Movements (G2)

Cross-country dismounted movements involve rescue personnel walking across land areas from one location to another as part of simulated training activities. Opposing forces may compete to locate the target personnel. Cross-country dismounted movement may occur on or off roads or on unimproved trails. Personnel may carry different configurations of equipment based on current conditions and the individual missions.

During dismounted movements, forces may engage each other using a range of pyrotechnics in various PR training scenarios. Pyrotechnic use is further discussed in Section 2.1.4.7. For purposes of this activity, the pyrotechnics used on approved sites would be limited to those listed in Table 2.1-7.

Table 2.1-7. Cross-Country Dismounted Movements (Non-Vehicle) (G2) Activity Details per Event					
Category	**Types of Vehicles/ Aircraft**	**Number of Personnel**	**Expendables/ Equipment**	**Duration/ Frequency**	**Restrictions**
Large Force	NA	Up to 1,000	Individual Combat Equipment airsoft pellets sim-munitions ground burst simulators hand flares and smoke	21 days/ biannual	Per Special Use permit
Medium Force	NA	50–100	Individual Combat Equipment airsoft pellets sim-munitions ground burst simulators hand flares and smoke	14 days/ quarterly	Per Special Use permit
Small Force	NA	Up to 50	Individual Combat Equipment airsoft pellets sim-munitions ground burst simulators hand flares and smoke	12 hours/ daily	Per Special Use permit
NA – Not applicable. Source: USAF 2018-2019.					

2.1.4.3 Ground Operations – Mounted Movements/Blackout Driving (G3)

Mounted ground movements involve the use of personnel vehicles, all-terrain vehicles, motorcycles/bicycles, horses, and public transportation such as buses and trains, which are shown in Table 2.1-8. Other mounted movements could include bicycles, motorcycles, and horses. Most mounted movements occur across established roads and trails from one location to another in support of PR training activities, logistics, and personnel transport. Less frequently used transport includes bicycles, motorcycles, horses, and public transportation. All Terrain Vehicle/Utility Terrain Vehicle (ATV/UTV) use is conducted using existing unpaved roads and established trails. ATVs/UTVs may also be used on trails in support of cross-country dismounted movement activities. Occasionally, off- road driving is conducted during PR training activities to pick up isolated personnel that may be located just outside a Helicopter Landing Zone (HLZ); this is typically conducted within 200 feet of the HLZ and occurs approximately five percent of the time. However, it should be noted that no off-road driving would occur at the Barry M. Goldwater Range (BMGR).

During opposing forces vehicle operations, the teams compete to locate isolated personnel (e.g., downed pilot) using established roads and trails as discussed above. Personnel may exit their vehicles to conduct search activities.

Blackout Driving involves nighttime driving of UTV-type and high-mobility multipurpose wheeled vehicles without full headlights. Headlights are diminished to "cats eyes," which are essentially small slits placed over the headlights. This modification of the headlights provides enough light to utilize night vision goggles while driving. Roads used for this activity are temporarily closed to the public to prevent safety mishaps.

During mounted movements, PR forces may engage each other using a range of pyrotechnics in various PR training scenarios. Pyrotechnic use is further discussed in Section 2.1.4.7. For the proposed activity, the pyrotechnics used on approved sites would be limited to those listed in Table 2.1-8.

Table 2.1-8. Mounted Movements/Blackout Driving (G3) Activity Details per Event

Category	Types of Vehicles/Aircraft	Number of Personnel	Expendables/ Equipment	Duration/ Frequency	Restrictions
Large Force	Variable number of vehicles: Buses Vans Repurposed civilian vehicles Light trucks 2.5-ton trucks ATVs/UTVs Humvees Motorcycles Bicycles Horses Public transportation Trains	Up to 1,000	airsoft pellets sim-munitions ground burst simulators simulated 50 cal. Smokey Sam burn barrel	21 days/ biannual	Limited off-road vehicular activity to within 200 feet of PR training sites
Medium Force	Variable number of vehicles: Buses Vans Repurposed civilian vehicles Light trucks 2.5-ton trucks ATVs/UTVs Humvees Motorcycles Bicycles Horses Public transportation Trains	50-100	airsoft pellets sim-munitions ground burst simulators simulated 50 cal. Smokey Sam burn barrel	14 days/ quarterly	Limited off-road vehicular activity to within 200 feet of PR training sites

Table 2.1-8. Mounted Movements/Blackout Driving (G3) Activity Details per Event					
Category	**Types of Vehicles/Aircraft**	**Number of Personnel**	**Expendables/ Equipment**	**Duration/ Frequency**	**Restrictions**
Small Force	Variable number of vehicles: Buses Vans Repurposed civilian vehicles Light trucks 2.5-ton trucks ATVs/UTVs Humvees Light trucks 2.5-ton trucks ATVs/UTVs Motorcycles Bicycles Horses Public transportation Trains	Up to 50	airsoft pellets sim-munitions ground burst simulators simulated 50 cal. Smokey Sam burn barrel	3 hours/ 3x week	Limited off-road vehicular activity to within 200 feet of PR training sites
ATV – All Terrain Vehicle cal. – caliber UTV – Utility Terrain Vehicle Source: USAF 2018-2019.					

2.1.4.4 Ground Operations – Survival Training/Natural Resources Consumption (G4)

Survival training is a critical component of military readiness and PR training (e.g., SERE). Survival training takes place on Davis-Monthan AFB and other areas known to contain a variety of edible plants. UTVs are used to travel via maintained road to desert areas where personnel are educated on edible plants. Flares and smoke are used only on bare ground or paved surfaces on approved sites, which are cleared of any vegetation within a 3-foot by 3-foot area prior to use of flares and smoke. Extra water is brought to the site to wet down the area after use to minimize wildfire risk. Flares/smoke would only be used when fire danger is low. Survival training during Large Force and Medium Force training events consists primarily of classroom training and field familiarity of edible plants.

Approximately 90 percent of SERE training is performed on Davis-Monthan AFB, typically on the southeastern portion of the base in the vicinity of the Combat Arms Training and Maintenance (CATM) facility. On occasion, SERE training is be conducted off base under the Ruby Fuzzy Military Operations Area (MOA). Personnel travel by vehicle or aircraft to the training area for their training events. During SERE training, forces engage each other using a range of pyrotechnics in various PR training scenarios while recovering an isolated individual. Pyrotechnics include airsoft rifles, sim-munitions, hand flares/smoke, simulated 50 cal. machine gun, and ground burst simulators. Flares/smoke could be used at any PR training site where survival training activities are proposed, as well as in association with other ground, flight, and

water operations (i.e., cross-country dismounted movement [G2], mounted vehicle movement [G3], pyrotechnic use [G7], established MOAs [F1], restricted areas [F4], and amphibious activities [W1]), unless prohibited by the installation-specific range protocols or conditions of a Special Use permit. Hand flares and smoke are only used when fire danger is low. Pyrotechnic use is further discussed in Section 2.1.4.7.

During survival training, plants are used for friction fire demonstrations, edible fruit, bean pod, leaves, and fiddle head demonstrations; whole plant edibility demonstrations; and medical demonstrations. Typically, edible vegetation is simply pointed out and verbal instruction is provided on procurement/consumption. Locations of avoidance areas (e.g., areas that contain sensitive habitats and sensitive species) is communicated to participants prior to the activity. Survival training does not involve substantial consumption of natural resources. Snaring and trapping of animals is rarely conducted; however, if this activity occurs, it is conducted in accordance with applicable laws/regulations including obtaining appropriate hunting and fishing licenses and the activity is conducted using the same approved methods used by the public.

Table 2.1-9 provides a summary of natural resources consumption activities that occur during PR training events.

Table 2.1-9. Survival Training/Natural Resources Consumption Activity (G4) Details per Event

Category	Types of Vehicles/Aircraft	Number of Personnel	Expendables/ Equipment	Duration/ Frequency	Restrictions
Large Force	HC-130 HH-60 2.5-ton trucks ATVs/UTVs	Up to 1,000	Individual Combat Equipment airsoft pellets machine gun ground burst simulators hand flares/smoke	2 days/ biannual	Per Special Use permit Avoid protected wildlife and plants
Medium Force	HC-130 HH-60 2.5-ton trucks ATVs/UTVs	50-100	Individual Combat Equipment airsoft pellets sim-munitions ground burst simulators hand flares/smoke	1 day/ quarterly	Per Special Use permit Avoid protected wildlife and plants
Small Force	HC-130 HH-60 2.5-ton trucks ATVs/UTVs	Up to 50	Individual Combat Equipment airsoft pellets sim-munitions simulated 50 cal. machine gun ground burst simulators hand flares/smoke	3 hours/ quarterly	Per Special Use permit Avoid protected wildlife and plants

ATV – All Terrain Vehicle
cal. – caliber
UTV – Utility Terrain Vehicle
Source: USAF 2018-2019.

2.1.4.5 Ground Operations – Military Operations in Urban Terrain/Urban Evasion (G5)

Military Operations in Urban Terrain (MOUT) training locations provide rescue personnel the opportunity to master combat and maneuvering skills required to successfully conduct rescue missions in urban environments. Opposing forces compete to locate the target personnel. In these approved urban-type areas, three- to six-person teams move throughout urban environments on paved roads in four-wheel drive vehicles, SUVs, or motorcycles. Ground activities may also include the use of bicycles, horses, public transportation, and Amtrak trains by small teams of two personnel. When the teams are within 1,640 feet of the approved site, personnel dismount on foot carrying small 20-pound backpacks to accomplish PR training missions.

The PR training activities utilize city-type environments to achieve urban evasion training objectives. Personnel carry different configurations of equipment based on current conditions and individual missions. Depending on scenarios and the roles involved, personnel may be carrying a variety of survival/camping equipment. Activities are conducted in accordance with the normal everyday use of the existing businesses/facilities and with prior coordination with local officials and law enforcement. Local law enforcement may also participate in the training event. These activities consist of the personnel moving on foot and blending in with the existing environments.

During MOUT training, forces engage each other using a range of pyrotechnics in various PR training scenarios at DoD properties and the Playas Training and Research Center. Pyrotechnics may include airsoft rifles and sim-munitions. Within civilian city environments, pyrotechnic use does not occur. Pyrotechnic use is further discussed in Section 2.1.4.7.

Table 2.1-10 provides a summary of MOUT operations that occur during PR training events.

Table 2.1-10. Military Operations in Urban Terrain (G5) Activity Details per Event

Category	Types of Vehicles/Aircraft	Number of Personnel	Expendables/ Equipment	Duration/ Frequency	Restrictions
Large Force	Variable number of vehicles: Light trucks 2.5-ton trucks ATVs SUVs Motorcycles Bicycles Horses Public transportation Trains	Up to 1,000	Individual Combat Equipment airsoft pellets sim-munitions	2 days/ biannual	Limited off-road vehicular activity to within 200 feet of PR training sites
Medium Force	Variable number of vehicles: Light trucks 2.5-ton trucks ATVs SUVs Motorcycles	50-100	Individual Combat Equipment sim-munitions airsoft pellets	1 day/ quarterly	Limited off-road vehicular activity to within 200 feet of PR training sites

Table 2.1-10. Military Operations in Urban Terrain (G5) Activity Details per Event					
Category	**Types of Vehicles/Aircraft**	**Number of Personnel**	**Expendables/ Equipment**	**Duration/ Frequency**	**Restrictions**
Small Force	Variable number of vehicles: Light trucks 2.5-ton trucks ATVs SUVs Motorcycles	Up to 50	Individual Combat Equipment sim-munitions airsoft pellets	12 hours/ quarterly	Limited off-road vehicular activity to within 200 feet of PR training sites
ATV – All Terrain Vehicle SUV – Sport Utility Vehicle Source: USAF 2018-2019.					

2.1.4.6 Ground Operations – Technical Rope Work (G6)

Rescue missions require use of roped access equipment to recover isolated or injured personnel in high and low angle environments to include mountainous, urban environments, and confined spaces. Technical rope work involves the insertion and extraction of rescue personnel via fast rope, rappel, or rope ladder. The training may utilize stationary objects or helicopters to achieve training objectives. Stationary objects may consist of cliffs, ravines, buildings, and other natural and man-made features. PR training sites where technical rope work is conducted from stationary platforms include Davis-Monthan AFB, Mount Lemmon, Mogollon Rim, and Titan Missile Museum.

Fast Rope is a technique for descending a thick rope used for deploying troops from a helicopter in places and situations where it is difficult for the helicopter to touch down. It is much quicker and easier than rappelling, although more dangerous as a descender simply holds onto the rope with his gloved hands and feet and slides down it without any security (not attached to the rope).

Rappelling is a technique for descending from a stationary position or a hovering helicopter where an individual wears a safety harness attached to a rope and uses a descender control device to control their descent.

Rope Ladder is a technique for extracting personnel to a helicopter where it is difficult to touch down. Typically, one person holds the rope ladder tight as the other person ascends the ladder.

Table 2.1-11 provides a summary of technical rope work activities that occur during PR training events.

Table 2.1-11. Ground-Based Technical Rope Work (G6) Activity Details per Event					
Category	**Types of Vehicles/ Aircraft**	**Number of Personnel**	**Expendables/ Equipment**	**Duration/ Frequency**	**Restrictions**
Large Force	Variable number of vehicles: HC-130 HH-60 light trucks van	Up to 1,000	No expendables Rope, safety harness	21 days/ biannual	NA
Medium Force	Variable number of vehicles: HC-130 HH-60 light trucks van	50-100	No expendables Rope, safety harness	14 days/ quarterly	NA
Small Force	Variable number of vehicles: HC-130 HH-60 light truck van	Up to 50	No expendables Rope, safety harness	12 hours/ bimonthly	NA
NA – Not applicable Source: USAF 2018-2019.					

2.1.4.7 Ground Operations – Pyrotechnic Use (G7)

During mounted and dismounted movements and many of the ground PR training activity types, forces engage each other using a range of pyrotechnics in various training scenarios. Pyrotechnics include airsoft rifles, which shoot a 6 mm biodegradable pellet; sim-munitions (realistic, non-lethal munitions); ground burst simulators (simulates battle noise); simulated 50 cal. machine gun (propane gun to simulate loud burst of gun fire), signal flares (e.g., MK-124 or MK-13), Smokey Sams, and burn barrels.

Smokey Sams and burn barrels are only used on DoD properties and when fire danger is low. The Smokey Sam is a small unguided rocket used as a threat simulator. When launched, the model rocket motor produces a white plume, providing a realistic simulation of the launch of a surface-to-air missile. It is constructed from phenolic paper and Styrofoam so that, in the event of accidentally striking low-flying aircraft, no or minimal damage results. A burn barrel is simply a cut-off metal barrel that is lit to simulate a burning target.

Hand flares and smoke are only used on approved sites. Flares and smoke are used only on bare ground or paved surfaces, which are cleared of any vegetation within a 3-foot by 3-foot area prior to use of flares and smoke. Extra water is brought to the site to wet down the area after use to minimize wildfire risk. Aircraft use of flares and chaff is discussed in Section 2.1.4.9.

Table 2.1-12 provides a summary of pyrotechnics use activities that occur during PR training events.

Table 2.1-12. Pyrotechnic Use (G7) Details per Event					
Category	**Types of Vehicles/Aircraft**	**Number of Personnel**	**Expendables/ Equipment**	**Duration/ Frequency**	**Restrictions**
Large Force	Vehicle use as described in activity type G2, G3, G4, and G5	Up to 1,000	Airsoft pellets, sim-munitions, ground burst simulators hand flares/smoke simulated 50 cal. Smokey Sam burn barrel	21 days/ biannual	Sim-munitions, ground burst simulators, hand flares/smoke, simulated 50 cal., Smokey Sam, and burn barrel to only be used on military lands
Medium Force	Vehicle use as described in activity type G2, G3, G4, and G5	50-100	Airsoft pellets, sim-munitions, ground burst simulators hand flares/smoke simulated 50 cal. Smokey Sam burn barrel	14 days/ quarterly	Sim-munitions, ground burst simulators, hand flares/smoke, simulated 50 cal., Smokey Sam, and burn barrel to only be used on military lands
Small Force	Vehicle use as described in activity type G2, G3, G4, and G5	Up to 50	Airsoft pellets, sim-munitions, ground burst simulators hand flares/smoke simulated 50 cal. Smokey Sam burn barrel	4 hours/ bimonthly (twice a month)	Sim-munitions, ground burst simulators, hand flares/smoke, simulated 50 cal., Smokey Sam, and burn barrel to only be used on military lands

cal. – caliber
Source: USAF 2018-2019.

2.1.4.8 Ground Operations – Small Arms Firing Range (G8)

PR training activities involve the use of existing DoD and private small arms firing ranges to enhance weapons training skills. The caliber of the weapons used for the training and subsequent events does not exceed the design, capacity, or certification of the facilities. Small arms training occurs during normal operating hours of the facilities. Small arms firing ranges are located at the Davis-Monthan AFB CATM facility, Florence Military Reservation, and Three Points Public Shooting Range. These locations are situated on DoD properties with the exception of the Three Points Public Shooting Range, which is a public range.

Table 2.1-13 provides a summary of small arms firing range activities that occur during PR training events.

Table 2.1-13. Small Arms Firing Range (G8) Activity Details per Event					
Category	**Types of Vehicles/ Aircraft**	**Number of Personnel**	**Expendables/ Equipment**	**Duration/ Frequency**	**Restrictions**
Large Force	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Medium Force	light trucks and buses	50-100	5.56 mm 7.62 mm 9 mm .50 cal. (some incendiary/explosive) 30 mm 40 mm (some incendiary/explosive)	14 days/ quarterly	Not to exceed the design, capacity, or certification of the facilities
Small Force	light trucks and buses	Up to 50	5.56 mm 7.62 mm 9 mm .50 cal. (some incendiary/explosive) 30 mm 40 mm (some incendiary/explosive)	4 hours/ weekly	Not to exceed the design, capacity, or certification of the facilities

cal. – caliber
mm – millimeter
NA – Not applicable
Source: USAF 2018-2019.

2.1.4.9 Flight Operations – Established Military Operations Areas (F1)

The established MOAs (Figure 2.1-3) associated with the effort support nonhazardous military flight activities, including but not limited to tactical combat maneuvering by fighters; transport and rotary-wing aircraft formation flights; air intercepts; low altitude tactics rescue escort maneuvering above participating rotary-wing aircraft; close air support; freefall and static line

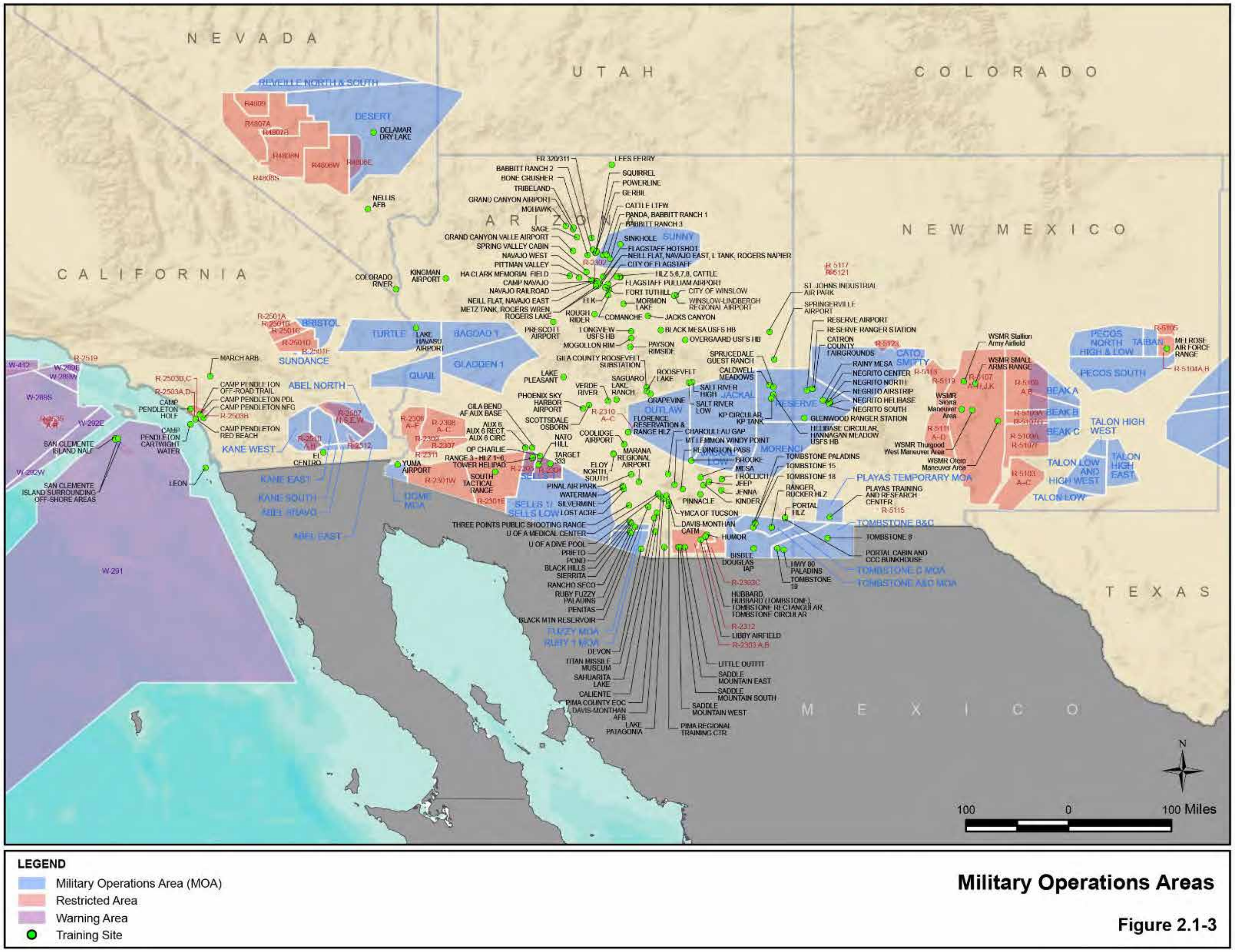

Figure 2.1-3. Military Operations Areas (MOAs)

parachute operations; and Visual Flight Rules (VFR) aerial helicopter refueling. Aircraft operations associated with the PR activities occur in several established MOAs, including:

- Desert
- Dome
- Fuzzy
- Outlaw
- Reserve
- Ruby 1
- Sells 1
- Sunny
- Tombstone A/C
- Tombstone B/C
- Tombstone C
- Turtle

Aerial refueling (AR) operations between fixed-wing and rotary-wing aircraft occur in all MOAs as well as on published AR tracks (e.g., AR135V, AR136V, AR137V, AR230V, etc.).

Airspace utilized during PR activities is governed by the associated Airspace Control Plan (ACP). The ACP outlines procedures and designates airspace for the PR training operations within the MOAs/Air Traffic Control Assigned Airspace (ATCAA), BMGR East (the "Exercise Area"), and other identified restricted airspace. Responsibilities and procedures described in the ACP are applicable to participating aircraft and are adhered to unless prior coordination was conducted. The document is supplementary to the procedures in Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) Orders 7110.65, Air Traffic Control, and 7610.4, Special Military Operations, and is consistent with Air Force Manual (AFMAN) 13-212, Volume 1, Range Planning and Operations, for all activities on the BMGR East (USAF 2018b). The ACP does not replace airfield or airspace local operating procedures, DoD Flight Information Publications, or service and national flight operations regulations.

Chaff and flares are defensive countermeasures dispensed by military aircraft to avoid detection or attack by the enemy's air defense systems and prevent targeting by certain weapons. Aircraft participating in PR training event may utilize RR-188 training chaff, which consists of bundles of approximately 5 to 5.6 million fibers (the thickness of a human hair). When dispensed, these fibers form a cloud that reflects radar signals and temporarily obscures the aircraft from radar detection. Chaff does not emit any heat.

Flares ejected from aircraft provide high-temperature heat sources that mislead heat-sensitive or heat-seeking targeting systems. Aircraft participating in PR training events may utilize M211, M212, and LUU-19 flares. These flares are infrared flares designed to meet advanced threats in current and future operational environments. The M211 uses a special high surface area metal foil, which rapidly oxidizes when exposed to oxygen. When the flare is dispensed from the aircraft, the material reacts with air to emit intense infrared radiation that is not visible to the naked eye. The infrared radiation diverts heat-seeking missiles away from the aircraft. The M211 is used together with the M212, a spectrally matched flare, to provide protection against a

wide range of surface to air threats. The LUU-19 flare provides infrared illumination of a target area for night vision goggle-capable aircraft.

Air-deployed LUU-2 and LUU-4 flares are high-intensity illumination flares used to illuminate targets. The flare is housed in a canister and is deployed by ejection. The mechanism has a timer on it that deploys the parachute and ignites the flare candle. The flare burns magnesium, which burns at high temperature emitting an intense bright white light and has a burn time of approximately five minutes while suspended from a parachute. The flare enhances a pilot's ability to see targets while using night vision goggles.

Chaff and flares are only used over the BMGR and Ruby Fuzzy MOAs. To minimize the potential for flares to ignite vegetation, flares are employed at an altitude that prevents the flares from impacting the ground or structures. Chaff and flares are used in compliance with the 355 WG Inflight Guide.

PR training participants conduct required mission planning through the use of (1) the ACP; (2) DoD's Flight Information Publications, including Area Planning (AP)/1A, Special Use Airspace, North and South America, and AP/1B, Military Training Routes (Defense Logistics Agency 2019); (3) applicable Letters of Agreement and regulations; (4) Air Tasking Order, as discussed in Section 3.0 of this EA; (5) Airspace Control Order; and (6) Special Instructions. Table 2.1-14 provides a summary of aircraft and activities that occur during PR training events within established MOAs.

Table 2.1-14. Established Military Operations Areas (F1) Activity Details per Event

Category	Types of Vehicles/Aircraft	Number of Personnel	Expendables/ Equipment	Duration/ Frequency	Restrictions
Large Force	Variable number of aircraft: A-10 EC-130 and EC-130H HC-130 F-15C and F-15E F-16 F-18 F-22 F-35A and F-35B HH-60 CV/MV-22 Foreign Fighter Aircraft and Helicopters MH-60 AH-1/UH-1 KC-10 KC-135 MC-12	Up to 1,000	Self-protection flares/chaff	21 days/ biannual	In accordance with designated altitude restrictions and SUA times-of-use published in FAA JO 7400.2M

Table 2.1-14. Established Military Operations Areas (F1) Activity Details per Event					
Category	**Types of Vehicles/Aircraft**	**Number of Personnel**	**Expendables/ Equipment**	**Duration/ Frequency**	**Restrictions**
Medium Force	Variable number of aircraft: HC-130 HH-60 A-10 CV/MV-22 SC-7	50-100	Self-protection flares/chaff	14 days/ quarterly	In accordance with designated altitude restrictions and SUA times-of-use published in FAA JO 7400.2M
Small Force	Variable number of aircraft: HC-130 HH-60 A-10	Up to 50	Self-protection flares/chaff	weekly	In accordance with designated altitude restrictions and SUA times-of-use published in FAA JO 7400.2M
FAA – Federal Aviation Administration SUA – Special Use Airspace Source: FAA 2019b; USAF 2018-2019.					

2.1.4.10 Flight Operations – Temporary Military Operations Area (F2)

Aircraft operations associated with PR training activities occur above the Playas Training and Research Center (Figure 2.1-3) in conjunction with a wide range of ground training that takes place at this facility. The Playas Training and Research Center offers a unique, adaptive, urban/suburban training environment ideal for integration with combat search and rescue aircraft training. The Playas Temporary MOA is a 20 nautical mile by 20 nautical mile square-shaped area from 300 feet above ground level (AGL) up to but not including Flight Level (FL) 180.[3] The proposed boundary is 32°10'43" N 108°42'48" W to 32°09'20" N 108°19'29" W to 31°49'27" N 108°21'03" W to 31°50'48" N 108°44'28" W to the point of beginning. Overlying the Playas Temporary MOA is the Playas Temporary ATCAA. The Playas Temporary ATCAA would have the same lateral dimensions as the Temporary MOA but the vertical dimensions would extend from FL 180 up to FL 220. For more information related to the times and details the Playas Temporary MOA is proposed to be activated, see Section 3.1.2.3.1 of this EA.

Most PR training does not require establishment of a Temporary MOA above the Playas Training and Research Center, but when aircraft operations involve combat maneuvering or flying at high speeds, a request to establish a Temporary MOA must be submitted to the FAA for approval. Requests to establish a Temporary MOA are submitted on an as-needed basis, typically to support Large Force training events such as Red Flag-Rescue. The Temporary MOA is only used during a specified timeframe (five to seven flying days during each Red Flag-

[3] Flight Level means a level of constant atmospheric pressure related to a reference datum of 29.92 inches of mercury. Each is stated in three digits that represent hundreds of feet (e.g., FL 250 represents a barometric altimeter indication of 25,000 feet; FL 255, an indication of 25,500 feet (14 CFR 1.1).

Rescue/Large Force training event) with specific times of use announced via Notice to Airmen.[4] Times of use vary from continuous to day-night windows scheduled to meet training requirements. The Temporary MOA with associated flight restrictions supports nonhazardous military flight activities including, but not limited to, tactical combat maneuvering by fighter, transport, and rotary wing aircraft; non-standard formation flights; rescue escort maneuvering above participating rotary wing aircraft; close air support; freefall and static line parachute operations; and VFR aerial helicopter refueling. The Playas Temporary MOA training activities include night extracts and night ground infiltration/evasion/exfiltration scenarios at the Playas training facility.

Variable types and numbers of aircraft operate in the Playas Temporary MOA depending on the agenda for each training event (see Table 2.1-15 below). Aircraft could include other similar aircraft depending on outside agency/organization participation. Specific aircraft expected to participate in each training event involving establishment of the Playas Temporary MOA are included in each individual request submitted to the FAA.

If establishment of a Temporary MOA occurs on a regular basis for a prolonged period, the establishment of a Permanent MOA may be required. Any plans for establishing a Permanent MOA over the Playas Training and Research Center would be coordinated with the FAA and addressed in a future analysis.

The ACP outlines procedures and designates airspace for PR operations within the Playas Temporary MOA. As previously discussed, responsibilities and procedures described in the ACP are applicable to participating aircraft and are adhered to unless prior coordination was conducted. Table 2.1-15 provides details for PR training events within the Playas Temporary MOA.

Table 2.1-15. Temporary MOA (F2) Details per Event

Category[1]	Types of Vehicles/Aircraft	Number of Personnel	Expendables/ Equipment	Duration/ Frequency	Restrictions
Large Force	Variable number of aircraft: A-4 A-10 AV-8 A-29 A/T-6 C-130 (all variants) C-17 C-208 CASA-212 EC-130 and EC-130H F-15 (all variants) F-16 F-18	Up to 1,000	NA	Up to 45 days/as needed	In accordance with FAA approved terms and conditions specified in the Special Use Airspace Proposals required by FAA JO 7400.2M, Part 5, Section 3.

4 A Notice Airmen is a notice filed with an aviation authority to alert aircraft pilots of potential hazards along a flight route or at a location that could affect the safety of the flight.

Table 2.1-15. Temporary MOA (F2) Details per Event					
Category[1]	**Types of Vehicles/Aircraft**	**Number of Personnel**	**Expendables/ Equipment**	**Duration/ Frequency**	**Restrictions**
Large Force (continued)	F-21 F-22 F-35 (all variants) MH/HH-60 P-3 (all variants) P-8 CV/MV-22 AW139 UH-72 AH-1/UH-1 AH-64 MH/AH-6 MH/CH-47 MH/CH-53 KC-135 KC-10 MQ-1 or MQ-9 MC-12 U-28 Foreign Fighter Aircraft and Helicopters Rafale Mirage Tornado EurofighterA400M EC725 (all variants) AW101 (all variants) NH90 (all variants) EC665 (all variants) MI-8/17 (all variants) MI-24/35 (all variants)				
Medium Force	None	50-100	NA	NA	NA
Small Force	None	Up to 50	NA	NA	NA

MOA – Military Operations Area
NA – Not applicable.
[1] The Playas Temporary MOA would only be established for Red Flag-Rescue/Large Force training events.
Source: FAA 2019b; USAF 2018-2019.

2.1.4.11 Flight Operations – Low Altitude Tactical Navigation Area (F3)

Low Altitude Tactical Navigation (LATN) areas are large geographic areas where random low altitude operations are conducted at airspeeds below 250 Knots Indicated Airspeed. PR personnel use LATN areas to accomplish low-level PR training objectives. LATN areas allow the USAF to perform random tactical navigation, generally below 3,000 feet AGL. The LATN

to be used by this effort is CSAR LATN (Figure 2.1-4) per Davis-Monthan Air Force Base Instruction (DMAFBI) 11-250 (USAF 2016b).

PR aircraft typically use the LATN area to transit to/from Davis-Monthan AFB and PR training areas. Helicopters traveling to HLZs to conduct PR training activities as well as the specific activities occurring at the HLZ typically occur at altitudes below 3,000 feet AGL. Aircraft using this LATN must follow the rules described in DMAFBI 11-250 (USAF 2016b).

In combat, many aircraft operate at altitudes as low as 100 feet to defeat ground missile radars and avoid sophisticated surface-to-air missiles, anti-aircraft artillery, and enemy fighters. Pilots must have long hours of realistic training to become skilled at low-altitude flight; and then must have many more hours of the same training to remain proficient. Low-altitude flying training provides this realism and is considered one of the USAF's highest training priorities.

The FAA does not consider an LATN area SUA; therefore, formal airspace designation is not required and LATN airspace is not included on FAA VFR Sectional maps. Military aircraft are required to follow existing Federal Aviation Regulations while flying within an LATN area. Military and civilian pilots must use the “see and avoid” technique while operating in an LATN area. Table 2.1-16 provides a summary of aircraft and activities that occur during PR training events within LATN areas.

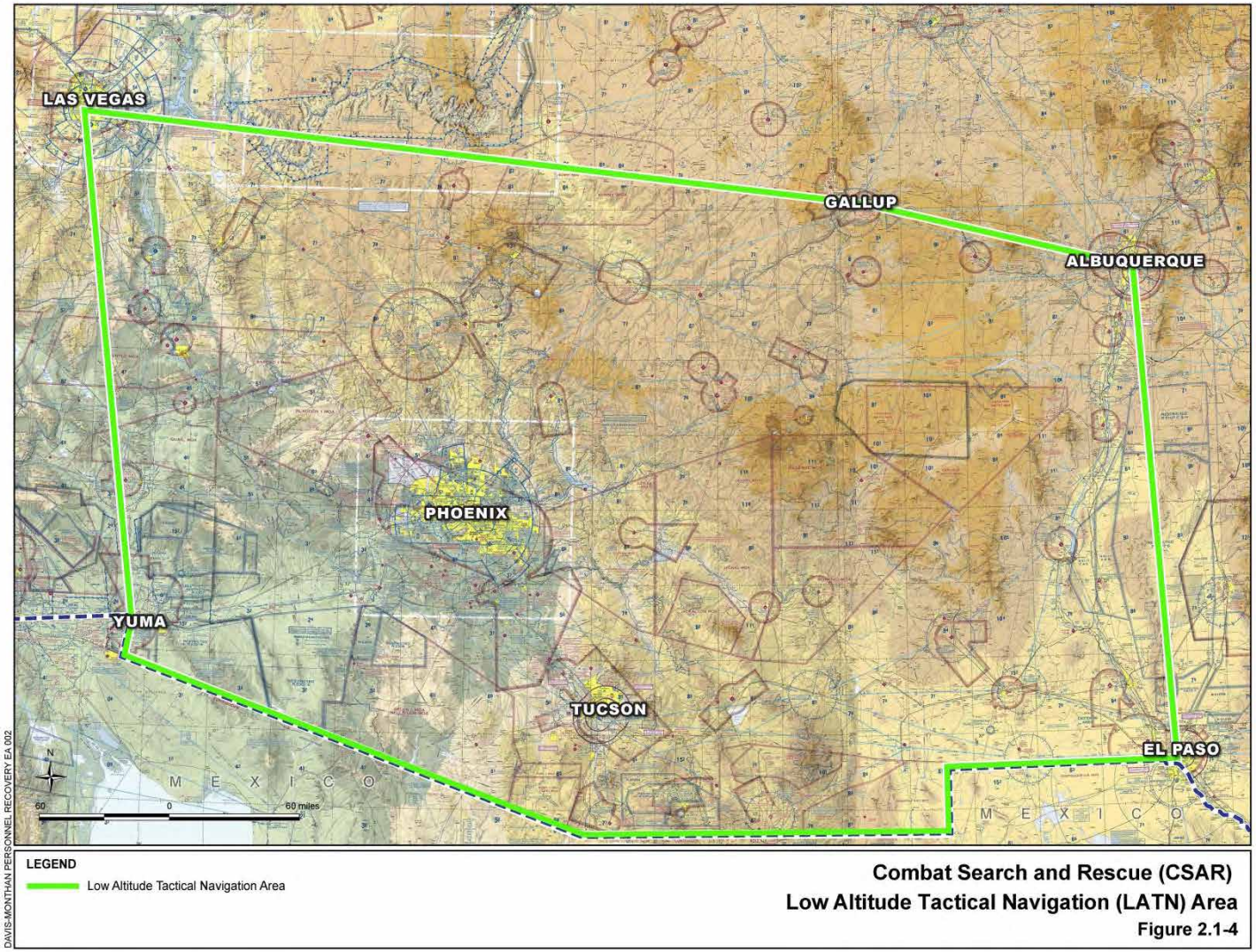

Figure 2.1-4. Combat Search and Rescue (CSAR) Low Altitude Tactical Navigation (LATN) Area

Table 2.1-16. Low Altitude Tactical Navigation (F3) Activity Details per Event					
Category	**Types of Vehicles/Aircraft**	**Number of Personnel**	**Expendables/ Equipment**	**Duration/ Frequency**	**Restrictions**
Large Force	Variable number of aircraft: A-10 HC-130 HH-60 CV/MV-22 Foreign Fighter Aircraft and Helicopters AH-1/UH-1 MC-12	Up to 1,000	NA	21 days/ biannual	IAW AFI 11-2MDS V3 and AFI 11-214
Medium Force	Variable number of aircraft: HC-130 HH-60 A-10 CV/MV-22	50-100	NA	14 days/ quarterly	IAW AFI 11-2MDS V3 and AFI 11-214
Small Force	Variable number of aircraft: HC-130 HH-60 A-10	Up to 50	NA	weekly	IAW AFI 11-2MDS V3 and AFI 11-214
AFI – Air Force Instruction IAW – In accordance with NA – Not applicable Sources: USAF 2016a, 2018d, 2018-2019.					

2.1.4.12 Flight Operations – Restricted Areas (F4)

Restricted Area (RA) confines or segregates activities considered hazardous to non-participating aircraft. Warning Areas are similar to RAs but are located offshore over domestic and international waters and typically begin 3 miles from the shoreline. Potential hazards include bombs, artillery, mortars, gunfire, rockets, missiles, lasers, lights out, unmanned aerial systems, etc. Flight operations for PR training activities use several different established RAs and Warning Areas across the region (Figure 2.1-3) to include:

- R-2301E, R-2304, and R-2305 (BMGR)
- R-2303 A&B (Fort Huachuca)
- R-2303 A&B (Little Outfit, Saddle Mountain East, South, and West)
- R2310A (Florence Military Reservation and Florence Range HLZ)
- R 2503 B&C (Camp Pendleton Helicopter Outlying Landing Field [HOLF])
- R-2503 A&D (Camp Pendleton NFG and Camp Pendleton Red Beach)

- R-2503 B&C (Camp Pendleton Off-Road Trail and Camp Pendleton Piedra de Lumbre [PDL])
- R-5104 A&B (Melrose Air Force Range)
- R-5107 B&F (White Sands Missile Range)
- W-291 (San Clemente Island Naval Auxiliary Landing Field and San Clemente Island Surrounding Off-Shore Areas)

Yuma Tactical Aircrew sortie operations occur within R-2301W and typically consist of rotary-wing assets [variants of HH-60 (e.g., UH-60, SH-60), AH-64, and CH-47], fixed-winged aircraft (e.g., HC-130, A-10, F-16, F-18, F-35, CV/MV-22, and KC-135), and unmanned aerial systems (e.g., MQ-1 Predator or MQ-9 Reaper). PR training activities that involve aircraft live weapon firing or use of unmanned aerial systems (e.g., MQ-1 or MQ-9) occur at training areas that are within an RA.

RAs and Warning Areas are airspace designated for hazardous military activities, which may include live-firing of weapons. Restrictions are placed on all non-participating air traffic. Table 2.1-17 provides a summary of aircraft and activities that occur during PR training events within restricted areas.

Table 2.1-17. Restricted Areas (F4) Activity Details per Event

Category	Types of Vehicles/Aircraft	Number of Personnel	Expendables/ Equipment	Duration/ Frequency	Restrictions
Large Force	Variable number of aircraft: A-10 AV-8 EC-130 and EC-130H HC-130 F-15C and F-15E F-16 F-18 F-22 F-35A and F-35B HH-60 MH-60 CV/MV-22 Foreign Fighter Aircraft and Helicopters AH-1/UH-1 E-3 MC-12 KC-10 KC-135 MQ-1 MQ-9	Up to 1,000	Chaff Flares 7.62 mm 50 cal. 30 mm 20 mm 25mm	21 days/biannual	IAW AFI 11-2MDS V3 and AFI 11-214, and Range Guidance/Safety restrictions on Chaff/Flare usage by range based on fire hazard

Table 2.1-17. Restricted Areas (F4) Activity Details per Event					
Category	**Types of Vehicles/Aircraft**	**Number of Personnel**	**Expendables/ Equipment**	**Duration/ Frequency**	**Restrictions**
Medium Force	Variable number of aircraft: HC-130 HH-60 A-10 CV/MV-22	50-100	Chaff Flares 7.62 mm 50 cal. 30 mm	quarterly	IAW AFI 11-2MDS V3 and AFI 11-214, and Range Guidance/ Safety restrictions on Chaff/Flare usage by range based on fire hazard
Small Force	Variable number of aircraft: HC-130 HH-60 A-10	Up to 50	Chaff Flares 7.62 mm 50 cal. 30 mm	daily	IAW AFI 11-2MDS V3 and AFI 11-214, and Range Guidance/ Safety restrictions on Chaff/Flare usage by range based on fire hazard

AFI – Air Force Instruction
cal. – caliber
IAW – In accordance with
mm – millimeter
Note that chaff use is only approved in BMGR and Ruby Fuzzy MOAs.
Sources: USAF 2016a, 2018d, 2018-2019.

2.1.4.13 Flight Operations – Other Airspace (F5)

Military missions may also use airspace that is not categorized as Special Use Airspace (SUA). Military Training Routes (MTRs) are military corridors designated by FAA to support low altitude, high-speed military operations below 10,000 feet mean sea level (MSL) outside SUA. MTRs are designated as either VFR Routes (Visual Routes) or IFR Routes (Instrument Routes). AR tracks/anchors are designated areas to conduct AR. LATN areas are uncharted, unscheduled areas used to conduct random, VFR, low altitude navigation in accordance with Federal Aviation Regulation Section 91.117. ATCAA is airspace above 18,000 feet MSL that is usually associated with an underlying MOA per Letter of Agreement with the controlling agency. Table 2.1-18 provides a listing of other airspace that could be utilized during proposed PR training activities. Table 2.1-19 provides a summary of aircraft and activities that could occur during proposed PR training activities within other airspace for each event.

Table 2.1-18. Other Airspace (F5)		
Type	**Vertical Limits**	**Notes**
MTRs	Generally below 10,000 feet MSL	• Operations are to be conducted at the minimum speed required to accomplish the mission • Unless otherwise delineated in an MTR special operating procedure, aircrew are to avoid charted, uncontrolled airports by 3 nautical miles laterally or 1,500 feet AGL vertically • Aircrew are to avoid Class B, C, and D airspace • Route entries are to be accomplished at published entry/alternate entry points only • Route exits are to be accomplished at published exit/alternate exit points only
Visual Routes	Visual Routes (VRs) with one or more segments above 1,500 AGL are identified by three numbers, e.g. VR-123. Routes with no segment above 1,500 AGL have four numbers, e.g. VR-4321.	• Are MTRs • Can be utilized for flight training and entry into MOAs and RAs • Coordinates, vertical and lateral limits, and scheduling agencies are listed in the DoD Flight Information Publication AP/1B
Instrument Routes	Instrument Routes (IRs) with one or more segments above 1,500 AGL are identified by three numbers, e.g. IR-123. Routes with no segment above 1,500 AGL have four numbers, e.g. IR-4321.	• Are MTRs • ATC entry clearance is required • Coordinates, vertical and lateral limits, and controlling agencies are listed in the DoD Flight Information Publication AP/1B
Slow Routes	at or below 1,500 feet AGL	• At speeds of 250 knots (288 miles per hour) or less • Not included on FAA VFR Sectional maps • Coordinates, vertical and lateral limits, and controlling agencies are listed in the DoD Flight Information Publication AP/1B
AR Tracks	Per AP/1B	• Are not MTRs • Not included on FAA VFR Sectional maps • Coordinates, vertical and lateral limits, and controlling agencies are listed in the DoD Flight Information Publication AP/1B

AGL – above ground level
AP – Area Planning
AR – aerial refueling
ATC – Air Traffic Control
DoD – Department of Defense
FAA – Federal Aviation Administration
IR – Instrument Route
MOA – Military Operations Area
MSL – mean sea level
MTR – Military Training Route
VFR – Visual Flight Rules
VR – Visual Route
Source: USAF 2018-2019.

Table 2.1-19. Other Airspace (F5) Activity Details per Event					
Category	**Types of Vehicles/Aircraft**	**Number of Personnel**	**Expendables/ Equipment**	**Duration/ Frequency**	**Restrictions**
Large Force	Variable number of aircraft: A-10 AV-8 EC-130 and EC-130H HC-130 F-15C and F-15E F-16 F-18 F-22 F-35A and F-35B HH-60 MH-60 CV/MV-22 Foreign Fighter Aircraft and Helicopters AH-1/UH-1 E-3 MC-12 KC-10 KC-135	Up to 1,000	NA	21 days/ biannual	Per AP/1B
Medium Force	Variable number of aircraft: HC-130 HH-60 A-10 CV/MV-22	50-100	NA	14 days/ quarterly	Per AP/1B
Small Force	Variable number of aircraft: HC-130 HH-60 A-10	Up to 50	NA	8 hours/daily	Per AP/1B
NA – Not applicable Source: USAF 2018-2019.					

2.1.4.14 Flight Operations – Forward Aircraft Refueling Point Operations (F6)

Ground refueling of fixed- and rotary-wing aircraft to support PR training activities occurs within designated areas of the airfields and in accordance with airfield policies and procedures. Hot refueling (fueling an aircraft with the engines on) and aircraft-to aircraft ground refueling operations are limited to existing approved locations on DoD properties. Military airfields and the Bisbee Douglas IAP have been used as Forward Aircraft Refueling Points (FARPs) in the past and are proposed for use during proposed PR training activities. Airfields used for refueling activities have appropriate fuel storage on site, and are managed in accordance with facility Spill Prevention Control, and Countermeasure Plan (SPCCP).

Table 2.1-20 provides a summary of aircraft that could participate and FARP activities that occur during PR training events.

Table 2.1-20. Forward Aircraft Refueling Point Operations (F6) Details per Event

Category	Types of Vehicles/Aircraft	Number of Personnel	Expendables/ Equipment	Duration/ Frequency	Restrictions
Large Force	Variable number of aircraft: HC-130 HH-60 MH-6 AH-64 CH/MH-47 CV/MV-22 AH-1/UH-1	Up to 1,000	No expendables/ Refueling equipment	21 days/ biannual	SPCCP and appropriate containment required
Medium Force	Variable number of aircraft: HC-130 HH-60 A-10 CV/MV-22	50-100	No expendables/ Refueling equipment	14 Days/ quarterly	SPCCP and appropriate containment required
Small Force	Variable number of aircraft: HC-130 HH-60 A-10	Up to 50	No expendables/ Refueling equipment	1 hour/ weekly	SPCCP and appropriate containment required

SPCCP – Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plan
Source: USAF 2018-2019.

2.1.4.15 Flight Operations – Helicopter Landing Zones (F7)

HLZs are utilized as landing sites for rescue personnel during PR training activities. These PR training sites are located on DoD, federal, state, and local government lands as well as privately-owned lands. The HLZ PR training sites are naturally open areas or are open areas that have been cleared of vegetation by the land owners through regular land management activities.

Low-level helicopter insertions/extractions involve flying helicopter(s) near treetop level to an HLZ and inserting or extracting rescue personnel. Insertion/extraction of personnel is conducted via helicopter landing, fast rope, rappel, rope ladder, or hoist. Approximately 50 percent of helicopter/HLZ operations occur at night. Aircraft travel to the HLZ and spend thirty minutes to four hours conducting training activities before returning to the installation. Patterns are typically flown between 0.25 and 1 mile from the HLZ at 1,000 feet AGL and below. Approximately 40 percent of the aircraft's time is spent flying patterns around the HLZ with the remaining time being spent at the HLZ. When at the HLZ, approximately 60 percent of the aircraft's time is spent hovering with actual landing for pick-up of personnel typically completed within two minutes or less. Helicopters typically hover between 10 and 70 feet above the ground to support hoist and rappel activities, fast ropes, and rope ladders.

CV/MV-22 aircraft utilize specific HLZs that meet their landing requirements. The landing area required for CV/MV-22 aircraft (approximately 200- by 200-foot area) is four times the area required for a helicopter (approximately 100-foot by 100-foot area). As a result, most CV/MV-22 landings occur at HLZs within the BMGR and at the Playas Training and Research Center.

Hoist extraction is a method for retrieving an injured person with use of a basket and hoist. The hoist assembly is normally housed in a fairing above the cabin door and contains a spool of steel cable—often around 300 feet in length—with a hook attached to the end. Typically, the on-the-hook lift limit is 600 pounds. A basket or rescue harness is lowered, the injured individual is helped into the harness or basket, and they are hoisted into the helicopter.

HH-60 mission equipment includes an 8,000-pound capacity cargo hook and rescue hoist capable of lifting a 600-pound load from a hover height of 200 feet. For definitions of Rappelling, Fast Rope, and Rope Ladder techniques, refer to Section 2.1.4.6

Close air support/escort activities, as described in Section 2.1.4.18, may participate in HLZ operations providing military air support against hostile targets that are in proximity to friendly forces to ensure successful rescue activities. Close Air Support only occurs within MOAs where aircraft combat maneuvering is permitted.

Table 2.1-21 provides a summary of aircraft and activities that use HLZs during PR training events.

Table 2.1-21. Helicopter Landing Zones (F7) Activity Details per Event

Category	Types of Vehicles/Aircraft	Number of Personnel	Expendables/ Equipment	Duration/ Frequency	Restrictions
Large Force	Variable number of aircraft: HH-60 AH-64 CH/MH-47 MH-6 CV/MV-22	Up to 1,000	No expendables/ hoist, rope ladder, fast rope, stokes litter	21 days/biannually	IAW AFI 11-2MDS V3
Medium Force	HH-60 CV/MV-22	50-100	No expendables/ hoist, rope ladder, fast rope, stokes litter	14 days/ quarterly	IAW AFI 11-2MDS V3
Small Force	HH-60	Up to 50	No expendables/ hoist, rope ladder, fast rope, stokes litter	weekly	IAW AFI 11-2MDS V3

IAW – In accordance with
Source: USAF 2018d, 2018-2019.

2.1.4.16 Flight Operations – Fixed-Wing Landing Zones (F8)

Established landing zones (LZs) are utilized as part of PR training activities. LZs are located on DoD, federal, state, and local government lands as well as one privately-owned air park. The LZ sites include paved runways or unpaved runways that have been graded and cleared of vegetation by the land owners through regular land management activities. Of the 32 LZs, 27 are paved LZs and five are unpaved LZs.

Table 2.1-22 provides a summary of aircraft and activities that utilize LZs during PR training events.

Table 2.1-22. Fixed-Wing Landing Zones (F8) Activity Details per Event

Category	Types of Vehicles/Aircraft	Number of Personnel	Expendables/ Equipment	Duration/ Frequency	Restrictions
Large Force	Variable number of aircraft, including all variants of the following: A-10 A-29 A/T-6 A400M C-130 C-12 C-17 C-208 CASA-212 U-28	Up to 1,000	NA	21 days/ biannual	NA
Medium Force	HC-130	50-100	NA	14 days/ quarterly	NA
Small Force	HC-130	Up to 50	NA	1 hour/ weekly	NA

NA – Not applicable
Source: USAF 2018-2019.

2.1.4.17 Flight Operations – Parachute Operations and Drop Zones (F9)

PR training encompasses parachute operations. Parachute operations include day and night extractions and day and night infiltration, evasion, and exfiltration activities. These training activities involve:

- Pararescuemen parachute into a remote location to rescue simulated injured personnel. Once secured, arrange for retrieval of the injured and Pararescuemen by ground vehicle or via helicopter at an approved HLZ.
- Pararescuemen by parachute that must then proceed to a designated location for extraction by vehicle or helicopter while avoiding detection by an opposing force.
- Equipment by parachute that is recovered by parachutists or ground party personnel.

- Conduct similar types of operations in an urban setting modifying insertion and extraction to vehicular use or designated HLZs or LZs, if available.

During parachute training, airdrops of personnel and equipment include freefall- and static line-parachute operations from various altitudes landing on unimproved surfaces. Ground and parachute training for rescue personnel occur within previously approved ranges and drop zones (DZs). During parachute training, personnel deploy from the airdrop platforms typically between altitudes of 800 feet AGL and 25,000 feet MSL into the designated area, and equipment between altitudes of 150 feet and 6,000 feet AGL.

The sites are located on DoD, federal, state, and local government lands as well as privately owned lands, although the primary DZs utilized include Aux 6, Bisbee Douglas IAP, Playas Training and Research Center, and Camp Navajo. The DZ sites are naturally open areas or are open areas that have been cleared of vegetation by the land owners through regular land management activities. DZs are typically used for the insertion of Pararescuemen in small squads, normally around eight to 12 personnel. HC-130s conduct bundle drops for training. These drops typically include 500-pound water barrels (over land), training equipment (over land) weighing up to 3,000 pounds, or zodiac boats (over water).

Parachute training occurs over land as well as water training areas. Guardian Angel parachute training typically occurs at Marana Regional Airport or Pinal Air Park with support from a commercial carrier to provide the jump aircraft.

Table 2.1-23 provides a summary of aircraft and activities that occurs during parachute operations.

Table 2.1-23. Parachute Operations and Drop Zones (F9) Details per Event

Category	Types of Vehicles/Aircraft	Number of Personnel	Expendables / Equipment	Duration/ Frequency	Restrictions
Large Force	Up to four Airdrop Platforms: HH-60 AH-64 CH/MH-47 MH-6 CV/MV22 C-17 HC-130 SC-7 Light Trucks	Up to 1,000	No expendables/ Parachutes water barrels rubber bands	21 days / biannual	No person may make a parachute jump, and no pilot-in-command can allow a parachute jump to be made from the aircraft, in or into Class A, B, C, or D airspace without, or in violation of, the terms of an ATC authorization issued by the ATC facility with jurisdiction over that airspace (14 CFR 105) (FAA 2015).

Table 2.1-23. Parachute Operations and Drop Zones (F9) Details per Event					
Category	**Types of Vehicles/Aircraft**	**Number of Personnel**	**Expendables / Equipment**	**Duration/ Frequency**	**Restrictions**
Medium Force	Up to two Airdrop Platforms: HC-130 HH-60 CH/MH-47 SC-7, or CV/MV22 Light Trucks	50-100	No expendables/ Parachutes water barrels rubber bands	14 days / quarterly	No person may make a parachute jump, and no pilot-in-command can allow a parachute jump to be made from the aircraft, in or into Class A, B, C, or D airspace without, or in violation of, the terms of an ATC authorization issued by the ATC facility with jurisdiction over that airspace (14 CFR 105) (FAA 2015).
Small Force	One Airdrop Platform: HC-130 HH-60 CH/MH-47 C-23 SC-7, or CV/MV22 Light Trucks	Up to 50	No expendables/ Parachutes water barrels rubber bands	4 hours/ daily	No person may make a parachute jump, and no pilot-in-command can allow a parachute jump to be made from the aircraft, in or into Class A, B, C, or D airspace without, or in violation of, the terms of an ATC authorization issued by the ATC facility with jurisdiction over that airspace (14 CFR 105) (FAA 2015).
ATC – Air Traffic Control CFR – Code of Federal Regulations FAA – Federal Aviation Administration Sources: FAA 2015; USAF 2018-2019.					

2.1.4.18 Flight Operations – Close Air Support/Escort (F10)

For PR training activities, close air support consists of fixed- and/or rotary-wing aircraft providing military air support against hostile targets that are in close proximity to friendly forces to ensure successful rescue activities. Aircraft make multiple passes to simulate close air support within the established airspace boundaries. As part of PR training activities, threat emitters (e.g., emitter that simulates a radar tracking location) are set up in general proximity to the event area on the side of roads, rights-of-way, or other approved areas. Threat emitters are set up at approved locations by BMGR, at the Playas Training and Research Center, and within the Tombstone MOA and Fuzzy MOA. Threat emitters are placed in remote locations, away from human activity, and are continuously manned and secured to prevent civilians from accessing the emitter site and to maintain required radiofrequency energy hazard safety distance from the emitter. Threat emitters placed at Playas Training and Research Center are within the fenced area of the facility that is controlled by security staff. Close air support conducts maneuvers to simulate elimination of those threats in support of the PR training activity. Close air support activities occur within existing military ranges, MOAs, LATN areas, and within designated MTRs.

When aircraft such as the A-10 provide air support for PR training missions, they act as escorts and provide close air support to PR forces. The A-10 is ideally suited for this mission as it can fly slowly at lower altitude and, as such, can provide oversight of the operations occurring below it. Table 2.1-24 provides a summary of aircraft and activities that occur during close air support.

Table 2.1-24. Close Air Support/Escort Activity (F10) Details per Event

Category	Types of Aircraft	Number of Personnel	Expendables/ Equipment	Duration/ Frequency	Restrictions
Large Force	HH-60 AH-64 UH-1 AH-1 A-10 AV-8 F-15C and F-15E F-16 F-18 F-22 F-35A and F-35B	Up to 1,000	NA	21 days/ biannual	NA
Medium Force	HH-60 A-10	50-100	NA	14 Days/ quarterly	NA
Small Force	HH-60 A-10	Up to 50	NA	8 Hours/ weekly	NA

NA – Not applicable
Source: USAF 2018-2019.

2.1.4.19 Water Operations – HLZs/DZs/Overwater Hoist Operations (W1)

PR activities at water HLZs and DZs involve hoist recovery of personnel and watercraft over water. Low-level helicopter insertions/extractions involve water-based helicopter training sites and drop sites for the deployment of rescue personnel and equipment. Insertion and extraction of personnel is conducted via fast rope, rappel, ladder, hoist, or other means (e.g., parachute). Aircraft fly between just above the surface to 3,000 feet AGL. Water operations routinely take two to six hours to complete and occur during the day and night.

A main surface support safety boat (up to 40 feet long with two outboard engines) is positioned at the water training location to be used for medical emergencies/support as well as recovery of parachutes, packing debris, and personnel. Typical boat operations utilize three to six personnel per boat.

The Combat Rubber Raiding Craft (CRRC) (inflatable Zodiac boat approximately 15 feet in length with single outboard engine) is deployed from helicopters and fixed-wing aircraft using Tethered Duck (T-Duck), Kangaroo Duck (K-Duck), or Rigging Alternate Method Boat (RAMB).

- T-Duck method: this method of deployment involves the CRRC (with motor mounted) being deflated, rolled up, and stored inside the HH-60. Once at the Water Training Area

(WTA) (and usually at 30 feet above the water or less), the team lowers the boat into the water using a controlled belay. When the boat is in the water, the team deploys out the other door using a fast-rope, swims to the boat, inflates it (using compressed air), starts the engine, and is underway.

- K-Duck or Hard Duck method: this method of deployment involves the inflated CCRC (with motor unmounted) being secured to the underside of the HH-60. Once at the WTA (and usually at 10 feet above the water or less) the CRRC is released and allowed to "free fall" from the HH-60 to the water. The team jumps in the water, swims to the boat, mounts and starts the engine, and is underway.
- RAMB: this method of deployment involves the CRRC (with motor unmounted) being packed in a container for low-velocity airdrop from a HC-130. The boat is deflated and rigged for rapid inflation and deployment once in the water. The team parachutes into the water, swims to the container and inflates the boat, mounts and starts the engine, and is underway.

Marine flares are dropped during PR training events within marine WTAs. Smoke from the marine flares is used to check wind direction. Daytime PR training at a marine WTA involves the use of sea dye markers dropped from the helicopter to mark the location of a survivor. The markers also provide a navigational aid for the helicopter aircrew. During PR training events after dark, HH-60 aircrews also use lightsticks. Since lightsticks float and are not biodegradable, every practicable effort is made to retrieve them at the completion of PR training activities in the WTA.

Table 2.1-25 provides a summary of aircraft/watercraft and activities that occur during water HLZ/DZ PR training activity.

Table 2.1-25. Water HLZs/DZs Activity (W1) Details per Event

Category	Types of Vehicles/Aircraft	Number of Personnel	Expendables/ Equipment	Duration/ Frequency	Restrictions
Large Force	Up to four airdrop platforms: HH-60 AH-64 CH/MH-47 MH-6 CV/MV-22 C-17 HC-130 Light Trucks	Up to 1,000	Cotton webbing, cardboard CRRC packing container, marine flares, sea dye packets, lightsticks/ Parachutes, hoist, rope ladder, fast rope, stokes litter Safety Boat, CRRC	21 days/ biannual	IAW AFI 11-2MDS V3

Table 2.1-25. Water HLZs/DZs Activity (W1) Details per Event					
Category	**Types of Vehicles/Aircraft**	**Number of Personnel**	**Expendables/ Equipment**	**Duration/ Frequency**	**Restrictions**
Medium Force	Up to two airdrop platforms: C-17 HC-130 HH-60 Light Trucks	50-100	Cotton webbing, cardboard CRRC packing container, marine flares, sea dye packets, lightsticks/ Parachutes, hoist, rope ladder, fast rope, stokes litter Safety Boat, CRRC	14 days/ quarterly	IAW AFI 11-2MDS V3
Small Force	1 airdrop platform: C-17 HC-130 HH-60 Light Trucks	Up to 50	Cotton webbing, cardboard Marine flares, sea dye packets, lightsticks/ Hoist, rope ladder, fast rope, stokes litter Safety Boat, CRRC	4 hours/ weekly	IAW AFI 11-2MDS V3
CRRC – Combat Rubber Raiding Craft DZ – Drop Zone HLZ – Helicopter Landing Zone IAW – In accordance with Sources: USAF 2018d, 2018-2019.					

2.1.4.20 Water Operations – Amphibious Operations (W2)

Amphibious operations involve PR training activities in a water environment; loading/unloading of personnel to and from boats; and movement in streams, rivers, and lakes as part of egress/ingress operations. Amphibious activities avoid those waterways used extensively for recreational purposes and sensitive habitats and mostly utilize larger bodies of water given the size requirements for the amphibious watercraft. Watercraft that may participate in amphibious operations include a safety boat up to 40 feet in length, CRRCs, wave runners, and customized jet skis. Should recreational users and military trainees be present on the same body of water, training activities do not impede canoers, kayakers, or tubers/skiers.

Amphibious operations involve PR training activities in a water environment, loading/unloading teams of five to six personnel (carrying backpacks weighing approximately 50 pounds) to and from boats, and movement in training pools, streams, rivers, and lakes as part of egress/ingress operations. Open circuit (i.e., Self-Contained Underwater Breathing Apparatus [SCUBA]) dive operations of personnel/equipment using commercial lifting techniques are conducted. Divers perform simulated search and rescue operations while in the water. Sonar is used to locate subsurface items such as submerged ammo cans, human dummy, or other objects to be retrieved.

Table 2.1-26 provides a summary of aircraft/watercraft and PR activities that occur during amphibious operations.

Table 2.1-26. Amphibious Operations (W2) Details per Event					
Category	**Types of Vehicles/ Aircraft**	**Number of Personnel**	**Expendables/ Equipment**	**Duration/ Frequency**	**Restrictions**
Large Force	Light Trucks	Up to 1,000	No expendables/ Boats up to 40 feet in length, CRRC, personal watercraft	21 days / biannual	Avoid sensitive habitats and areas with species of concern. Avoid public boaters; not to impede recreational use.
Medium Force	Light Trucks	50-100	No expendables/ Boats up to 40 feet in length, CRRC, personal watercraft	14 days / quarterly	Avoid sensitive habitats and areas with species of concern. Avoid public boaters; not to impede recreational use.
Small Force	Light Trucks	Up to 50	No expendables/ Boats up to 40 feet in length, CRRC, personal watercraft	4 hours/ quarterly	Avoid sensitive habitats and areas with species of concern. Avoid public boaters; not to impede recreational use.
CRRC – Combat Rubber Raiding Craft Source: USAF 2018-2019.					

2.2 NO-ACTION ALTERNATIVE

Under the No-Action Alternative, existing PR training activities, equipment, personnel, airspace, and training locations currently used by the individual rescue units would continue. USAF PR Forces would continue to:

- Conduct overwater training operations at existing WTAs off the coast of San Diego, California (utilizing sea dye markers, lightsticks, and marine flares) and also other WTAs in Arizona (lakes, rivers, and pools);
- Conduct sortie-operations by HH-60 and HC-130 aircraft within the Sells Low MOA, Jackal Low MOA, 305 East and West LATN areas, BMGR and associated Restricted Areas (R-2301E, R-2305, and R-2304), and the Yuma Tactical Aircrew Combat Training System Range (R-2301W);
- Conduct HH-60 weapons training operations within previously approved target areas at the BMGR involving smoke grenades, aircraft-mounted 7.62 mm, and .50 cal. machine guns;
- Conduct AR operations between HH-60 and HC-130 aircraft in the Sells Low and Jackal Low MOAs; and

- Conduct ground and parachute training for PR personnel within previously approved ranges, HLZs, DZs, LZs, and small arms training ranges.
- Conduct sortie-operations within approved areas;
- Conduct AR operations between HH-60 and HC-130;
- Conduct ground and parachute training; and
- Conduct small arms training at approved target areas.

In addition to the above training events, the USAF would conduct limited biannual Large Force rescue events using pre-approved training sites throughout the southwestern U.S.

Site-specific maps of the current training sites are provided in Appendix A. The PR training centered out of Davis-Monthan AFB utilizes unique training environments across four states: Arizona, California, Nevada, and New Mexico. The PR training sites are located on federal, state, municipal, or private property, on sites that have been previously disturbed or are currently or were previously used for activities similar to those defined under the Proposed Action and the No-Action Alternative. Under the No-Action Alternative, 160 are currently authorized for PR training, and have been evaluated for their environmental impacts under the Final Environmental Assessment Addressing the Angel Thunder Personnel Recovery/Rescue Training Exercise in the Southwestern United States (USAF 2017a), the Environmental Baseline Survey: Lease of 20 HLZ/DZs on State Lands, BLM Lands, and Lands Controlled by the USFS (USAF 2015) and other environmental analysis documents. Of the 160 existing sites, 54 are on DoD land, 42 on land managed by other federal agencies, 42 on land managed by state, county, municipal, or local agencies or tribes, and 22 on private land.

Annual aircraft training sorties on an actual rescue squadron-level under the baseline/No-Action Alternative condition that support/participate in Davis-Monthan AFB PR training events are provided in Table 2.2-1.

Table 2.2-1. Annual Aircraft Sorties Supporting/Participating in Personnel Recovery Training Events

Aircraft	Sorties
A-10	1,854
HC-130	736
HH-60	1,148
Other*	156
TOTAL	3,894

* Other aircraft include F-16, F-15, F-18, KC-135, helicopters, and general aviation aircraft.
Source: USAF 2018e.

Under the No-Action Alternative, PR forces would continue existing training activities, utilizing the same equipment, personnel, airspace, and training locations. Limited resources would continue to be over utilized. Less realistic training scenarios would minimize the ability of PR forces to keep pace with changes in the global operating environment. The lack of adequate and available training sites would continue to present challenges in meeting training requirements and sustaining readiness.

2.3 PROPOSED ACTION

Under the Proposed Action, the USAF is proposing to improve PR training conducted throughout the southwestern U.S. This includes routine and specialized formal training for PR forces as a well as Large Force joint/multi-national events. Improvements would involve increasing suitable training site access and expanding training activities at some sites.

Overall, there are 181 proposed PR training sites that may be utilized during PR training. As discussed in Section 2.2 of this EA, 160 of these sites are already authorized and used for PR training. Under the Proposed Action, 21 additional sites would be authorized for use. In addition, the range of authorized PR training activities on some current sites would be expanded to include additional activities. Overall, the Proposed Action would include 55 proposed PR training sites on DoD property; 48 on USFS or other federal land; 23 on private property; and 55 on other land (e.g., municipal, city, county, state, or tribal).

Although there are a large number of proposed PR training sites across a large area of the southwest U.S., the proposed PR training activities are typically conducted at a select number of sites that are secure, well maintained, and conveniently located within a reasonable travel timeframe to Davis-Monthan AFB. The locations used during proposed PR training events would be selected based on the specific requirements of each training event and in consultation with the appropriate land managers. Specific locations for these proposed PR training sites are detailed in Appendix A. For the proposed PR training sites on non-DoD property, Special Use permits would be required from the affected land managers for use of the proposed sites. The proponent would ensure that the appropriate permits are current. No training activity would occur unless the appropriate current permit is obtained. The use of PR training sites on private property would be subject to terms and agreements prepared between the USAF and the property land owner.

The proposed PR training sites may be used for multiple training activities. For example, a HLZ/Fixed-Wing LZ may support both helicopter and fixed-wing landings as well as support FARP operations. An accounting of the types of proposed PR training sites and setting in which they are located (e.g., on a DoD property or USFS land) is provided in Table 2.3-1.

Table 2.3-1. Accounting of Proposed PR Training Site Types

Training Site Type	Total	DoD Property	USFS or Other Federal Land	Other Land (Municipal, City, County, State, or Tribal)	Private
HLZ	151	45	43	43	20
DZ	83	29	28	20	6
LZ	33	13	3	16	1
FARP	21	16	1	4	0
MOUT	22	15	1	5	1
Off-Road	138	45	41	33	19
Firing Range	24	19	0	3	2
Camping/Assembly	103	27	41	15	20

Table 2.3-1. Accounting of Proposed PR Training Site Types					
Training Site Type	**Total**	**DoD Property**	**USFS or Other Federal Land**	**Other Land (Municipal, City, County, State, or Tribal)**	**Private**
Technical Rope	134	33	42	41	18
Water	18	6	3	9	0

DZ – Drop Zone
FARP – Forward Aircraft Refueling Point
HLZ – Helicopter Landing Zone
LZ – Fixed-Wing Landing Zone
MOUT – Military Operations in Urban Terrain
USFS – U.S. Forest Service
Source: USAF 2018-2019.

Appendix A details the proposed PR training sites and types of proposed PR training activities, as well as any MOAs or other SUA that may be associated with the training location. The Map Book index numbers in Appendix A correspond to the Figure 2.1-1 and Figure 2.1-2 index maps with more detailed, site-specific maps of the proposed training sites provided in Appendix A.

In addition to the above PR training events, the USAF would continue to conduct limited biannual Large Force training events throughout the southwestern U.S. These events would include using DoD and non-DoD properties. Training would involve related DoD training airspaces and ranges using various numbers and types of U.S. and foreign aircraft based at Davis-Monthan AFB. Non-DoD properties include USFS land as well as properties under various federal, state, local, municipal, and private control.

A summary of the estimated annual aircraft sorties that would support/participate in Davis-Monthan AFB rescue training events for the three scenarios is provided in Table 2.3-2 below.

Table 2.3-2. Estimated Annual Aircraft Sorties Supporting/Participating in Proposed Action Personnel Recovery Training Events (All Training Events)	
Aircraft	**Sorties**
AV-8	80
A-10	1,480
EC-130H	80
HC-130	660
F-15	80
F-16	80
F-18	40
F-22	80
F-35	80
HH-60	2,140
AH-1	80
UH-1	160
CH-47	120

Table 2.3-2. Estimated Annual Aircraft Sorties Supporting/Participating in Proposed Action Personnel Recovery Training Events (All Training Events)	
Aircraft	**Sorties**
CH-53	80
CV/MV-22	160
KC-135	40
MQ-1 or MQ-9	40
MC-12	40
F-21 (Columbian Fighter)	20
TOTAL	5,540
Source: USAF 2018-2019.	

Compared to the annual baseline sorties (Table 2.1-3), the annual sorties under the Proposed Action could increase up to 1,646 sorties. The majority of these sorties would be associated with the Large Force PR training event Red Flag-Rescue. This training event would have a 21-day duration (where only five to seven of those days would be flying days) that would occur twice a year.

3.0 CONSULTATION

The USAF is consulting with the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), Arizona Ecological Services, regarding the presence of threatened and endangered species in the geographic area of the Proposed Action pursuant to the requirements of Section 7(a) of ESA (16 US Code § 1536). Along with this BE, a consultation letter requesting concurrence from USFWS that the Proposed Action would "not likely adversely affect" listed species has been prepared and submitted to USFWS.

4.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

The proposed PR training sites are located on military, federal, tribal, state, municipal, city, county, and private land in areas of Arizona, California, New Mexico, and Nevada, including sites within the Apache-Sitgreaves, Coconino, Coronado, Gila, Kaibab, and Tonto National Forests (NFs) of Arizona and New Mexico. The proposed PR training sites have been previously disturbed, or they are currently or were previously used for the activities conducted under the Proposed Action. The PR training activities that would occur at each of the proposed PR training sites are included in the sections below. Numerous sites could serve multiple training purposes and not all of the proposed sites would be used every year. The nature and location of sites would vary from training cycle to training cycle depending on the activities developed for the event. Through the use of varying training events, overuse of specific sites would be avoided. Described below are the sites that are not in urban environments.

An assessment of vegetation communities at each of the sites was undertaken using a combination of the Arizona Game and Fish Department (AZGFD) online HabiMap tool, the Biological Evaluation for Angel Thunder Personnel Recovery/Rescue Training Exercise in Arizona, Data Basin, and the Final Joint Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan for Marine Corps Base and Marine Corps Air Station Camp Pendleton, CA (AZGFD 2019; CBI 2019; USAF 2017b; USMC 2018). Vegetation communities were assigned based on broad-scale descriptions of vegetation at the proposed sites; however, in some cases, vegetation communities were mapped on a more fine-scale level and, in those cases, a more specific community description is provided (e.g., Arizona upland subdivision of Sonoran Desertscrub).

4.1 TRAINING SITES LOCATED ON DOD PROPERTY

There are 55 proposed PR training sites located within existing DoD property (Attachment 1). These sites occur in Cochise, Coconino, Maricopa, and Pima Counties in Arizona; Los Angeles and San Diego Counties in California; Clark and Lincoln Counties in Nevada; and Roosevelt County in New Mexico. The following 16 training sites were eliminated from further analysis in this BE since they are located on developed land: Camp Pendleton Helicopter Outlying Landing Field, Camp Pendleton NFG, Camp Pendleton Red Beach, Davis-Monthan AFB, El Centro, Gila Bend Air Force Auxiliary Base, Libby Army Airfield, March ARB, Nellis AFB, San Clemente Island Naval Auxiliary Landing Field, Titan Missile Museum, and White Sands Missile Range (WSMR) Otero Maneuver Area, WSMR Small Arms Range, WSMR Stallion Army Airfield, and WSMR Thurgood West Maneuver Area.

A desktop analysis was conducted of all federally listed species to determine if they have the potential to occur within or near proposed training sites based on habitat at the site, elevation, and the known range and distribution of the species. Previous reconnaissance-level survey data and aerial imagery were used to assess habitat at the sites. Seventeen proposed PR training sites were eliminated from further analysis in this BE due to the lack of habitat for listed species: Aux 6, Aux 6 Circular, Aux 6 Rectangular, Camp Navajo Army Base, Camp Pendleton Cartwright Water, Davis-Monthan AFB Combat Arms Training and Maintenance, Florence Military Reservation, Florence Range HLZ, Hubbard, Hubbard [Tombstone], Humor, Leon Beiringer DZ, Melrose Air Force Range, Navajo Railroad, San Clemente Island Surrounding Off-Shore Areas, Tombstone Circular, and Tombstone Rectangular. The remaining 22 proposed PR training sites

are carried forward in the analysis (Table 4-1). There are no designated critical habitats for federally listed species surrounding or near these 22 proposed PR training sites on DoD Property.

Table 4-1. Training Sites Located on DoD Property

Site	Location	Training Activity	Elevation (Feet)	Vegetation Community
Camp Pendleton Off-Road Trail	San Diego County, CA	F4, F7, G1, G2, G3, G5, G6	290	Grassland
Camp Pendleton Piedra de Lumbre (PDL)	San Diego County, CA	F4, F7, F9, G1, G2, G3, G5, G6	290	Grassland
Fort Tuthill	Coconino County, AZ	G1, G2, G3, G6	7,000	Petran Montane Conifer Forest
L Tank	Coconino County, AZ	F1, F3, F4, F5, F7, F9, G1, G2, G3, G4, G5, G6, G7	7,380	Petran Montane Conifer Forest
Metz Tank	Coconino County, AZ	F1, F3, F4, F5, F7, F9, G1, G2, G3, G4, G5, G6, G7	7,220	Plains and Great Basin Grassland
NATO Hill (WPT 74)	Maricopa County, AZ	F1, F3, F4, F5, F7, F10, G2, G3, G6, G7, G8	1,765	Arizona Upland Division of Sonoran Desertscrub
Navajo East	Coconino County, AZ	F1, F3, F4, F5, F7, F9, G1, G2, G3, G4, G5, G6, G7	7,125	Plains and Great Basin Grassland
Navajo West	Coconino County, AZ	F1, F3, F4, F5, F7, F9, G1, G2, G3, G4, G6, G7	7,185	Plains and Great Basin Grassland
Neill Flat	Coconino County, AZ	F1, F3, F4, F5, F7, F9, G1, G2, G3, G4, G6, G7	7,125	Plains and Great Basin Grassland
OP Charlie	Maricopa County, AZ	F1, F3, F4, F5, F7, F10, G2, G3, G6, G7, G8	1,550	Arizona Upland Division of Sonoran Desertscrub
Range 3 – HLZ 1	Maricopa County, AZ	F1, F3, F4, F5, F7, F10, G2, G3, G6, G7, G8	1,175	Mohave Desertscrub
Range 3 – HLZ 2	Maricopa County, AZ	F1, F3, F4, F5, F7, F10, G2, G3, G6, G7, G8	1,175	Mohave Desertscrub
Range 3 – HLZ 3	Maricopa County, AZ	F1, F3, F4, F5, F7, F10, G2, G3, G6, G7, G8	1,175	Mohave Desertscrub
Range 3 – HLZ 4	Maricopa County, AZ	F1, F3, F4, F5, F7, F10, G2, G3, G6, G7, G8	1,175	Mohave Desertscrub
Range 3 – HLZ 5	Maricopa County, AZ	F1, F3, F4, F5, F7, F10, G2, G3, G6, G7, G8	1,175	Mohave Desertscrub
Range 3 – HLZ 6	Maricopa County, AZ	F1, F3, F4, F5, F7, F10, G2, G3, G6, G7, G8	1,175	Mohave Desertscrub
Range 3 – Tower Helipad	Maricopa County, AZ	F1, F3, F4, F5, F7, F10, G2, G3, G6, G7, G8	1,175	Mohave Desertscrub
Rogers Lake (Logger Camp)	Coconino County, AZ	F1, F3, F4, F5, F7, F9, G1, G2, G3, G4, G5, G6, G7, W1, W2	7,270	Plains and Great Basin Grassland
Rogers Napier	Coconino County, AZ	F1, F3, F4, F5, F7, G1, G2, G3, G4, G6, G7	7,260	Plains and Great Basin Grassland
Rogers Wren	Coconino County, AZ	F1, F3, F4, F5, F7, G1, G2, G3, G4, G5, G6, G7	7,225	Plains and Great Basin Grassland
South Tactical Range	Maricopa County, AZ	F1, F3, F4, F5, F7, F10, G2, G3, G6, G7, G8	750	Mohave Desertscrub
Target 333	Maricopa County, AZ	F1, F3, F4, F5, F7, F9, F10, G2, G3, G6, G7, G8	2,125	Mohave Desertscrub

Table 4-1. Training Sites Located on DoD Property				
Site	**Location**	**Training Activity**	**Elevation (Feet)**	**Vegetation Community**

Acronyms and Abbreviations Used:
AZ – Arizona
CA – California
HLZ – Helicopter Landing Zone
PDL – Piedra de Lumbre

Legend:
Training Activities:

Flight Ops
F1 Established MOAs
F2 Temporary MOAs
F3 LATN Areas
F4 Restricted Areas
F5 Other Airspace (e.g., MTRs)
F6 FARP Operations
F7 HLZs/DZs
F8 Fixed Wing LZs
F9 Parachute Operations
F10 Close Air Support

Ground Ops
G1 Camping, Bivouacking, and Assembly Area Use
G2 Cross-Country Dismounted (Non-Vehicle) Movements
G3 Mounted (Vehicle) Movement/Blackout Driving
G4 Survival Training/Natural Resource Consumption
G5 Military Operations in Urban Terrain/Urban Evasion
G6 Technical Rope Work
G7 Pyrotechnic Use
G8 Shooting / Firing Range

Water Ops
W1 HLZs/DZs/Overwater Hoist Operations
W2 Amphibious Ops

4.1.1 Vegetation Communities at Training Sites

Based upon this assessment, five vegetation communities were identified within the proposed PR training sites on DoD property, including Arizona Upland Division of Sonoran Desertscrub, Sonoran/Mohave Desertscrub, Petran Montane Conifer Forest, Plains and Great Basin Grassland, and Grasslands (AZGFD 2019; USAF 2017b; USMC 2018). The vegetation community for each site is provided in Table 4-1 and the descriptions of each of those communities are below.

Arizona Upland Subdivision of Sonoran Desertscrub. Arizona Upland Subdivision of Sonoran Desertscrub is located in south-central Arizona and northern Sonora, Mexico. It is one of two subdivisions of Sonoran Desertscrub, the other being the Lower Colorado Valley Subdivision. The terrain of Arizona Upland Subdivision of Sonoran Desertscrub contains numerous mountain ranges, and valleys that are narrower than those of the Lower Colorado River Valley Subdivision (Dimmitt 2015). The Arizona Upland Sonoran Desertscrub vegetation is at times referred to as the Arizona Desert or Paloverde-Cacti Desert and occurs at elevations ranging from 980 to 3,300 feet. Cacti are characteristic of this desertscrub community and include buckhorn cholla (*Cylindropuntia acanthocarpa*), cane cholla (*C. imbricata*), chain fruit cholla (*C. fulgida*), teddy bear cholla (*Opuntia bigelovii*), fishhook pincushion (*Mammillaria grahamii microcarpa*), fishhook barrel cactus (*Ferocactus wislizeni*), and saguaro (*Carnegiea gigantea*). Dominant non-cactus woody plants include blue paloverde (*Parkinsonia florida*), foothill paloverde (*P. microphylla*), creosote bush (*Larrea tridentata*), white bursage (*Ambrosia dumosa*), and whitethorn acacia (*Acacia constricta*) (Brown 1994).

Mohave Desertscrub. Mohave Desertscrub vegetation occurs at an elevation range between 2,000 and 6,000 feet. The Mohave Desertscrub vegetation mixture is intermediate between Great Basin Desertscrub and Sonoran Desertscrub. The characteristic shrubs include creosote bush, Joshua tree (*Yucca brevifolia*), all-scale (*Atriplex polycarpa*), brittlebush (*Encelia farinosa*), desert holly (*A. hymenelytra*), white burrobrush (*Ambrosia salsola*), shadscale

(*Atriplex confertifolia*), and blackbrush (*Coleogyne ramosissima*). Cacti are well represented and include Engelmann hedgehog (*Echinocereus engelmannii*), silver cholla (*Cylindropuntia echinocarpa*), Mohave pricklypear (*Opuntia erinacea*), beavertail cactus (*O. basilaris*), and many-headed barrel cactus (*Echinocactus polycephalus*) (Brown 1994).

Petran Montane Conifer Forest. The Petran Montane Conifer Forest is a cold-temperate forest occurring at an elevation range of 6,560 to 9,840 feet on mountain slopes and ridge tops. Ponderosa pine (*Pinus ponderosa*) forest is located at the lower elevations and Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), white pine (*P. monticola*), limber pine (*P. flexilis*), and aspen (*Populus tremuloides*) grow at the higher elevations in canyons and north-facing slopes. Gambel oak (*Quercus gambelii*) and New Mexico locust (*Robinia neomexicana*) are common and may dominate rocky lower locations. At the lower limit, this vegetation is associated with Madrean Evergreen Woodland and Great Basin Pinyon-Juniper Woodland vegetation. Understory shrubs are few, rarely dense, and uncommon but may include Fendler's ceanothus (*Ceanothus fendleri*), creeping barberry (*Mahonia repens*), currants (*Ribes* spp.), and Arizona rose (*Rosa arizonica*). Under more open stands, grasses and grass-like plants might be dominant. Some grass species that may be present include mountain muhly (*Muhlenbergia montana*), pine dropseed (*Blepharneuron tricholepis*), Arizona fescue (*Festuca arizonica*), and bluegrasses (*Poa* spp.) (Brown 1994).

Plains and Great Basin Grassland. The Plains and Great Basin Grassland vegetation occurs mainly in eastern Arizona at 4,900 to 7,500 feet in elevation and is associated with Great Basin Pinyon-Juniper Woodland vegetation at higher elevations and Semi-desert Grasslands or Great Basin Desertscrub at lower elevations. These grasslands are altered now but were once a continuous cover, dominated by various grass species and interspersed with shrubs and forbs. The Plains Grassland vegetation can be divided into tall, medium, and short grassland fractions depending on general grass height. Tall grasses occur on sandy hills and are dominated by big bluestem (*Andropogon gerardii*), little bluestem (*Schizachyrium scoparium*), Indiangrass (*Sorghastrum nutans*), switchgrass (*Panicum virgatum*), galleta (*Pleuraphis jamesii*), and sand dropseed (*Sporobolus cryptandrus*). The short grass areas are dominated by blue grama (*Bouteloua gracilis*), Indian ricegrass (*Achnatherum hymenoides*), galleta, plains lovegrass (*Eragrostis intermedia*), and alkali sacaton (*Sporobolus airoides*). Associated shrubs in both the tall and short grass vegetation may include fourwing saltbush (*Atriplex canescens*), big sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata*), and snakeweed (*Gutierrezia* spp.) depending on the degree of past grazing and other disturbances (Brown 1994).

Grasslands. Two types of grasslands occur on Camp Pendleton, the purple needlegrass perennial grasslands and nonnative annual grasslands, and both are important features. At Camp Pendleton, fine-textured soils of coastal terraces are largely covered with grassland, as are the rolling hills with deeper soils at higher elevations. Like most of southern California, introduced grasses and forbs are now major components of the vegetation found in grasslands, resulting in an increasing amount of nonnative grasslands occupying Camp Pendleton (USMC 2018).

4.1.2 Federally Listed Species Potentially Occurring at Training Sites

Camp Pendleton Off-Road Trail Site

The Camp Pendleton Off-Road Trail site (Attachment 2, Figure C-30) is a designated off-roading area used for four-wheel drive training. The site is located on Camp Pendleton in San Diego County, CA, at an elevation of approximately 290 feet. The site is within grassland with riparian vegetation located east of the site (within 500 feet of the site). The site provides suitable habitat for the federally endangered Stephens' kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys stephensi*) and the federally threatened thread-leaved brodiaea (*Brodiaea filifolia*). The riparian vegetation east of the site (within 500 feet of the site) provides suitable habitat for the federally endangered arroyo toad (*Anaxyrus californicus*) and suitable nesting habitat for the federally endangered Least Bell's vireo (*Vireo bellii pusillus*).

Camp Pendleton PDL Site

The Camp Pendleton PDL site (Attachment 2, Figure C-30) is an HLZ/DZ including MOUT training located on Camp Pendleton in San Diego County, CA, at an elevation of approximately 290 feet. The site is within grassland with riparian vegetation located east of the site (within 500 feet of the site). The site provides suitable habitat for the federally endangered Stephens' kangaroo rat and the federally threatened thread-leaved brodiaea. The riparian vegetation east of the site (within 500 feet of the site) provides suitable habitat for the federally endangered arroyo toad and suitable nesting habitat for the federally endangered Least Bell's vireo.

Fort Tuthill Site

The Fort Tuthill site (Attachment 2, Figure C-11) is an area used for billeting and as an operations center during training located at Fort Tuthill Fairgrounds in Coconino County, AZ at an elevation of approximately 7,000 feet. The site is within Petran Montane Conifer Forest. The Fort Tuthill site is within 500 feet of potentially suitable nesting habitat for the federally threatened Mexican spotted owl (*Strix occidentalis lucida*).

L Tank Site

The L Tank site (Attachment 2, Figure C-11) is an HLZ/DZ training area located on Camp Navajo in Coconino County, AZ at an elevation of approximately 7,380 feet. The site is in Petran Montane Conifer Forest. The site and surrounding area provide suitable nesting habitat for the federally threatened Mexican spotted owl.

Metz Tank Site

The Metz Tank site (Attachment 2, Figure C-11) is an HLZ/DZ training area located on Camp Navajo in Coconino County, AZ at an elevation of approximately 7,220 feet. The site is in Plains and Great Basin Grassland surrounded by Petran Montane Conifer Forest. The area surrounding the site (within 500 feet of the site) provides suitable habitat for the federally threatened northern Mexican gartersnake (*Thamnophis eques megalops*) and suitable nesting habitat for the federally threatened Mexican spotted owl.

NATO Hill (WPT 74) Site

The NATO Hill (WPT 74) site (Attachment 2, Figure C-38) is an HLZ training area located within the BMGR in Maricopa County, AZ at an elevation of approximately 1,765 feet. The site is on a hilltop in Arizona Upland Division of Sonoran Desertscrub. The site and surrounding area provide suitable habitat for the federally endangered Sonoran pronghorn (*Antilocapra americana sonoriensis*).

Navajo East Site

The Navajo East site (Attachment 2, Figure C-11) is an HLZ/DZ training area located on Camp Navajo in Coconino County, AZ at an elevation of approximately 7,125 feet. The site is in Plains and Great Basin Grassland with Petran Montane Conifer Forest to the south and Old Highway 66 to the north. The forested area south of the site (within 500 feet of the site) provides suitable nesting habitat for the federally threatened Mexican spotted owl.

Navajo West Site

The Navajo West site (Attachment 2, Figure C-11) is an HLZ/DZ training area located on Camp Navajo in Coconino County, AZ at an elevation of approximately 7,185 feet. The site is in Plains and Great Basin Grassland with an area where water pools to the east of the site (within 500 feet of the site). The area to the east of the site (within 500 feet of the site) provides suitable habitat for the federally threatened northern Mexican gartersnake.

Neill Flat Site

The Neill Flat site (Attachment 2, Figure C-11) is an HLZ/DZ training area located on Camp Navajo in Coconino County, AZ at an elevation of approximately 7,125 feet. The site is in Plains and Great Basin Grassland with Petran Montane Conifer Forest to the south and Old Highway 66 to the north. The forested area south of the site (within 500 feet of the site) provides suitable nesting habitat for the federally threatened Mexican spotted owl.

OP Charlie Site

The OP Charlie site (Attachment 2, Figure C-38) is an HLZ training area located within the BMGR in Maricopa County, AZ at an elevation of approximately 1,550 feet. The site is on a hilltop in Arizona Upland Division of Sonoran Desertscrub. The site and surrounding area provide suitable habitat for a non-essential experimental population of Sonoran pronghorn.

Range 3 – HLZ 1 Site

The Range 3 – HLZ 1 site (Attachment 2, Figure C-38) is an HLZ training area located within the BMGR in Maricopa County, AZ at an elevation of approximately 1,175 feet. The site is in Mohave Desertscrub. The site and surrounding area provide suitable habitat for the endangered and a non-essential experimental population of Sonoran pronghorn.

Range 3 – HLZ 2 Site

The Range 3 – HLZ 2 site (Attachment 2, Figure C-38) is an HLZ training area located in Maricopa County, AZ at an elevation of approximately 1,175 feet. The site is in Mohave Desertscrub. The site and surrounding area provide suitable habitat for the endangered and a non-essential experimental population of Sonoran pronghorn.

Range 3 – HLZ 3 Site

The Range 3 – HLZ 3 site (Attachment 2, Figure C-38) is an HLZ training area located in Maricopa County, AZ at an elevation of approximately 1,175 feet. The site is in Mohave Desertscrub. The site and surrounding area provide suitable habitat for the endangered and a non-essential experimental population of Sonoran pronghorn.

Range 3 – HLZ 4 Site

The Range 3 – HLZ 4 site (Attachment 2, Figure C-38) is an HLZ training area located in Maricopa County, AZ at an elevation of approximately 1,175 feet. The site is in Mohave Desertscrub. The site and surrounding area provide suitable habitat for the endangered and a non-essential experimental population of Sonoran pronghorn.

Range 3 – HLZ 5 Site

The Range 3 – HLZ 5 site (Attachment 2, Figure C-38) is an HLZ training area located in Maricopa County, AZ at an elevation of approximately 1,175 feet. The site is in Mohave Desertscrub. The site and surrounding area provide suitable habitat for the endangered and a non-essential experimental population of Sonoran pronghorn.

Range 3 – HLZ 6 Site

The Range 3 – HLZ 6 site (Attachment 2, Figure C-38) is an HLZ training area located in Maricopa County, AZ at an elevation of approximately 1,175 feet. The site is in Mohave Desertscrub. The site and surrounding area provide suitable habitat for the endangered and a non-essential experimental population of Sonoran pronghorn.

Range 3 – Tower Helipad Site

The Range 3 – Tower Helipad site (Attachment 2, Figure C-38) is an HLZ training area located in Maricopa County, AZ at an elevation of approximately 1,175 feet. The site is in Mohave Desertscrub. The site and surrounding area provide suitable habitat for the endangered and a non-essential experimental population of Sonoran pronghorn.

Rogers Lake (Logger Camp) Site

The Rogers Lake (Logger Camp) site (Attachment 2, Figure C-11) is an HLZ/DZ training area located on Camp Navajo in Coconino County, AZ at an elevation of approximately 7,270 feet. The site is in Plains and Great Basin Grassland surrounded by Petran Montane Conifer Forest. The area surrounding the site (within 500 feet of the site) provides suitable nesting habitat for the federally threatened Mexican spotted owl.

Rogers Napier Site

The Rogers Napier site (Attachment 2, Figure C-11) is an HLZ training area located on Camp Navajo in Coconino County, AZ at an elevation of approximately 7,260 feet. The site is in Plains and Great Basin Grassland with Petran Montane Conifer Forest to the west and south (within 500 feet of the site). The area to the west and south of the site (within 500 feet of the site) provides suitable nesting habitat for the federally threatened Mexican spotted owl.

Rogers Wren Site

The Rogers Wren site (Attachment 2, Figure C-11) is an HLZ training area located on Camp Navajo in Coconino County, AZ at an elevation of approximately 7,225 feet. The site is in Plains and Great Basin Grassland surrounded by Petran Montane Conifer Forest. The area surrounding the site (within 500 feet of the site) provides suitable nesting habitat for the federally threatened Mexican spotted owl.

South Tactical Range Site

The South Tactical Range site (Attachment 2, Figure C-37) is an HLZ/DZ training area located in Maricopa County, AZ at an elevation of approximately 750 feet. The site is in Mohave Desertscrub. The site and surrounding area provide suitable habitat for the federally endangered Sonoran pronghorn.

Target 333 Site

The Target 333 site (Attachment 2, Figure C-38) is an HLZ/DZ training area located in Maricopa County, AZ at an elevation of approximately 2,125 feet. The site is in Mohave Desertscrub. The site and surrounding area provide suitable habitat for the federally endangered Sonoran pronghorn and Acuna cactus (*Echinomastus erectocentrus* var. *acunensis*).

4.2 TRAINING SITES LOCATED ON US FOREST SERVICE OR OTHER FEDERAL LAND

There are 48 proposed training sites located within USFS or other federal land (Attachment 1). The proposed PR training sites occur in six USFS NFs, including the Apaches-Sitgreaves, Coconino, Coronado, Kaibab, and Tonto in Cochise, Coconino, Gila, Graham, Greenlee, Hidalgo, Maricopa, Navajo, Pima, Pinal, Santa Cruz, and Yavapai Counties in Arizona, and Gila in Catron County in New Mexico. The following three proposed PR training sites were eliminated from further analysis in this BE since they are located on developed land: Grapevine HLZ/DZ, Mount Lemmon, and Reserve Airport.

A desktop analysis was conducted of all federally listed species to determine if they have the potential to occur within or near proposed PR training sites based on habitat at the site, elevation, and the known range and distribution of the species. Previous reconnaissance-level survey data and aerial imagery were used to assess habitat at the sites. Seven proposed PR training sites were eliminated from further analysis in this BE due to the lack of habitat for listed species (Delamar Dry Lake, Elk, Kinder HLZ/DZ, Mohawk, Pittman Valley, Portal HLZ, and Rough Rider) and the remaining 38 proposed PR training sites are carried forward in the analysis (Table

4-2). Table 4-2 also identifies designated critical habitats for federally listed species surrounding or near these 38 proposed PR training sites on US Forest Service Land or other Federal land.

Table 4-2. Training Sites Located on US Forest Service or Other Federal Land

Site	Location	Training Activity	Elevation (Feet)	Vegetation Community	Critical Habitat
Black Mesa – USFS Helitack Base	Apache-Sitgreaves NF, Coconino County, AZ	F1, F3, F5, F7, F9, G1, G2, G3, G4, G6	7,000	Petran Montane Conifer Forest	Within 0.5 mile of Mexican Spotted Owl Critical Habitat
Catron County Fairgrounds	Gila NF, Catron County, NM	F1, F3, F5, F7, F10, G1, G2, G6	5,800	Great Basin Conifer Woodland	None
Charouleau Gap	Coronado NF, Pinal County, AZ	G2, G3	5,000	Madrean Evergreen Woodland	Mexican Spotted Owl Critical Habitat
Comanche	Coconino NF, Coconino County, AZ	F1, F3, F4, F5, F7, G1, G2, G3, G4, G6	7,017	Petran Montane Conifer Forest	Mexican Spotted Owl Critical Habitat
Devon	Coronado NF, Santa Cruz County, AZ	F1, F3, F4, F5, F7, F10, G1, G2, G3, G6	4,233	Madrean Evergreen Woodland	Within 0.5 mile of Mexican Spotted Owl Critical Habitat
Flagstaff Hotshot – USFS Helitack Base	Coconino NF, Coconino County, AZ	F1, F3, F4, F5, F7, F9, G1, G2, G3, G4, G6	7,483	Petran Montane Conifer Forest	Mexican Spotted Owl Critical Habitat
Glenwood Ranger Station	Gila NF, Catron County, NM	F1, F3, F5, F7, F9, G1, G2, G3, G6	4,800	Great Basin Conifer Woodland	Within 0.5 mile of Southwestern Willow Flycatcher Critical Habitat, Narrow-headed Gartersnake Proposed Critical Habitat, and Yellow-billed Cuckoo Proposed Critical Habitat
Hannagan Meadow – USFS Helitack Base	Apache-Sitgreaves NF, Greenlee County, AZ	F1, F3, F5, F7, F9, G1, G2, G3, G4, G6	9,100	Petran Montane Conifer Forest	Mexican Spotted Owl Critical Habitat
Helibase Circular	Apache-Sitgreaves NF, Greenlee County, AZ	F1, F3, F5, F7, F9, G1, G2, G3, G4, G6	9,100	Petran Montane Conifer Forest	Mexican Spotted Owl Critical Habitat
Jacks Canyon	Coconino NF, Coconino County, AZ	F1, F3, F5, F7, F9, G1, G2, G3, G4, G6	6,170	Great Basin Conifer Woodland	None
KP Circular	Apache-Sitgreaves NF, Greenlee County, AZ	F1, F3, F5, F7, F9, G1, G2, G3, G4, G6	8,896	Petran Montane Conifer Forest	Mexican Spotted Owl Critical Habitat
KP Tank	Apache-Sitgreaves NF, Greenlee County, AZ	F1, F3, F5, F7, F9, G1, G2, G3, G4, G6	8,896	Petran Montane Conifer Forest	Mexican Spotted Owl Critical Habitat

Table 4-2. Training Sites Located on US Forest Service or Other Federal Land					
Site	**Location**	**Training Activity**	**Elevation (Feet)**	**Vegetation Community**	**Critical Habitat**
Lees Ferry	Marble Canyon, Coconino County, AZ	F7, F9, G1, G2, G3, G4, G6	3,257	Great Basin Desertscrub	Within 0.5 mile of Razorback Sucker Critical Habitat
Longview – USFS Helitack Base	Coconino NF, Coconino County, AZ	F3, F7, F9, G1, G2, G3, G4, G6	7,185	Petran Montane Conifer Forest	Mexican Spotted Owl Critical Habitat
Mesa	Coronado NF, Graham County, AZ	F1, F3, F5, F7, F10, G1, G2, G3, G6	4,750	Semi-desert Grassland	Mexican Spotted Owl Critical Habitat
Mogollon Rim (General Crook)	Coconino NF, Coconino County, AZ	F3, F7, G1, G2, G3, G4, G6	7,610	Petran Montane Conifer Forest	Mexican Spotted Owl Critical Habitat
Mormon Lake – USFS Helitack Base	Coconino NF, Coconino County, AZ	F1, F3, F5, F7, F9, G1, G2, G3, G4, G6	7,129	Petran Montane Conifer Forest	Within 0.5 mile of Mexican Spotted Owl Critical Habitat
Negrito Airstrip	Gila NF, Catron County, NM	F1, F3, F5, F6, F7, F8, F9, F10, G1, G2, G3, G6	8,087	Petran Montane Conifer Forest	Mexican Spotted Owl Critical Habitat
Negrito Center	Gila NF, Catron County, NM	F1, F3, F5, F7, F9, F10, G1, G2, G3, G6	7,850	Petran Montane Conifer Forest	Mexican Spotted Owl Critical Habitat
Negrito Helibase	Gila NF, Catron County, NM	F1, F3, F5, F7, F10, G1, G2, G3, G6	8,026	Petran Montane Conifer Forest	Within 0.5 mile of Mexican Spotted Owl Critical Habitat
Negrito North	Gila NF, Catron County, NM	F1, F3, F5, F7, F9, F10, G1, G2, G3, G6	7,847	Petran Montane Conifer Forest	Mexican Spotted Owl Critical Habitat
Negrito South	Gila NF, Catron County, NM	F1, F3, F5, F7, F9, F10, G1, G2, G3, G6	7,973	Petran Montane Conifer Forest	Within 0.5 mile of Mexican Spotted Owl Critical Habitat
Overgaard – USFS Helitack Base	Apache-Sitgreaves NF, Navajo County, AZ	F3, F5, F7, F9, G1, G2, G3, G4, G6	6,640	Plains and Great Basin Grassland	None
Payson-RimSide	Tonto NF, Gila County, AZ	F3, F5, F7, G1, G2, G3, G4, G6	4,575	Interior Chaparral	Narrow-headed Gartersnake Proposed Critical Habitat
Portal Cabin and CCC Bunkhouse	Coronado NF, Cochise County, AZ	G1, G2, G3, G4	4,960	Madrean Evergreen Woodland	None
Rainy Mesa	Gila NF, Catron County, NM	F1, F3, F5, F7, F9, F10, G1, G2, G3, G6	7,450	Petran Montane Conifer Forest	Mexican Spotted Owl Critical Habitat
Ranger	Coronado NF, Cochise County, AZ	F1, F3, F4, F5, F7, F9, F10, G1, G2, G3, G6	5,781	Madrean Evergreen Woodland	Mexican Spotted Owl Critical Habitat
Redington Pass	Coronado NF, Pima County, AZ	G2, G3, G6	4,300	Semi-desert Grassland	Mexican Spotted Owl Critical Habitat

Table 4-2. Training Sites Located on US Forest Service or Other Federal Land					
Site	**Location**	**Training Activity**	**Elevation (Feet)**	**Vegetation Community**	**Critical Habitat**
Reserve Ranger Station	Gila NF, Catron County, NM	F1, F3, F5, F7, F10, G1, G2, G6	5,900	Great Basin Conifer Woodland	None
Roosevelt Lake	Tonto NF, Gila County, AZ	F1, F3, F5, F7, F9, F10, G1, G2, G3, G4, G6, W1, W2	2,077	Arizona Upland Division of Sonoran Desertscrub	Within 0.5 mile of Southwestern Willow Flycatcher Critical Habitat and Yellow-billed Cuckoo Proposed Critical Habitat
Rucker HLZ	Coronado NF, Cochise County, AZ	F1, F3, F4, F5, F7, F10, G1, G2, G3, G5, G6	5,781	Madrean Evergreen Woodland	Mexican Spotted Owl Critical Habitat
Saddle Mountain East	Coronado NF, Santa Cruz County, AZ	F1, F3, F4, F5, F7, F9, F10, G1, G2, G3, G6	5,078	Plains and Great Basin Grassland	Jaguar Critical Habitat and Northern Mexican Gartersnake Proposed Critical Habitat
Saddle Mountain South	Coronado NF, Santa Cruz County, AZ	F1, F3, F4, F5, F7, F9, F10, G1, G2, G3, G6	5,146	Plains and Great Basin Grassland	Jaguar Critical Habitat and Northern Mexican Gartersnake Proposed Critical Habitat
Saddle Mountain West	Coronado NF, Santa Cruz County, AZ	F1, F3, F4, F5, F7, F9, F10, G1, G2, G3, G6	5,460	Madrean Evergreen Woodland	Jaguar Critical Habitat, Northern Mexican Gartersnake Proposed Critical Habitat, and within 0.5 mile of Mexican Spotted Owl Critical Habitat
Saguaro Lake Ranch	Tonto NF, Maricopa County, AZ	W1, W2	1,401	Arizona Upland Division of Sonoran Desertscrub	None
Spring Valley Cabin	Kaibab NF, Coconino County, AZ	F1, F3, F4, G1, G2, G3, G4	7,380	Plains and Great Basin Grassland	None
Tribeland	Kaibab NF, Coconino County, AZ	F1, F7, F9, G1, G2, G3, G4, G6	6,598	Great Basin Desertscrub	None
Verde River	Tonto NF, Maricopa County, AZ	W1, W2	1,328	Arizona Upland Division of Sonoran Desertscrub	None

Table 4-2. Training Sites Located on US Forest Service or Other Federal Land

Site	Location	Training Activity	Elevation (Feet)	Vegetation Community	Critical Habitat

Acronyms and Abbreviations Used:
AZ – Arizona
CCC – Needs definition
HLZ – Helicopter Landing Zone
KP – Needs definition
NF – National Forest
NM – New Mexico
USFS – United States Forest Service

Legend:
Training Activities:

Flight Ops
F1 Established MOAs
F2 Temporary MOAs
F3 LATN Areas
F4 Restricted Areas
F5 Other Airspace (e.g., MTRs)
F6 FARP Operations
F7 HLZs/DZs
F8 Fixed Wing LZs
F9 Parachute Operations
F10 Close Air Support

Ground Ops
G1 Camping, Bivouacking, and Assembly Area Use
G2 Cross-Country Dismounted (Non-Vehicle) Movements
G3 Mounted (Vehicle) Movement/Blackout Driving
G4 Survival Training/Natural Resource Consumption
G5 Military Operations in Urban Terrain/Urban Evasion
G6 Technical Rope Work
G7 Pyrotechnic Use
G8 Shooting / Firing Range

Water Ops
W1 HLZs/DZs/Overwater Hoist Operations
W2 Amphibious Ops

4.2.1 Vegetation Communities at Training Sites

Based upon this assessment, eight vegetation communities were identified within the proposed PR training sites on USFS lands: Arizona Upland Subdivision of the Sonoran Desertscrub, Great Basin Conifer Woodland, Great Basin Desertscrub, Interior Chaparral, Madrean Evergreen Woodland, Petran Montane Conifer Forest, Plains and Great Basin Grasslands, and Semi-desert Grasslands (AZGFD 2019). The vegetation community for each site is provided in Table 4-2 and the descriptions of each of those communities are below.

The vegetation associated with the Arizona Upland Subdivision of the Sonoran Desertscrub, Petran Montane Conifer Forest, and Plains and Great Basin Grasslands is described above in Section 4.1 of this BE. Great Basin Conifer Woodland, Great Basin Desertscrub, Interior Chaparral, Madrean Evergreen Woodland, and Semi-desert Grassland communities are described below.

Great Basin Conifer Woodland. Great Basin Conifer Woodland occurs at elevations ranging from 4,920 to 7,550 feet and is characterized by the unequal dominance of two conifers, juniper (*Juniperus* spp.), and pinyon (*Pinus* spp.). These trees rarely exceed 40 feet in height and are typically openly spaced. In northwestern New Mexico, western Colorado, Utah, and northern Arizona, Utah juniper (*J. osteosperma*) and one-seed juniper (*J. monosperma*) may be more common. In the central and eastern areas of the southwest, the principal contact with Great Basin Conifer Woodland is grassland, and extensive landscapes that are characterized by parkland and savanna-like mosaics. The understory is typically composed of grasses and shrubs; shrubs include mountain mahoganies (*Cercocarpus* spp.), cliffrose (*Purshia* spp.), apache plume

(*Fallugia paradoxa*), fourwing saltbush, small soapweed (*Yucca glauca*), and antelope bitterbrush (*Purshia tridentata*). Common grasses include galleta grass, Indian ricegrass, western wheatgrass (*Pascopyrum smithii*), several muhly species (*Muhlenbergia* spp.), dropseeds (*Sporobolus* spp.), and junegrass (*Koeleria cristata*). Several cacti are well represented in Great Basin Conifer Woodland, such as red hedgehog cactus (*Echinocereus triglochidiatus* var. *melanacanthus*), prickly pears (*Opuntia* spp.), and various cholla species (Brown 1994).

Great Basin Desertscrub. Great Basin Desertscrub occurs at an elevation range between 3,930 and 7,220 feet and is associated with Arizona Upland Sonoran Desertscrub and Great Basin Pinyon-Juniper Woodland vegetation. Species diversity is low with dominant shrubs occupying vast tracts of land. Characteristic vegetation is low-growing, widely space hemispherical, non-sprouting shrubs with widely spaced bunchgrasses. Dominant shrubs include big sagebrush, black sagebrush (*Artemisia nova*), Bigelow sagebrush (*A. bigelovii*), shadscale, fourwing saltbush, rabbitbrush (*Chrysothamnus* spp.), winterfat (*Krascheninnikovia lanata*), hopsage (*Grayia* spp.), horsebrush (*Tetradymia* spp.), and greasewood (*Sarcobatus vermiculatus*). Associated grasses may include blue grama, galleta grass, Indian ricegrass, western wheatgrass, Junegrass, and several muhleys or dropseeds (Brown 1994).

Interior Chaparral. Interior Chaparral occurs mainly in western Arizona at elevations ranging from 3,445 to 6,070 feet. It is associated with Upland Sonoran Desertscrub, Lower Sonoran Desertscrub, Mohave Desertscrub, and Great Basin Pinyon-Juniper Woodland vegetation. The vegetation is dominated by shrubs with small, thick, evergreen leaves and wide-spreading, deep root systems. The dominant plant in this community is shrub live oak (*Quercus turbinella*); other shrubs include birchleaf mountain mahogany (*Cercocarpus betuloides*), skunkbush sumac (*Rhus trilobata*), silktassel (*Garrya* spp.), desert ceanothus (*Ceanothus greggii*), cliffrose, and Arizona rosewood (*Vauquelinia californica*). Grasses such as sideoats grama (*Bouteloua curtipendula*), hairy grama (*B. hirsuta*), cane bluestem (*Bothriochloa barbinodis*), plains lovegrass, and threeawn (*Aristida* spp.) grow in the interstitial space between shrubs. Occasionally, one-seed juniper, Emory oak (*Quercus emoryi*), or pinyon pine (*Pinus edulis*) may occur (Brown 1994).

Madrean Evergreen Woodland. Madrean Evergreen Woodland is a warm-temperate forest located in southeast and west-central Arizona. This vegetation type is associated with Semi-desert Grassland and interior chaparral at low elevations and Montane Conifer Forests at higher elevations. Elevations for this vegetation community range from 3,940 to 7,220 feet. Trees at lower elevations include Emory oak, Arizona white oak (*Q. arizonica*), alligator bark juniper (*Juniperus deppeana*), one-seeded juniper, and Mexican pinyon (*Pinus cembroides*). At the higher elevations Apache pine (*P. engelmannii*), Arizona pine (*P. arizonica*), and Durango pine (*P. durangensis*) become prevalent along with the oaks. The grasses present include several muhly species, cane bluestem, little bluestem, plains lovegrass, blue grama, sideoats grama, hairy grama, and green sprangletop (*Leptochloa dubia*). The common shrubs are indigobush (*Dalea* spp.), buckwheats (*Eriogonum* spp.), and Louisiana sage (*Artemisia ludoviciana*) (Brown 1994).

Semi-desert Grassland. Semi-desert Grassland is located mainly in east-central and southeast Arizona and occurs at elevations from 3,600 to 6,200 feet. This vegetation type is associated with Plains and Great Basin Grassland, Madrean Evergreen Woodland, and Chihuahuan Desertscrub. Tobosagrass (*Pleuraphis mutica*) and black grama (*Bouteloua eriopoda*) are the

most dominant species in Semi-desert Grasslands. The other grasses are numerous and include sideoats grama, blue grama, slender grama (*B. repens*), bush muhly (*Muhlenbergia porteri*), threeawn species, Arizona cottontop (*Digitaria californica*), plains lovegrass, and little bluestem. The assorted shrubs that are intermixed among the grasses include mesquite (*Prosopis* spp.), one-seed juniper, Mormon tea (*Ephedra* spp.), false mesquite (*Calliandra conferta*), catclaw acacia (*Acacia greggii)*, and ocotillo (*Fouquieria splendens*). Cacti and other succulents are important in this vegetation type, they include several yucca species (*Yucca* spp.), sotol (*Dasylirion wheeleri*), beargrass (*Nolina microcarpa*), several agave species (*Agave* spp.), barrel cactus (*Ferocactus* spp.), and several prickly pear and hedgehog species (*Echinocereus* spp.) (Brown 1994).

4.2.2 Federally Listed Species Potentially Occurring at Training Sites

Black Mesa – USFS Helitack Base Site

The Black Mesa – USFS Helitack Base site (Attachment 2, Figure C-17) is an HLZ/DZ training area located within Apache-Sitgreaves NF in Navajo County, AZ at an elevation of approximately 7,000 feet. The Black Mesa site occurs in a previously disturbed montane meadow surrounded by Petran Montane Conifer Forest. The site also contains cement helicopter landing pads. The site is east of Wallace Road, along a USFS dirt road (USAF 2017b). The site falls within 0.5 mile of Mexican spotted owl critical habitat. The Black Mesa – USFS Helitack Base site is within 500 feet of potentially suitable nesting habitat for the federally threatened Mexican spotted owl.

Catron County Fairgrounds Site

The Catron County Fairgrounds site (Attachment 2, Figure C-27) is an HLZ training area located within Gila NF in Catron County, NM at an elevation of approximately 5,800 feet. The site occurs within a disturbed area with Great Basin Conifer Woodland to the north and The Lane to the south. An ephemeral stream is south of the site and provides potentially suitable habitat for the federally endangered loach minnow (*Tiaroga cobitis*) and the federally threatened Gila trout (*Oncorhynchus gilae*). The Catron County Fairgrounds site provides suitable habitat for an experimental population of non-essential Mexican wolf (*Canis lupus baileyi*).

Charouleau Gap Site

The Charouleau Gap site (Attachment 2, Figure C-40) is a designated off-roading area used for four-wheel drive training. The site is located within Coronado NF in Pinal County, AZ at an elevation of approximately 5,000 feet. The site is in Madrean Evergreen Woodland. The site falls within Mexican spotted owl critical habitat. The Charouleau Gap site provides potentially suitable nesting habitat for the federally threatened Mexican spotted owl.

Comanche Site

The Comanche site (Attachment 2, Figures C-11 and C-15) is a DZ training area located within Coronado NF in Coconino County, AZ at an elevation of approximately 7,017 feet. The Comanche site occurs in a previously disturbed montane meadow area along USFS Road 700

(USAF 2017b). The site falls within Mexican spotted owl critical habitat. The Comanche site provides potentially suitable nesting habitat for the federally threatened Mexican spotted owl.

Devon Site

The Devon site (Attachment 2, Figure C-46) is an HLZ training area located within Coronado NF in Santa Cruz County, AZ at an elevation of approximately 4,233 feet. The Devon site occurs along USFS Road 4186. This site is upland from an ephemeral drainage that runs in a southwest-to-northeast direction. Rocky outcrops appear to the west of the Devon site (USAF 2017b). The site falls within 0.5 mile of Mexican spotted owl critical habitat. The Devon site provides suitable habitat for the federally endangered jaguar (*Panthera onca*), is within 500 feet of potentially suitable habitat for the federally threatened Chiricahua leopard frog (*Rana chiricahuensis*), and is within 500 feet of potentially suitable nesting habitat for the federally threatened Mexican spotted owl.

Flagstaff Hotshot – USFS Helitack Base Site

The Flagstaff Hotshot – USFS Helitack Base site (Attachment 2, Figure C-11) is an HLZ/DZ training area located within Coconino NF in Coconino County, AZ at an elevation of approximately 7,483 feet. The Flagstaff Hotshot site occurs in a montane meadow area surrounded by Petran Montane Conifer Forest off of North Snow Bowl Road. There are ranch buildings approximately 400 feet to the west of the proposed site (USAF 2017b). The site falls within Mexican spotted owl critical habitat. The Flagstaff Hotshot – USFS Helitack Base site is within 500 feet of potentially suitable nesting habitat for the federally threatened Mexican spotted owl.

Glenwood Ranger Station Site

The Glenwood Ranger Station site (Attachment 2, Figure C-32) is an HLZ/DZ training area located within Gila NF in Catron County, NM at an elevation of approximately 4,800 feet. The site is within a disturbed area with Great Basin Conifer Woodland to the south and Old Forest Road to the North. The site contains a concrete helicopter landing pad. The site falls within 0.5 mile of southwestern willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii extimus*) critical habitat, narrow-headed gartersnake (*Thamnophis rufipunctatus*) proposed critical habitat, and yellow-billed cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus*) proposed critical habitat. The Glenwood Ranger Station site provides suitable habitat for an experimental population of non-essential Mexican wolf.

Hannagan Meadow – USFS Helitack Base Site

The Hannagan Meadow – USFS Helitack Base site (Attachment 2, Figure C-26) is an HLZ/DZ training area located within Apache-Sitgreaves NF in Greenlee County, AZ at an elevation of approximately 9,100 feet. The Hannagan Meadow – USFS Helitack Base site occurs along the eastern side of Highway 191 in a previously disturbed montane meadow surrounded by Petran Montane Conifer Forest. The site contains a concrete helicopter landing pad and is in proximity to some minimal development. Ponderosa pine is likely the dominant upper canopy species in this area, with montane grass species dominating the herbaceous layer (USAF 2017b). The site falls within Mexican spotted owl critical habitat. The Hannagan Meadow – USFS Helitack Base site provides suitable habitat for the federally endangered Mexican wolf, a proposed

experimental population of non-essential gray wolf (*Canis lupus*), and potentially suitable nesting habitat for the federally threatened Mexican spotted owl.

Helibase Circular Site

The Helibase Circular site (Attachment 2, Figure C-26) is an HLZ/DZ training area located within Apache-Sitgreaves NF in Greenlee County, AZ at an elevation of approximately 9,100 feet. The Helibase Circular site occurs along the eastern side of Highway 191 in a previously disturbed montane meadow surrounded by Petran Montane Conifer Forest. It is in the same area as the Hannagan Meadow – USFS Helitack Base site. The site contains a concrete helicopter landing pad and is close to some minimal development. Ponderosa pine is likely the dominant upper canopy species in this area, with montane grass species dominating the herbaceous layer (USAF 2017b). The site falls within Mexican spotted owl critical habitat. The Helibase Circular site provides suitable habitat for the federally endangered Mexican wolf, a proposed experimental population of non-essential gray wolf, and potentially suitable nesting habitat for the federally threatened Mexican spotted owl.

Jacks Canyon Site

The Jacks Canyon site (Attachment 2, Figure C-17) is an HLZ training area located within Coconino NF in Coconino County, AZ at an elevation of approximately 6,170 feet. The Jacks Canyon site is to the northwest of Highway 87 and occurs along USFS Road 69. The vegetation within the site is sparse with patches of Great basin Conifer Woodland in the area. An ephemeral stream runs south to north, west of the site, within 500 feet. The stream does not contain sufficient dense under thicket vegetation, but it does contain vegetation such as cottonwood (*Populus* spp.) and other riparian tree species (USAF 2017b). The stream and associated vegetation provide potentially suitable habitat for the federally threatened little Colorado spinedace (*Lepidomeda vittata*) and northern Mexican gartersnake.

KP Circular Site

The KP Circular site (Attachment 2, Figure C-26) is a DZ training area located within Apache-Sitgreaves NF in Apache County, AZ at an elevation of approximately 8,896 feet. The KP Circular site occurs along the eastern side of Highway 191 in a previously disturbed montane meadow surrounded by Petran Montane Conifer Forest. Ponderosa pine is likely the dominant upper canopy species in this area, with montane grass species dominating the herbaceous layer (USAF 2017b). The site falls within Mexican spotted owl critical habitat. The KP Circular site provides suitable habitat for the federally endangered Mexican wolf, a proposed experimental population of non-essential gray wolf, and within 500 feet of potentially suitable nesting habitat for the federally threatened Mexican spotted owl.

KP Tank Site

The KP Tank site (Attachment 2, Figure C-26) is an HLZ/DZ training area located within Apache-Sitgreaves NF in Apache County, AZ at an elevation of approximately 8,896 feet. The KP Tank site occurs along the eastern side of Highway 191 in a previously disturbed montane meadow surrounded by Petran Montane Conifer Forest. It is in the same area as the KP Circular site. Ponderosa pine is likely the dominant upper canopy species in this area, with montane grass

species dominating the herbaceous layer (USAF 2017b). The site falls within Mexican spotted owl critical habitat. The KP Tank site provides suitable habitat for the federally endangered Mexican wolf, a proposed experimental population of non-essential gray wolf, and within 500 feet of potentially suitable nesting habitat for the federally threatened Mexican spotted owl.

Lees Ferry Site

The Lees Ferry site (Attachment 2, Figure C-4) is an HLZ/LZ/DZ training area located within National Parks Service land in Coconino County, AZ at an elevation of approximately 3,257 feet. The Lees Ferry site occurs on previously disturbed Great Basin Desertscrub vegetation. The site is over 1,500 feet upland, north of the Colorado River (USAF 2017b). The site falls within 0.5 mile of razorback sucker (*Xyrauchen texanus*) critical habitat.

Longview – USFS Helitack Base Site

The Longview – USFS Helitack Base site (Attachment 2, Figure C-16) is an HLZ/DZ training area located within Coconino NF in Coconino County, AZ at an elevation of approximately 7,185 feet. The Longview – USFS Helitack Base site occurs in a montane meadow area surrounded by Petran Montane Conifer Forest east of Highway 87 off of USFS Road 147E. There are residential buildings approximately 430 feet to the west and northwest of the proposed site. There are also unnamed stock ponds approximately 400 feet south of the site. This site likely contains montane grass species (USAF 2017b). The site falls within Mexican spotted owl critical habitat. The Longview – USFS Helitack Base site is within 500 feet of potentially suitable nesting habitat for the federally threatened Mexican spotted owl.

Mesa Site

The Mesa site (Attachment 2, Figure C-43) is an HLZ training area located within Coronado NF in Graham County, AZ at an elevation of approximately 4,750 feet. The site is located on a mesa top in Semi-desert Grassland, surrounded by Madrean Evergreen Woodland. The HLZ site is along the western portion of the Galiuro Wilderness Area. The surrounding cliffs north, east, and west of the HLZ site provide unique habitat for roosting bats, due to various caves throughout the canyons, and cliff nesting habitat for peregrine falcons (*Falco peregrinus*) and other cliff dependent species (USAF 2017b). Because the site is within the Galiuro Wilderness Area, there is almost no human disturbance in the area. The dirt access road is over a mile away from the site with limited use by the rancher leasing the property and recreational users for camping. The only access to the HLZ site is by foot (USAF 2017b). The site falls within the Mexican spotted owl critical habitat. The Mesa site is within 500 feet of potentially suitable nesting habitat for the federally threatened Mexican spotted owl.

Mogollon Rim (General Crook) Site

The Mogollon Rim (General Crook) site (Attachment 2, Figure C-16) is an HLZ including an area where technical rope work is conducted within Coconino NF in Coconino County, AZ at an elevation of approximately 7,610 feet. This site occurs along the rim of the Mogollon Rim in an opening within the Petran Montane Conifer Forest. This site occurs along an unnamed dirt track road off of USFS Road 300, or Rim Road (USAF 2017b). The site falls within Mexican spotted owl critical habitat. The Mogollon Rim (General Crook) site provides suitable habitat for a

proposed experimental population of non-essential gray wolf and is within 500 feet of potentially suitable nesting habitat for the federally threatened Mexican spotted owl.

Mormon Lake – USFS Helitack Base Site

The Mormon Lake – USFS Helitack Base site (Attachment 2, Figures C-11 and C-15) is an HLZ/DZ training area located within Coconino NF in Coconino County, AZ at an elevation of approximately 7,129 feet. The Mormon Lake site occurs in a montane meadow surrounded on the west, south, and east by Petran Montane Conifer Forest and to the north by Mormon Lake. There are residential or commercial buildings approximately 100 feet to the west of the proposed site. The site contains a concrete helicopter landing pad. This site likely contains montane grass species (USAF 2017b). The site falls within 0.5 mile of Mexican spotted owl critical habitat. The Mormon Lake – USFS Helitack Base site provides potentially suitable habitat for the federally threatened northern Mexican gartersnake and is within 500 feet of potentially suitable nesting habitat for the federally threatened Mexican spotted owl.

Negrito Airstrip Site

The Negrito Airstrip site (Attachment 2, Figure C-27) is an HLZ/LZ/DZ training area located within Gila NF in Catron County, NM at an elevation of approximately 8,087 feet. The site occurs within a montane meadow surrounded by Petran Montane Conifer Forest. The site falls within Mexican spotted owl critical habitat. The Negrito Airstrip site provides suitable habitat for an experimental population of non-essential Mexican wolf and is within 500 feet of potentially suitable nesting habitat for the federally threatened Mexican spotted owl.

Negrito Center Site

The Negrito Center site (Attachment 2, Figure C-27) is an HLZ/DZ training area located within Gila NF in Catron County, NM at an elevation of approximately 7,850 feet. The site occurs within a montane meadow surrounded by Petran Montane Conifer Forest. The site falls within Mexican spotted owl critical habitat. The Negrito Center site provides suitable habitat for an experimental population of non-essential Mexican wolf.

Negrito Helibase Site

The Negrito Helibase site (Attachment 2, Figure C-27) is an HLZ training area located within Gila NF in Catron County, NM at an elevation of approximately 8,026 feet. The site occurs within a montane meadow surrounded by Petran Montane Conifer Forest. The site falls within 0.5 mile of Mexican spotted owl critical habitat. The Negrito Helibase site provides suitable habitat for an experimental population of non-essential Mexican wolf.

Negrito North Site

The Negrito North site (Attachment 2, Figure C-27) is an HLZ/DZ training area located within Gila NF in Catron County, NM at an elevation of approximately 7,847 feet. The site occurs within a montane meadow surrounded by Petran Montane Conifer Forest northeast of Reserve Beaverhead Road. An ephemeral stream runs southeast to northwest through the site pooling in the western edge of the meadow. The site falls within Mexican spotted owl critical habitat. The

site provides suitable habitat for an experimental population of non-essential Mexican wolf. The pooling water west of the Negrito North site provides potentially suitable habitat for Gila trout.

Negrito South Site

The Negrito South site (Attachment 2, Figure C-27) is an HLZ/DZ training area located within Gila NF in Catron County, NM at an elevation of approximately 7,973 feet. The site occurs within a montane meadow with Petran Montane Conifer Forest to the west. The site falls within 0.5 mile of Mexican spotted owl critical habitat. The Negrito South site provides suitable habitat for an experimental population of non-essential Mexican wolf.

Overgaard – USFS Helitack Base Site

The Overgaard – USFS Helitack Base site (Attachment 2, Figure C-18) is an HLZ/DZ training area located within Apache-Sitgreaves NF in Navajo County, AZ at an elevation of approximately 6,640 feet. The site occurs within Plains and Great Basin Grassland and contains a concrete helicopter landing pad. The Overgaard – USFS Helitack Base site provides suitable habitat for a proposed non-essential experimental population of gray wolf and is within 500 feet of potentially suitable nesting habitat for the federally threatened Mexican spotted owl.

Payson-RimSide Site

The Payson-RimSide site (Attachment 2, Figure C-16) is a DZ training area located within Tonto NF in Gila County, AZ at an elevation of approximately 4,575 feet. The Payson-RimSide site occurs east of Flowing Springs Road and along the eastern side of the East Verde River. The site occurs less than 500 feet from the East Verde River. This site does occur in upland vegetation within the Interior Chaparral vegetation community (USAF 2017b). The site falls within narrow-headed gartersnake proposed critical habitat. The Payson-RimSide site provides suitable habitat for a proposed experimental population of non-essential gray wolf, is within 500 feet of potentially suitable habitat for the federally threatened Chiricahua leopard frog, northern Mexican gartersnake, and yellow-billed cuckoo, and is within 500 feet of potentially suitable nesting habitat for the federally threatened Mexican spotted owl.

Portal Cabin and CCC Bunkhouse Site

The Portal Cabin and CCC Bunkhouse site (Attachment 2, Figure C-49) is a training area that would be used for bivouacking and assembly. The site is located within Coronado NF in Cochise County, AZ at an elevation of approximately 4,960 feet. The site is west of 42 Forest Road within Madrean Evergreen Woodland. The Portal Cabin and CCC Bunkhouse site provides suitable habitat for the federally endangered jaguar, potentially suitable habitat for the federally threatened yellow-billed cuckoo, potentially suitable nesting habitat for the federally threatened Mexican spotted owl and a non-essential experimental population of northern Aplomado falcon (*Falco femoralis septentrionalis*), and is within 500 feet of potentially suitable habitat for the federally threatened Chiricahua leopard frog and northern Mexican gartersnake.

Rainy Mesa Site

The Rainy Mesa site (Attachment 2, Figure C-27) is an HLZ training area located within Gila NF in Catron County, NM at an elevation of approximately 7,450 feet. The site occurs at the edge of Petran Montane Conifer Forest northwest of Reserve Beaverhead Road. The site falls within Mexican spotted owl critical habitat. The Rainy Mesa site provides suitable habitat for an experimental population of non-essential Mexican wolf and is within 500 feet of potentially suitable nesting habitat for the federally threatened Mexican spotted owl.

Ranger Site

The Ranger site (Attachment 2, Figure C-49) is an HLZ/DZ training area located within Coronado NF in Cochise County, AZ at an elevation of approximately 5,781 feet. The Ranger HLZ is located within Madrean Evergreen Woodland. A site survey documented the vegetation composition to consist of 40 percent tree cover with species including oak, alligator juniper (*Juniperus deppeana*), and pinyon pine; 10 percent shrub cover with sotol, yucca, and other shrubs present; and 75 percent grass cover with little bluestem, sideoats grama, and Rothrock's grama (*Boutelous rothrockii*) present. The HLZ site is approximately 164 feet north of the Rucker USFS Fire Station. Human disturbance at this site includes the USFS access road along the western edge of the HLZ site, the USFS Fire Station 164 feet to the south, livestock grazing, and recreational activity (USAF 2017b). The site falls within the Mexican spotted owl critical habitat. The Ranger site provides suitable habitat for the federally endangered jaguar and potentially suitable nesting habitat for the federally threatened Mexican spotted owl and an experimental population of non-essential northern Aplomado falcon.

Redington Pass Site

The Redington Pass site (Attachment 2, Figures C-40 and C-42) is a designated off-roading area used for four-wheel drive training. The site is located within Coronado NF in Pima County, AZ at an elevation of approximately 4,300 feet. The site is located in Semi-desert Grassland. The site falls within Mexican spotted owl critical habitat. The Redington Pass site provides suitable habitat for the federally endangered jaguar.

Reserve Ranger Station Site

The Reserve Ranger Station site (Attachment 2, Figure C-27) is an HLZ/DZ training area located within Gila NF in Catron County, NM at an elevation of approximately 5,900 feet. The site occurs in a grassland area surrounded by Great Basin Conifer Woodland. The site is south of Smokey Bear Circle. The Reserve Ranger Station site provides suitable habitat for an experimental population of non-essential Mexican wolf.

Roosevelt Lake Site

The Roosevelt Lake site (Attachment 2, Figure C-23) is a water HLZ/DZ training area located within Tonto NF in Gila County, AZ at an elevation of approximately 2,077 feet. The Roosevelt Lake site, which is a water training area, occurs in the open water area of Roosevelt Lake (USAF 2017b). Although this site occurs in open water, there is Arizona Upland Division of Sonoran Desertscrub and Riparian vegetation along the banks of the lake. The site falls within 0.5 mile of

southwestern willow flycatcher critical habitat and yellow-billed cuckoo proposed critical habitat. The lake provides potentially suitable habitat for the federally endangered spikedace (*Meda fulgida*), Gila topminnow (*Poeciliopsis occidentalis*), razorback sucker, and a non-essential experimental population of Colorado pikeminnow (*Ptychocheilus lucius*). The Riparian vegetation is dense enough to provide suitable habitat for the federally endangered southwestern willow flycatcher, Yuma clapper rail (*Rallus longirostris yumanensis*), the federally threatened northern Mexican gartersnake, and the federally threatened yellow-billed cuckoo.

Rucker HLZ Site

The Rucker site (Attachment 2, Figure C-49) is an HLZ/DZ training area located within Coronado NF in Cochise County, AZ at an elevation of approximately 5,781 feet. The Rucker HLZ is located within Madrean Evergreen Woodland. The site falls within Mexican spotted owl critical habitat. The Rucker site provides suitable habitat for the federally endangered jaguar and potentially suitable nesting habitat for the federally threatened Mexican spotted owl and an experimental population of non-essential northern Aplomado falcon.

Saddle Mountain East Site

The Saddle Mountain East site (Attachment 2, Figure C-47) is an HLZ/DZ training area located within the Coronado NF in Santa Cruz County, AZ at an elevation of approximately 5,078 feet. This site is located in the Plains and Great Basin Grassland community. A site visit noted about 97 percent grass cover of species including alkali sacaton, plains lovegrass, and burrograss (*Scleropogon brevifolius*). There was also about 5 percent cover of shrub-sized willows (*Salix* spp.) and mesquite. A creek runs east-west along the southern edge of the HLZ site with a definitive bed and bank. Willow saplings occur within the creek and, during the time of the site visit, standing water was present (USAF 2017b). There is evidence of very little human activity at the Saddle Mountain East HLZ site. The USFS access road runs right through the site, with low off-highway vehicle activity, mostly four wheelers and recreationists using the access road for camping (USAF 2017b). The site falls within jaguar critical habitat and northern Mexican gartersnake proposed critical habitat.

Saddle Mountain South Site

The Saddle Mountain South site (Attachment 2, Figure C-47) is an HLZ/DZ training area located within the Coronado NF in Santa Cruz County, AZ at an elevation of approximately 5,146 feet. This site is within the same habitat as Saddle Mountain East. There is evidence of very little human activity at the Saddle Mountain South HLZ site. The USFS access road runs right through the site, with low off-highway vehicle activity, mostly four wheelers and recreationists using the access road for camping (USAF 2017b). The site falls within jaguar critical habitat and northern Mexican gartersnake proposed critical habitat.

Saddle Mountain West Site

The Saddle Mountain West site (Attachment 2, Figure C-47) is an HLZ/DZ training area located within the Coronado NF in Santa Cruz County, AZ at an elevation of approximately 5,460 feet. This site is located in a mix of Interior Chaparral and Madrean Evergreen Woodland. The vegetation composition of the site included 25 percent tree cover by species such as alligator

bark juniper, mesquite, and oak; 20 percent shrub cover with species such as sotol, century plant (*Agave americana*), yucca, and manzanita (*Arctostaphylos pungens*); and 80 percent grass cover with species such as alkali sacaton, spidergrass (*Aristida ternipes*), vine mesquite (*Panicum obtusum*), sideoats grama, and little bluestem. The site survey of the area documented rock outcrops southeast of the HLZ site on the hilltop that could provide roosting habitat for bats, or unique habitat for other wildlife (USAF 2017b). Human disturbance observed at the Saddle Mountain West HLZ site includes the gravel USFS access road, an existing mine on the hilltop to the southeast of the site that looks like it has been abandoned, livestock grazing, and fencing. This HLZ site appears to be one of the least disturbed proposed HLZ sites, with very minimal human activity in the area. Bats and birds are likely to utilize this area due to protection and multiple optimal foraging and nesting sites (USAF 2017b). The site falls within jaguar critical habitat and northern Mexican gartersnake proposed critical habitat and is within 0.5 mile of Mexican spotted owl critical habitat. The Saddle Mountain West site is within 500 feet of potentially suitable nesting habitat for the federally threatened Mexican spotted owl.

Saguaro Lake Ranch Site

The Saguaro Lake Ranch site (Attachment 2, Figure C-22) is a water training area located within Tanto NF in Maricopa County, AZ at an elevation of approximately 1,401 feet. The Saguaro Lake Ranch site occurs approximately 1,300 feet south (downstream) of the Stewart Mountain Dam for Saguaro Lake. There is dense riparian vegetation and under thicket vegetation as well as Arizona Upland Division of Sonoran Desertscrub. This site is close to human development, associated with dam maintenance as well as for recreational purposes (USAF 2017b). The Saguaro Lake Ranch site is within 500 feet of potentially suitable habitat for the federally endangered Yuma clapper rail and the federally threatened yellow-billed cuckoo.

Spring Valley Cabin Site

The Spring Valley Cabin site (Attachment 2, Figure C-10) is an area used for bivouacking and assembly within Kaibab NF in Coconino County, AZ at an elevation of approximately 7,380 feet. The site occurs within Plains and Great Basin Grassland east of Fire Road 76. The Spring Valley Cabin site provides suitable habitat for the federally threatened northern Mexican gartersnake and is within 500 feet of potentially suitable nesting habitat for the federally threatened Mexican spotted owl.

Tribeland Site

The Tribeland site (Attachment 2, Figure C-6) is a DZ training area within Kaibab NF in Coconino County, AZ at an elevation of approximately 6,598 feet. The site occurs within Great Basin Desertscrub. The Tribeland site is within 500 feet of potentially suitable nesting habitat for the federally threatened Mexican spotted owl.

Verde River Site

The Verde River site (Attachment 2, Figure C-22) is a water training area located within Tanto NF in Maricopa County, AZ at an elevation of approximately 1,328 feet. The Verde River site occurs upstream along the Salt River from where the Verde River and Salt River converge. This site contains dense riparian vegetation along the banks. Potentially riparian vegetation includes

mesquite, saltcedar, and giant reed (*Arundo donax*). Beyond the riparian vegetation is Arizona Upland Division of Sonoran Desertscrub. This site is near a parking lot and Phon D Sutton Road. This site likely experiences high human activity, due to easy access and proximity to the road (USAF 2017b). The Verde River site provides potentially suitable habitat for the federally endangered southwestern willow flycatcher and Yuma clapper rail, and the federally threatened yellow-billed cuckoo.

4.3 TRAINING SITES LOCATED ON OTHER LAND (MUNICIPAL, CITY, COUNTY, STATE, TRIBAL)

There are 55 proposed PR training sites on other lands (Attachment 1). The proposed PR training sites occur in Apache, Cochise, Coconino, Gila, Graham, Maricopa, Mohave, Navajo, Pima, Pinal, Santa Cruz, Yavapai, and Yuma Counties on Arizona state land, and Hidalgo County on New Mexico state land. Of the 55 proposed PR training sites on other land, 21 of the proposed PR training sites are within city limits or are considered developed urban areas, including Bisbee Douglas IAP, City of Flagstaff, City of Winslow, Coolidge Airport, Flagstaff Pulliam Airport, Grand Canyon National Park Airport, H. A. Clark Memorial Field, Kingman Airport, Lake Havasu Airport, Marana Regional Airport, Phoenix Sky Harbor IAP, Pima County Emergency Operations Center, Pinal Air Park, Prescott Airport, Sahuarita Lake, Springerville Airport, St. Johns Industrial Air Park, University of Arizona Dive Pool, University of Arizona Medical Center, Winslow-Lindbergh Regional Airport (Wiseman Aviation), and Yuma Airport. Since these proposed PR training sites do not contain native or naturalized vegetation, and naturalized habitats (e.g., grasslands, forests, and wetlands), they are not analyzed further for an impact on listed species.

A desktop analysis was conducted of all federally listed species to determine if they have the potential to occur within or near proposed training sites based on habitat at the site, elevation, and the known range and distribution of the species. Previous reconnaissance-level survey data and aerial imagery were used to assess habitat at the sites. Nine proposed PR training sites were eliminated from further analysis in this BE due to the lack of habitat for listed species (Froelich HLZ/DZ, Jeep HLZ/DZ, Pima County Regional Training Center, Pinnacle HLZ/DZ, Sage, Tombstone 15 HLZ, Tombstone 18 HLZ, Tombstone 19 HLZ, and Tombstone Paladins) and the remaining 25 are carried forward in the analysis (Table 4-3). Table 4-3 also identifies designated critical habitats for federally listed species surrounding or near these 25 proposed training sites on Other Lands.

4.3.1 Vegetation Communities at Training Sites

There are 11 vegetation communities that occur in the region at the proposed sites (Table 4-3). The vegetation associated with Arizona Upland Division of Sonoran Desertscrub, Mohave Desertscrub, Petran Montane Conifer Forest, and Plains and Great Basin Grassland is described in Section 4.1 of this BE; also, the vegetation associated with Great Basin Conifer Woodland, Interior Chaparral, and Semi-desert Grassland is described in Section 4.2 of this BE. The Riparian, Chihuahuan Desertscrub, Open Water – River, and Open Water – Lake vegetation communities are described below.

Riparian. Riparian vegetation is found in association with open water such as streams and rivers. The area occupied by riparian vegetation is relatively small in relationship with other vegetation

types, but their biological and ecological importance is larger than their limited geographic occurrence. Riparian vegetation is important to wildlife as forage, cover, breeding, and migration corridors. The nature and species composition of the riparian vegetation changes depending on elevation and associated upland vegetation community. For example, at high elevations, stream gradients are steep with relatively high precipitation and cool temperatures, while at low elevations, stream gradients are gentle, with lower precipitation and warmer temperatures. At the higher elevations, Pacific willow (*Salix lucida*), bigtooth maple (*Acer grandidentatum*), narrowleaf cottonwood (*Populus angustifolia*), box elder (*Acer negundo*), sycamore (*Platanus* spp.), Arizona walnut (*Juglans major*), velvet ash (*Fraxinus velutina*), and western soapberry (*Sapindus saponaria* var. *drummondii*) are the woody plants present. At lower elevations, mesquite, Goodding's willow (*Salix gooddingii*), netleaf hackberry (*Celtis reticulata*), western soapberry, velvet ash, and Wright's sycamore (*Platanus wrightii*) characterize the riparian vegetation. Russian olive (*Elaeagnus angustifolia*) and saltcedar (*Tamarix* spp.) are two invasive woody plants that have colonized large expanses of low- to mid-elevation riparian corridors (Brown 1994).

Table 4-3. Training Sites Located on Other Land (Municipal, City, County, State, Tribal)

Site	Location	Training Activity	Elevation (Feet)	Vegetation Community	Critical Habitat
Blackhills HLZ/DZ	Pima County, AZ	F1, F3, F4, F5, F7, G6	3,315	Arizona Upland Division of Sonoran Desertscrub	None
Black Mountain Reservoir	Pima County, AZ	W2	2,860	Arizona Upland Division of Sonoran Desertscrub	None
Brooke HLZ/DZ	Pinal County, AZ	F1, F3, F5, F7, F10, G2, G3, G6	5,590	Semi-desert Grassland	None
Caldwell Meadows	Apache County, AZ	F1, F3, F5, F7, F9, F10, G1, G2, G3, G4, G6	7,610	Petran Montane Conifer Forest	Mexican Spotted Owl Critical Habitat and New Mexico Meadow Jumping Mouse Critical Habitat
Caliente HLZ/DZ	Santa Cruz County, AZ	F1, F3, F7, G6	3,590	Semi-desert Grassland	Within 0.5 mile of Jaguar Critical Habitat
Cattle	Coconino County, AZ	F1, F3, F4, F5, F7, F9, G1, G2, G3, G4, G6	6,558	Plains and Great Basin Grassland	None
Colorado River	Mohave County, AZ	W1, W2	496	Riparian and Open Water – River	None
Gila County Sheriff Roosevelt Substation	Gila County, AZ	F1, F3, F5, F7, F9, F10, G1, G2, G3, G4, G6	2,078	Semi-desert Grassland	None
Highway 80 Paladins (TW 2 Paladins)	Cochise County, AZ	F1, F3, F5, F7, F9, F10, G2, G3, G6	4,330	Chihuahuan Desertscrub	None
Jenna HLZ/DZ	Cochise County, AZ	F1, F3, F5, F7, G6	6,230	Great Basin Conifer Woodland	None

Table 4-3. Training Sites Located on Other Land (Municipal, City, County, State, Tribal)					
Site	**Location**	**Training Activity**	**Elevation (Feet)**	**Vegetation Community**	**Critical Habitat**
Lake Patagonia	Santa Cruz County, AZ	F1, F3, F7, G6, W1, W2	3,775	Riparian, Semi-desert Grassland, and Open Water - Lake	Yellow-billed Cuckoo Proposed Critical Habitat
Lake Pleasant	Maricopa and Yavapai County, AZ	W2	1,700	Riparian, Arizona Upland Division of Sonoran Desertscrub, and Open Water - Lake	None
Lost Acre HLZ/DZ	Pima County, AZ	F1, F3, F7, G6	2,240	Arizona Upland Division of Sonoran Desertscrub	None
Penitas HLZ/DZ	Pima County, AZ	F1, F3, F5, F7, G2, G3, G6	3,575	Semi-desert Grassland	None
Playas Training and Research Center	Hidalgo County, NM	F1, F2, F3, F4, F5, F6, F7, F8, F9, F10, G1, G2, G3, G5, G6, G7, G8	4,520	Semi-desert Grassland	None
Pond HLZ/DZ	Pima County, AZ	F1, F3, F7, G6	3,340	Mohave Desertscrub	None
Prieto HLZ/DZ	Pima County, AZ	F1, F3, F5, F7, G6	3,250	Mohave Desertscrub	None
Rancho Seco HLZ/DZ	Pima County, AZ	F1, F3, F5, F7, F10, G2, G3, G6	3,430	Mohave Desertscrub	None
Ruby Fuzzy Paladins	Pima County, AZ	F1, F3, F4, F5, F7, F9, F10, G2, G3, G4, G5, G6	3,952	Semi-desert Grassland	None
Salt River High	Gila County, AZ	F1, F3, F5, F7, F10, G2, G3, G6	4,367	Interior Chaparral	Narrow-headed Gartersnake Proposed Critical Habitat
Salt River Low	Gila County, AZ	F1, F3, F5, F7, F10, G2, G3, G6, W1, W2	3,364	Riparian and Open Water - River	Razorback Sucker Critical Habitat and Narrow-headed Gartersnake Proposed Critical Habitat
Sierrita HLZ/DZ	Pima County, AZ	F1, F3, F5, F7, G6	3,390	Mohave Desertscrub	None
Silvermine HLZ/DZ	Pima County, AZ	F1, F3, F7, G6	2,450	Arizona Upland Division of Sonoran Desertscrub	None
Tombstone 8 HLZ	Hidalgo County, NM	F1, F3, F5, F7, F10, G2, G3, G6	4,630	Semi-desert Grassland	None
Waterman HLZ/DZ	Pima County, AZ	F1, F3, F7, G2, G3, G6	2,340	Arizona Upland Division of Sonoran Desertscrub	None

Table 4-3. Training Sites Located on Other Land (Municipal, City, County, State, Tribal)					
Site	**Location**	**Training Activity**	**Elevation (Feet)**	**Vegetation Community**	**Critical Habitat**
Legend: Training Activities: Flight Ops F1 Established MOAs F2 Temporary MOAs F3 LATN Areas F4 Restricted Areas F5 Other Airspace (e.g., MTRs) F6 FARP Operations F7 HLZs/DZs F8 Fixed Wing LZs F9 Parachute Operations F10 Close Air Support Water Ops W1 HLZs/DZs/Overwater Hoist Operations W2 Amphibious Ops			Ground Ops G1 Camping, Bivouacking, and Assembly Area Use G2 Cross-Country Dismounted (Non-Vehicle) Movements G3 Mounted (Vehicle) Movement/Blackout Driving G4 Survival Training/Natural Resource Consumption G5 Military Operations in Urban Terrain/Urban Evasion G6 Technical Rope Work G7 Pyrotechnic Use G8 Shooting / Firing Range Acronyms and Abbreviations Used: AZ – Arizona DZ – Drop Zone HLZ – Helicopter Landing Zone NM – New Mexico		

Chihuahuan Desertscrub. The Chihuahuan Desertscrub occurs at elevations from 3,280 to 6,560 feet. This Chihuahuan Desertscrub has a moderate to sparse xeromorphic shrub layer frequently dominated by whitethorn acacia, varnish acacia (*Acacia neovernicosa*), American tartwort (*Flourensia cernua*), creosote bush, honey mesquite, or velvet mesquite (*Prosopis velutina*). Stands may be dominated by a single species or be mixed and composed of a variety of desertscrub, thornscrub, stem rosette, and succulent species present as codominants. Characteristic species may include catclaw acacia, lechuguilla (*Agave lechuguilla*), Wright's beebrush (*Aloysia wrightii*), sand sagebrush (*Artemisia filifolia*), fourwing saltbush, Yerba de pasmo (*Baccharis pteronioides*), desert mertlecroton (*Bernardia obovate*), green stool (*Dasylirion leiophyllum*), candelilla (*Euphorbia antisyphilitica*), Torrey's Mormon tea (Ephedra torreyana), Mexican tea (*E. trifurca*), barrel cactus, Ocotillo, leatherstem (*Jatropha dioica*), crucifixion thorn (*Koeberlinia spinose*), Pima rhatany (*Krameria erecta*), Big Bend silverleaf (*Leucophyllum minus*), box-thorn (*Lycium* spp.), catclaw mimosa (*Mimosa aculeaticarpa* var. *biuncifera*), Rio Grande saddlebush (*Mortonia scabrella*), Engleman prickly pear (*Opuntia engelmannii*), tree cholla (*O. imbricate*), Big Bend prickly pear (*O. schottii*), cane cholla, New Mexico rubber plant (*Parthenium incanum*), frosted mint (*Poliomintha incana*), littleleaf sumac (*Rhus microphylla*), resinbush (*Viguiera stenoloba*), soaptree yucca (*Yucca elata*), and Torrey yucca (*Y. torreyi*). Many stands lack an herbaceous understory layer and develop a pebbly desert pavement on the soil surface sometimes with scattered grasses and forbs. Grasses are common but generally have lower cover than shrubs. Forb species are often present but have low cover. Stands occur in the broad desert basins and plains extending up onto dissected gravelly alluvial fans and piedmonts (bajadas), and foothills in the Chihuahuan Desert below the chaparral zone (Brown et al. 1979).

4.3.2 Federally Listed Species Potentially Occurring at Training Sites

Blackhills HLZ/DZ Site

The Blackhills HLZ/DZ site (Attachment 2, Figure C-44) is an HLZ/DZ training area located in Pima County, AZ at an elevation of approximately 3,315 feet. The site occurs within Arizona Upland Division of Sonoran Desertscrub. The Blackhills HLZ/DZ site provides potentially suitable habitat for the federally endangered Pima pineapple cactus (*Coryphantha scheeri* var. *robustispina*) and a non-essential experimental population of Sonoran pronghorn.

Black Mountain Reservoir

The Black Mountain Reservoir site (Attachment 2, Figure C-45) is a water training area located in Pima County, AZ at an elevation of approximately 2,860 feet. The site occurs within Arizona Upland Division of Sonoran Desertscrub. The Black Mountain Reservoir site is within 500 feet of potentially suitable habitat for the federally endangered jaguar, the federally endangered Pima pineapple cactus, and a non-essential experimental population of Sonoran pronghorn.

Brooke HLZ/DZ Site

The Brooke HLZ/DZ site (Attachment 2, Figure C-40) is an HLZ/DZ training area located in Pinal County, AZ at an elevation of approximately 5,590 feet. The site is on top of a mesa within Semi-desert Grassland. The Brooke HLZ/DZ site is within 500 feet of potentially suitable nesting habitat for the federally threatened Mexican spotted owl.

Caldwell Meadows Site

The Caldwell Meadows site (Attachment 2, Figure C-26) is an HLZ/DZ training area located in Apache County, AZ at an elevation of approximately 7,610 feet. The Caldwell Meadows site occurs in a montane meadow area surrounded by Petran Montane Conifer Forest north of Route 25. This site likely contains montane grass species. A small stream runs west to east through the site. The site falls within Mexican spotted owl critical habitat and New Mexico meadow jumping mouse (*Zapus hudsonius luteus*) critical habitat. The Caldwell Meadows site provides potentially suitable habitat for the federally endangered Three Forks springsnail (*Pyrgulopsis trivialis*) and Mexican wolf, the federally threatened Chiricahua leopard frog and northern Mexican gartersnake, and a proposed non-essential experimental population of gray wolf.

Caliente HLZ/DZ Site

The Caliente site (Attachment 2, Figures C-45 and C-46) is an HLZ/DZ training area located in Santa Cruz County, AZ at an elevation of approximately 3,590 feet. The site occurs within Semi-desert Grassland. The site falls within 0.5 mile of jaguar critical habitat. The Caliente site provides potentially suitable habitat for the federally endangered Pima pineapple cactus.

Cattle Site

The Cattle site (Attachment 2, Figure C-11) is an HLZ/DZ training area located in Coconino County, AZ at an elevation of approximately 6,558 feet. The site is south of the HLZ 5 site, east

of East McGee Road, within Plains and Great Basin Grassland. The Cattle site is within 500 feet of potentially suitable nesting habitat for the federally threatened Mexican spotted owl.

Colorado River Site

The Colorado River site (Attachment 2, Figure C-8) is a water training area located in Mohave County, AZ at an elevation of approximately 496 feet. The site is within open water on the Colorado River with riparian vegetation along the banks of the river. The Colorado River site provides potentially suitable habitat for the federally endangered bonytail chub (*Gila elegans*), razorback sucker, southwestern willow flycatcher, Yuma clapper rail, the federally threatened northern Mexican gartersnake, and yellow-billed cuckoo.

Gila County Sheriff Roosevelt Substation Site

The Gila County Sheriff Roosevelt Substation site (Attachment 2, Figure C-23) is an HLZ training area located in Gila County, AZ at an elevation of approximately 2,078 feet. The site is within Semi-desert Grassland. The Gila County Sheriff Roosevelt Substation site provides suitable habitat for a proposed non-essential experimental population of gray wolf.

Highway 80 Paladins (TW 2 Paladins) Site

The Highway 80 Paladins (TW 2 Paladins) site (Attachment 2, Figure C-49) is an HLZ/DZ training area located in Cochise County, AZ at an elevation of approximately 4,330 feet. The site occurs within Chihuahuan Desertscrub. The Highway 80 Paladins (TW 2 Paladins) site provides potentially suitable habitat for the federally threatened Cochise pincushion cactus (*Coryphantha robbinsiorum*).

Jenna HLZ/DZ Site

The Jenna HLZ/DZ site (Attachment 2, Figure C-43) is an HLZ/DZ training area located in Cochise County, AZ at an elevation of approximately 6,230 feet. The site is located on a hilltop within Great Basin Conifer Woodland. The Jenna HLZ/DZ site is within 500 feet of potentially suitable nesting habitat for the federally threatened Mexican spotted owl.

Lake Patagonia Site

The Lake Patagonia site (Attachment 2, Figures C-46 and C-47) is a water training area located within the Patagonia Lake State Park in Santa Cruz County, AZ at an elevation of approximately 3,775 feet. The site is within Open Water – Lake habitat; however, the banks of the lake contain Riparian, Semi-desert Grassland, and Petran Montane Conifer Forest vegetation communities. The site falls within yellow-billed cuckoo proposed critical habitat. The Lake Patagonia site provides potentially suitable habitat for the federally endangered Gila topminnow, the federally threatened Chiricahua leopard frog, northern Mexican gartersnake, and yellow-billed cuckoo, and is within 500 feet of potentially suitable nesting habitat for the federally threatened Mexican spotted owl.

Lake Pleasant Site

The Lake Pleasant site (Attachment 2, Figure C-21) is a water training area located within Lake Pleasant Regional Park in Yavapai County, AZ at an elevation of approximately 1,700 feet. The site occurs within Open Water – Lake habitat; however, the banks contain Riparian and Arizona Upland Division of Sonoran Desertscrub vegetation communities. The Lake Pleasant site provides potentially suitable habitat for the federally endangered Gila topminnow and the federally threatened northern Mexican gartersnake.

Lost Acre HLZ/DZ Site

The Lost Acre HLZ/DZ site (Attachment 2, Figure C-41) is an HLZ/DZ training area located in Pima County, AZ at an elevation of approximately 2,240 feet. The site is located within Arizona Upland Division of Sonoran Desertscrub. The Lost Acre HLZ/DZ site provides potentially suitable habitat for the federally endangered Nichol's Turk's head cactus (*Echinocactus horizonthalonius* var. *nicholii*) and a non-essential experimental population of Sonoran pronghorn.

Penitas HLZ/DZ Site

The Penitas HLZ/DZ site (Attachment 2, Figures C-44, C-45, and C-46) is an HLZ/DZ training area located in Pima County, AZ at an elevation of approximately 3,575 feet. The site is located within Semi-desert Grassland. The Penitas HLZ/DZ site provides potentially suitable habitat for the federally endangered Pima pineapple cactus and a non-essential experimental population of Sonoran pronghorn.

Playas Training and Research Center Site

The Playas Training and Research Center site (Attachment 2, Figure C-50) is an HLZ/LZ/DZ including MOUT training, billeting, and driver training. The training area is located in Hidalgo County, NM at an elevation of approximately 4,520 feet. The site is within Semi-desert Grassland. The Playas Training and Research Center site provides potentially suitable roosting habitat for the federally endangered Mexican long-nosed bat (*Leptonycteris nivalis*) and potentially suitable habitat for a non-essential experimental population of Mexican wolf.

Pond HLZ/DZ Site

The Pond HLZ/DZ site (Attachment 2, Figure C-44) is an HLZ/DZ training area located in Pima County, AZ at an elevation of approximately 3,340 feet. The site is in an area where water pools during rain events and is adjacent to a desert wash within Mohave Desertscrub. The Pond HLZ/DZ site provides suitable habitat for a non-essential experimental population of Sonoran pronghorn.

Prieto HLZ/DZ Site

The Prieto HLZ/DZ site (Attachment 2, Figure C-44) is an HLZ/DZ training area located in Pima County, AZ at an elevation of approximately 3,250 feet. The site is within Mohave Desertscrub.

The Prieto HLZ/DZ site provides suitable habitat for a non-essential experimental population of Sonoran pronghorn.

Rancho Seco HLZ/DZ Site

The Rancho Seco HLZ/DZ site (Attachment 2, Figure C-44) is an HLZ/DZ training area located in Pima County, AZ at an elevation of approximately 3,430 feet. The site is within Mohave Desertscrub, 500 feet from an area where water pools. The Rancho Seco HLZ/DZ site provides suitable habitat for a non-essential experimental population of Sonoran pronghorn and is within 500 feet of potentially suitable habitat for the federally endangered Sonoyta mud turtle (*Kinosternon sonoriense longifemorale*), and the federally threatened Chiricahua leopard frog and northern Mexican gartersnake.

Ruby Fuzzy Paladins Site

The Ruby Fuzzy Paladins site (Attachment 2, Figure C-44) is an HLZ/DZ training area located in Pima County, AZ at an elevation of approximately 3,952 feet. The site occurs within Semi-desert Grassland. The Ruby Fuzzy Paladins site provides potentially suitable habitat for the federally endangered Pima pineapple cactus and a non-essential experimental population of Sonoran pronghorn.

Salt River High Site

The Salt River High site (Attachment 2, Figure C-24) is an HLZ water training area located in Gila County, AZ at an elevation of approximately 4,367 feet. The Salt River High site occurs along the southern edge of Highway 60 along the Salt River Canyon. The site occurs within a deep canyon in Interior Chaparral. The site falls within narrow-headed gartersnake proposed critical habitat. The Salt River High site provides potentially suitable habitat for the federally endangered razorback sucker and Mexican wolf, the federally threatened Chiricahua leopard frog and northern Mexican gartersnake, a non-essential experimental population of Colorado pikeminnow, and a proposed non-essential experimental population of gray wolf, and is within 500 feet of potentially suitable nesting habitat for the federally threatened Mexican spotted owl.

Salt River Low Site

The Salt River Low site (Attachment 2, Figure C-24) is an HLZ training area located in Gila County, AZ at an elevation of approximately 3,364 feet. The Salt River Low site, which is a water training area, occurs along the Salt River. The bank along the Salt River Low site is relatively void of vegetation. This site is highly disturbed as many human recreational activities occur in this area, due to easy access and proximity to Highway 60 (USAF 2017b). The site falls within razorback sucker critical habitat and narrow-headed gartersnake proposed critical habitat. The Salt River Low site provides potentially suitable habitat for the federally endangered razorback sucker and Mexican wolf, the federally threatened Chiricahua leopard frog and northern Mexican gartersnake, a non-essential experimental population of Colorado pikeminnow, and a proposed non-essential experimental population of gray wolf, and is within 500 feet of potentially suitable nesting habitat for the federally threatened Mexican spotted owl.

Sierrita HLZ/DZ Site

The Sierrita HLZ/DZ site (Attachment 2, Figure C-44) is an HLZ/DZ training area located in Pima County, AZ at an elevation of approximately 3,390 feet. The site is within Mohave desertscrub. The Sierrita HLZ/DZ site provides potentially suitable habitat for the federally endangered Pima pineapple cactus and a non-essential experimental population of Sonoran pronghorn.

Silvermine HLZ/DZ Site

The Silvermine HLZ/DZ site (Attachment 2, Figure C-41) is an HLZ/DZ training area located in Pima County, AZ at an elevation of approximately 2,450 feet. The site is within Arizona Upland Division of Sonoran Desertscrub. The Silvermine HLZ/DZ site provides potentially suitable habitat for the federally endangered Nichol's Turk's head cactus and a non-essential experimental population of Sonoran pronghorn.

Tombstone 8 HLZ Site

The Tombstone 8 HLZ site (Attachment 2, Figure C-50) is an HLZ located in Hidalgo County, NM at an elevation of approximately 4,630 feet. The site is within Semi-desert Grassland. The Tombstone 8 HLZ site provides potentially suitable habitat for a non-essential experimental population of Mexican wolf.

Waterman HLZ/DZ Site

The Waterman HLZ/DZ site (Attachment 2, Figure C-41) is an HLZ/DZ training area located in Pima County, AZ at an elevation of approximately 2,340 feet. The site is within Arizona Upland Division of Sonoran Desertscrub, 500 feet from an area where water pools during rain events. The Waterman HLZ/DZ site provides potentially suitable habitat for the federally endangered Nichol's Turk's head cactus and a non-essential experimental population of Sonoran pronghorn.

4.4 TRAINING SITES LOCATED ON PRIVATE PROPERTY

There are 23 proposed PR training sites on private property (Attachment 1). The proposed PR training sites occur in Coconino, Greenlee, Pima, Pinal, and Santa Cruz Counties in Arizona. Of the 23 proposed PR training sites on private property, three of the proposed PR training sites are within city limits or considered developed urban areas, including Grand Canyon Valley Airport, Ott Family YMCA of Tucson Pool, and Scottsdale Osborn. Since these proposed PR training sites do not contain native or naturalized vegetation, and naturalized habitats (e.g., grasslands, forests, and wetlands), they are not analyzed further for an impact on listed species.

A desktop analysis was conducted of all federally listed species to determine if they have the potential to occur within or near proposed PR training sites based on habitat at the site, elevation, and the known range and distribution of the species. Previous reconnaissance-level survey data and aerial imagery were used to assess habitat at the sites. Twelve proposed PR training sites were eliminated from further analysis in this BE due to the lack of habitat for listed species (Babbitt Ranch 2, Babbitt Ranch 3, Bone Crusher, Cattle LTFW, Eloy North, Eloy South, FR 320/311, Gerbil, HLZ 6, HLZ 8, Powerline, and Squirrel) and the remaining nine proposed PR

training sites are carried forward in the analysis (Table 4-4). Table 4-4 also identifies designated critical habitats for federally listed species surrounding or near these nine proposed training sites on Private Land.

Table 4-4. Training Sites Located on Private Property

Site	Location	Training Activity	Elevation (Feet)	Vegetation Community	Critical Habitat
Babbitt Ranch 1	Coconino County, AZ	F1, F3, F5, F7, G1, G2, G3, G4, G6	6,014	Plains and Great Basin Grassland	None
HLZ 5	Coconino County, AZ	F1, F3, F4, F5, F7, G1, G2, G3, G4, G6	6,558	Plains and Great Basin Grassland	None
HLZ 7	Coconino County, AZ	F1, F3, F4, F5, F7, G1, G2, G3, G4, G6	6,652	Great Basin Conifer Woodland	None
Little Outfit	Santa Cruz County, AZ	F1, F3, F4, F5, F7, F9, G1, G2, G3, G6	5,105	Plains and Great Basin Grassland	Jaguar Critical Habitat and Northern Mexican Gartersnake Proposed Critical Habitat
Panda	Coconino County, AZ	F1, F3, F5, F7, G1, G2, G3, G4, G6	6,015	Plains and Great Basin Grassland	None
Sinkhole	Coconino County, AZ	F1, F3, F5, F7, G1, G2, G3, G4, G6	5,027	Great Basin Desertscrub	Fickeisen Plains Cactus Critical Habitat
Sprucedale Guest Ranch	Greenlee County, AZ	G1	7,547	Petran Montane Conifer Forest	Mexican Spotted Owl Critical Habitat
Three Points Public Shooting Range	Pima County, AZ	G8	2,563	Arizona Upland Division of Sonoran Desertscrub	None

Acronyms and Abbreviations Used:
AZ – Arizona
HLZ – Helicopter Landing Zone

Legend:
Training Activities:
Flight Ops
F1 Established MOAs
F3 LATN Areas
F4 Restricted Areas
F5 Other Airspace (e.g., MTRs)
F7 HLZs/DZs
F9 Parachute Operations
F10 Close Air Support

Ground Ops
G1 Camping, Bivouacking, and Assembly Area Use
G2 Cross-Country Dismounted (Non-Vehicle) Movements
G3 Mounted (Vehicle) Movement/Blackout Driving
G4 Survival Training/Natural Resource Consumption
G6 Technical Rope Work
G7 Pyrotechnic Use
G8 Shooting / Firing Range

4.4.1 Vegetation Communities at Training Sites

Six vegetation communities occur in the region at the proposed PR training sites (Table 4-4). The vegetation associated with Arizona Upland Division of Sonoran Desertscrub, Petran Montane Conifer Forest, and Plains and Great Basin Grassland is described previously in Section

4.1 of this BE; also, the vegetation associated with Great Basin Conifer Woodland, Great Basin Desertscrub, and Madrean Evergreen Woodland is described previously in Section 4.2 of this BE.

4.4.2 Federally Listed Species Potentially Occurring at Training Sites

Babbitt Ranch 1 Site

The Babbitt Ranch 1 site (Attachment 2, Figure C-7) is an HLZ training area located in Coconino County, AZ at an elevation of approximately 6,014 feet. The site is next to the Panda site within Plains and Great Basin Grassland. The Babbitt Ranch 1 site provides potentially suitable habitat for the federally endangered Fickeisen plains cactus (*Pediocactus peeblesianus fickeiseniae*).

HLZ 5 Site

The HLZ 5 site (Attachment 2, Figure C-11) is an HLZ training area located in Coconino County, AZ at an elevation of approximately 6,558 feet. The site is north of the Cattle site and east of East McGee Road, within Plains and Great Basin Grassland. The HLZ 5 site is within 500 feet of potentially suitable nesting habitat for the federally threatened Mexican spotted owl.

HLZ 7 Site

The HLZ 7 site (Attachment 2, Figure C-11) is an HLZ training area located in Coconino County, AZ at an elevation of approximately 6,652 feet. The site is northeast of Antelope Lane within Great Basin Conifer Woodland. The HLZ 7 site provides potentially suitable nesting habitat for the federally threatened Mexican spotted owl.

Little Outfit Site

The Little Outfit site (Attachment 2, Figure C-47) is an HLZ/DZ training area located in Santa Cruz County, AZ at an elevation of approximately 5,105 feet. The site is within Plains and Great Basin Grassland surrounded by Interior Chaparral in the San Rafael Valley west of Little Outfit Ranch Road. The HLZ site is located on pasture land on private property. The vegetation observed at the HLZ site includes spidergrass, little bluestem, blue grama, vine mesquite, sideoats grama, alkali sacaton, and a small annual Astragalus species. There is about 80 percent grass cover and 20 percent bare ground. There is a stock pond 328 feet southeast of the site with permanent standing water (USAF 2017b). The site falls within jaguar critical habitat and northern Mexican gartersnake proposed critical habitat. The Little Outfit site is within 500 feet of potentially suitable habitat for the federally endangered Gila chub, Gila topminnow, Sonoran tiger salamander, and the federally threatened Chiricahua leopard frog and northern Mexican gartersnake.

Panda Site

The Panda site (Attachment 2, Figure C-7) is an HLZ training area located in Coconino County, AZ at an elevation of approximately 6,015 feet. The site is next to the Babbitt Ranch 1 site within Plains and Great Basin Grassland. The Panda site provides potentially suitable habitat for the federally endangered Fickeisen plains cactus.

Sinkhole Site

The Sinkhole site (Attachment 2, Figure C-7) is an HLZ training area located in Coconino County, AZ at an elevation of approximately 5,027 feet. The Sinkhole site occurs on the western outskirts of the Gray Mountain town in open Great Basin Desertscrub vegetation. The site is west of Highway 89. The site falls within Fickeisen plains cactus critical habitat. The Sinkhole site provides potentially suitable habitat for the federally endangered Fickeisen plains cactus.

Sprucedale Guest Ranch Site

The Sprucedale Guest Ranch site (Attachment 2, Figure C-26) is an area used for billeting and as an operations center during training located in Apache County, AZ at an elevation of approximately 7,547 feet. The Sprucedale Guest Ranch occurs in a montane meadow that has been previously developed for residential and ranching purposes and is surrounded by Petran Montane Conifer Forest. There is a tributary to the Black River that runs approximately 280 feet south of the proposed site (USAF 2017b). The site falls within Mexican spotted owl critical habitat. The Sprucedale Guest Ranch site provides potentially suitable habitat for the federally endangered Mexican wolf, a proposed non-essential experimental population of gray wolf, and is within 500 feet of potentially suitable habitat for the federally threatened Gila trout, Chiricahua leopard frog, and northern Mexican gartersnake.

Three Points Public Shooting Range Site

The Three Points Public Shooting Range site (Attachment 2, Figure C-44) is an established small arms firing range located in Pima County, AZ at an elevation of approximately 2,563 feet. The site is located north of Tucson Rifle Club Road and is surrounded by Arizona Upland Division of Sonoran Desertscrub. The Three Points Public Shooting Range site is within 500 feet of potentially suitable habitat for a non-essential experimental population of Sonoran pronghorn.

5.0 METHODOLOGY AND SPECIES COVERED

Species federally listed as endangered, threatened, candidate, or proposed, and nonessential experimental populations that may occur within the training sites were compiled by generating an Information for Planning and Conservation Trust Resources Report obtained online through the USFWS website (USFWS 2018).

A desktop analysis was conducted of all federally listed species to determine if they have the potential to occur within or near proposed PR training sites based on habitat at the site, elevation, and the species' known range and distribution. Aerial imagery was used to assess habitat at the proposed sites. Species were excluded from analysis if the habitat, range, or occurrences of individuals did not occur near or at the proposed PR training sites. Those species for which potential habitat occurs on the proposed PR training sites are listed in Table 5-1.

Under the ESA, critical habitat is designated if USFWS determines that the habitat is essential to the conservation of a federally threatened or endangered species. In consultation for those species with critical habitat, Federal agencies must ensure that their activities do not adversely modify critical habitat to the point that it would no longer aid in the species' recovery. For the purposes of this BE, it was conservatively assumed that all potential direct and indirect impacts at each training area would be confined to a 0.5-mile radius. This impact area is much larger than the size of the sites and the direct effects associated with the Proposed Action training activities that would occur within approximately 0.3 to 2.7 acres at each proposed site. Therefore, all habitat and critical habitat more than 0.5 mile from the proposed sites were eliminated from consideration.

Species listed by USFWS as endangered or threatened, and designated critical habitats were assigned to one of three categories of possible effect, following USFWS recommendations. The effects determinations recommended by USFWS are the following:

May affect, is likely to adversely affect – This effect determination means that the action would have an adverse effect on the species or its habitat. Any action that would result in take of an endangered or threatened species is considered an adverse effect. A combination of beneficial and adverse effects is still considered likely to adversely affect, even if the net effect is neutral or positive. Adverse effects are not considered discountable because they are expected to occur. In addition, the probability of occurrence must be extremely small to qualify as discountable effects. Likewise, an effect that can be detected in any way or that can be meaningfully articulated in a discussion of the results of the analysis is not insignificant; it is an adverse effect.

May affect, is not likely to adversely affect – Under this effect determination, all effects to the species and its critical habitat are beneficial, insignificant, or discountable. Beneficial effects have contemporaneous positive effects without adverse effects to the species (for example, effects cannot be "balancing," so that the benefits of the action would outweigh adverse effects). Insignificant effects relate to the size of the impact and should not reach the scale where take occurs. Discountable effects are considered extremely unlikely to occur. Based on best judgment, a person would not (1) be able to meaningfully measure, detect, or evaluate insignificant effects, or (2) expect discountable effects to occur. Determinations of "not likely to

adversely affect, due to beneficial, insignificant, or discountable effects" require written concurrence from USFWS.

No effect – a determination of no effect means there are absolutely no effects to the species and its critical habitat, either positive or negative. It does not include small effects or effects that are unlikely to occur.

Table 5-1. Special-Status Species Potentially Occurring on Proposed PR Training Sites

Common Name (*Scientific Name*)	Status	Proposed Training Sites Occurring within Critical Habitat	Proposed Training Sites with Potential Species Occurrence
Fish			
Bonytail Chub (*Gila elegans*)	E	None	Colorado River
Gila Chub (*Gila intermedia*)	E	None	*Sites within 500 feet of Potentially Suitable Habitat:* Little Outfit
Little Colorado Spinedace (*Lepidomeda vittata*)	T	None	*Sites within 500 feet of Potentially Suitable Habitat:* Jacks Canyon
Spikedace (*Meda fulgida*)	E	None	Roosevelt Lake
Gila Trout (*Oncorhynchus gilae*)	T	None	*Sites within 500 feet of Potentially Suitable Habitat:* Negrito North, Catron County Fairgrounds, and Sprucedale Guest Ranch
Gila Topminnow (*Poeciliopsis occidentalis*)	E	None	Roosevelt Lake, Lake Patagonia, and Lake Pleasant *Sites within 500 feet of Potentially Suitable Habitat:* Little Outfit
Colorado Pikeminnow (*Ptychocheilus lucius*)	EXPN	None	Roosevelt Lake, Salt River High, and Salt River Low
Loach Minnow (*Tiaroga cobitis*)	E	None	*Sites within 500 feet of Potentially Suitable Habitat:* Catron County Fairgrounds
Razorback Sucker (*Xyrauchen texanus*)	E	Salt River Low *Sites within 0.5 mile of Critical Habitat:* Lees Ferry	Roosevelt Lake, Salt River High, Salt River Low, and Colorado River
Snails			
Three Forks Springsnail (*Pyrgulopsis trivialis*)	E	None	Caldwell Meadows
Amphibians			
Sonoran Tiger Salamander (*Ambystoma tigrinum stebbinsi*)	E	None	*Sites within 500 feet of Potentially Suitable Habitat:* Little Outfit
Arroyo Toad (*Anaxyrus californicus*)	E	None	*Sites within 500 feet of Potentially Suitable Habitat:* Camp Pendleton Off-Road Trail and Camp Pendleton PDL

Table 5-1. Special-Status Species Potentially Occurring on Proposed PR Training Sites			
Common Name (*Scientific Name*)	**Status**	**Proposed Training Sites Occurring within Critical Habitat**	**Proposed Training Sites with Potential Species Occurrence**
Chiricahua Leopard Frog (*Rana chiricahuensis*)	T	None	Salt River High, Salt River Low, Lake Patagonia, and Caldwell Meadows *Sites within 500 feet of Potentially Suitable Habitat:* Payson-RimSide, Devon, Portal Cabin and CCC Bunkhouse, Rancho Seco HLZ/DZ, Little Outfit, and Sprucedale Guest Ranch
Reptiles			
Sonoyta Mud Turtle (*Kinosternon sonoriense longifemorale*)	E	None	*Sites within 500 feet of Potentially Suitable Habitat:* Rancho Seco HLZ/DZ
Northern Mexican Gartersnake (*Thamnophis eques megalops*)	T	Saddle Mountain East, Saddle Mountain South, Saddle Mountain West, and Little Outfit	Spring Valley Cabin, Mormon Lake – USFS Helitack Base, Roosevelt Lake, Salt River High, Salt River Low, Lake Patagonia, Caldwell Meadows, Lake Pleasant, and Colorado River *Sites within 500 feet of Potentially Suitable Habitat:* Metz Tank, Navajo West, Payson-RimSide, Portal Cabin and CCC Bunkhouse, Jacks Canyon, Rancho Seco HLZ/DZ, Little Outfit, and Sprucedale Guest Ranch
Narrow-headed Gartersnake (*Thamnophis rufipunctatus*)	T	Payson-RimSide, Salt River High, and Salt River Low *Sites within 0.5 mile of Proposed Critical Habitat:* Glenwood Ranger Station	Salt River High and Salt River Low *Sites within 500 feet of Potentially Suitable Habitat:* Payson-RimSide
Birds			
Yellow-billed Cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus*)	T	Lake Patagonia *Sites within 0.5 mile of Proposed Critical Habitat:* Roosevelt Lake and Glenwood Ranger Station	Roosevelt Lake, Portal Cabin and CCC Bunkhouse, Lake Patagonia, Verde River, and Colorado River *Sites within 500 feet of Potentially Suitable Habitat:* Payson-RimSide and Saguaro Lake Ranch
Southwestern Willow Flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii extimus*)	E	*Sites within 0.5 mile of Critical Habitat:* Roosevelt Lake and Glenwood Ranger Station	Roosevelt Lake, Verde River, and Colorado River
Northern Aplomado Falcon (*Falco femoralis septentrionalis*)	EXPN	None	Ranger, Rucker HLZ, and Portal Cabin and CCC Bunkhouse
Yuma Clapper Rail (*Rallus longirostris yumanensis*)	E	None	Roosevelt Lake, Verde River, and Colorado River *Sites within 500 feet of Potentially Suitable Habitat:* Saguaro Lake Ranch

Table 5-1. Special-Status Species Potentially Occurring on Proposed PR Training Sites			
Common Name (*Scientific Name*)	**Status**	**Proposed Training Sites Occurring within Critical Habitat**	**Proposed Training Sites with Potential Species Occurrence**
Mexican Spotted Owl (*Strix occidentalis lucida*)	T	Mesa, Ranger, Redington Pass, Rucker HLZ, Charouleau Gap, Comanche, Flagstaff Hotshot – USFS Helitack Base, Hannagan Meadow – USFS Helitack Base, Helibase Circular, KP Circular, KP Tank, Longview – USFS Helitack Base, Mogollon Rim (General Crook), Negrito Airstrip, Negrito Center, Negrito North, Rainy Mesa, Caldwell Meadows, and Sprucedale Guest Ranch *Sites within 0.5 mile of Critical Habitat:* Saddle Mountain West, Devon, Black Mesa – USFS Helitack Base, Mormon Lake – USFS Helitack Base, Negrito Helibase, and Negrito South	L Tank, Ranger, Rucker HLZ, Charouleau Gap, Comanche, Hannagan Meadow – USFS Helitack Base, Helibase Circular, Portal Cabin and CCC Bunkhouse, Lake Patagonia, and HLZ 7 *Sites within 500 feet of Potentially Suitable Nesting Habitat:* Metz Tank, Navajo East, Neill Flat, Rogers Lake (Logger Camp), Rogers Napier, Rogers Wren, Mesa, Saddle Mountain West, Flagstaff Hotshot – USFS Helitack Base, KP Circular, KP Tank, Longview – USFS Helitack Base, Mogollon Rim (General Crook), Payson-RimSide, Spring Valley Cabin, Negrito Airstrip, Rainy Mesa, Devon, Black Mesa – USFS Helitack Base, Mormon Lake – USFS Helitack Base, Overgaard – USFS Helitack Base, Tribeland, Salt River High, Salt River Low, Brooke HLZ/DZ, Jenna HLZ/DZ, Fort Tuthill, Cattle, and HLZ 5
Least Bell's Vireo (*Vireo bellii pusillus*)	E	None	*Sites within 500 feet of Potentially Suitable Habitat:* Camp Pendleton Off-Road Trail and Camp Pendleton PDL
Mammals			
Sonoran Pronghorn (*Antilocapra americana sonoriensis*)	E	None	NATO Hill (WPT 74), Range 3 – HLZ 1, Range 3 – HLZ 2, Range 3 – HLZ 3, Range 3 – HLZ 4, Range 3 – HLZ 5, Range 3 – HLZ 6, Range 3 – Tower Helipad, South Tactical Range, and Target 333
Sonoran Pronghorn (*Antilocapra americana sonoriensis*)	EXPN	None	OP Charlie, Range 3 – HLZ 1, Range 3 – HLZ 2, Range 3 – HLZ 3, Range 3 – HLZ 4, Range 3 – HLZ 5, Range 3 – HLZ 6, Range 3 – Tower Helipad, Ruby Fuzzy Paladins, Blackhills HLZ/DZ, Lost Acre HLZ/DZ, Penitas HLZ/DZ, Pond HLZ/DZ, Prieto HLZ/DZ, Rancho Seco HLZ/DZ, Sierrita HLZ/DZ, Silvermine HLZ/DZ, and Waterman HLZ/DZ *Sites within 500 feet of Potentially Suitable Habitat:* Black Mountain Reservoir and Three Points Public Shooting Range

Table 5-1. Special-Status Species Potentially Occurring on Proposed PR Training Sites			
Common Name (*Scientific Name*)	**Status**	**Proposed Training Sites Occurring within Critical Habitat**	**Proposed Training Sites with Potential Species Occurrence**
Mexican Wolf (*Canis lupus baileyi*)	EXPN	None	Hannagan Meadow – USFS Helitack Base, Helibase Circular, KP Circular, KP Tank, Mogollon Rim (General Crook), Payson-RimSide, Negrito Airstrip, Negrito Center, Negrito North, Rainy Mesa, Glenwood Ranger Station, Negrito Helibase, Negrito South, Overgaard – USFS Helitack Base, Reserve Ranger Station, Catron County Fairgrounds, Salt River High, Salt River Low, Caldwell Meadows, Gila County Sheriff Roosevelt Substation, Playas Training and Research Center, Tombstone 8 HLZ, and Sprucedale Guest Ranch
Stephens' Kangaroo Rat (*Dipodomys stephensi*)	E	None	Camp Pendleton Off-Road Trail and Camp Pendleton PDL
Mexican Long-nosed Bat (*Leptonycteris nivalis*)	E	None	Playas Training and Research Center
Jaguar (*Panthera onca*)	E	Saddle Mountain East, Saddle Mountain South, Saddle Mountain West, and Little Outfit *Sites within 0.5 mile of Critical Habitat:* Caliente HLZ/DZ	Ranger, Redington Pass, Rucker HLZ, Devon, and Portal Cabin and CCC Bunkhouse *Sites within 500 feet of Potentially Suitable Habitat:* Black Mountain Reservoir
New Mexico Meadow Jumping Mouse (*Zapus hudsonius luteus*)	E	Caldwell Meadows	None
Plants			
Thread-leaved Brodiaea (*Brodiaea filifolia*)	T	None	Camp Pendleton Off-Road Trail and Camp Pendleton PDL
Cochise Pincushion Cactus (*Coryphantha robbinsiorum*)	T	None	Highway 80 Paladins (TW 2 Paladins)
Pima Pineapple Cactus (*Coryphantha scheeri* var. *robustispina*)	E	None	Caliente HLZ/DZ, Ruby Fuzzy Paladins, Blackhills HLZ/DZ, Penitas HLZ/DZ, and Sierrita HLZ/DZ *Sites within 500 feet of Potentially Suitable Habitat:* Black Mountain Reservoir
Nichol's Turk's Head Cactus (*Echinocactus horizonthalonius* var. *nicholii*)	E	None	Lost Acre HLZ/DZ, Silvermine HLZ/DZ, and Waterman HLZ/DZ
Acuna Cactus (*Echinomastus erectocentrus* var. *acunensis*)	E	None	Target 333
Fickeisen Plains Cactus (*Pediocactus peeblesianus fickeiseniae*)	E	Sinkhole	Sinkhole, Babbitt Ranch 1, and Panda

Table 5-1. Special-Status Species Potentially Occurring on Proposed PR Training Sites			
Common Name (*Scientific Name*)	**Status**	**Proposed Training Sites Occurring within Critical Habitat**	**Proposed Training Sites with Potential Species Occurrence**

Acronyms and Abbreviations Used:
DZ – Drop Zone
HLZ – Helicopter Landing Zone
PDL – Piedra de Lumbra
USFS – United States Forest Service

Legend:
E Endangered
T Threatened
EXPN Experimental Population, Non-Essential

6.0 ANALYSIS OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS

Effects determinations are discussed below for each species listed in Table 5-1.

6.1 BONYTAIL CHUB

6.1.1 Habitat Requirements and Current Status

The bonytail chub was listed as federally endangered on 23 April 1980 (45 Federal Register [FR] 27710) and the final rule for determination of critical habitat was published on 21 March 1994 (59 FR 13374), and the final designation became effective on 20 April 1994. A bonytail chub can grow to over 2 feet long. Like many other desert fishes, its coloring tends to be darker above and lighter below, serving as a camouflage. Breeding males have red fin bases. They have a streamlined body and a terminal mouth. Bonytail chubs have bodies that sometimes arch into a smooth, predorsal hump (in adults). While their skull is quite concave, their caudal peduncle is thin. The coloration of Bonytail chubs is usually dark dorsally and lighter ventrally; however, in very clear waters, they appear almost black all over. During breeding season, males and females have distinct coloration as well. Mature males have bright red-orange lateral bands between their paired fins; while females have a more subdued coloration than is described with the males (USFWS 2014).

The bonytail chub is found throughout the large turbid mainstream rivers of the Colorado River basin. This habitat alternated between swift water canyons characterized by torrential rapids and slow, meandering, sand bottomed stretches. Within the large turbid mainstream rivers, the bonytail chub's habitat preference appears to be eddies adjacent to fairly swift current (45 FR 27710).

Threats to the bonytail chub include streamflow regulation and habitat modification (including cold-water dam releases, habitat loss, and blockage of migration corridors); competition with and predation by nonnative fish species; hybridization; and pesticides and pollutants (USFWS 2002a).

Critical habitat was designated on 20 April 1994. As presented in 59 FR 13374-13400, the primary constituent elements (PCEs) of critical habitat for bonytail chub include the habitat components that provide the following:

- **Water** – This includes a quantity of water of sufficient quality (i.e., temperature, dissolved oxygen, lack of contaminants, nutrients, turbidity, etc.) that is delivered to a specific location in accordance with a hydrologic regime that is required for the particular life stage for each species.
- **Physical Habitat** - This includes areas of the Colorado River system that are inhabited or potentially habitable by fish for use in spawning, nursery, feeding, and rearing, or corridors between these areas. In addition to river channels, these areas also include bottom lands, side channels, secondary channels, oxbows, backwaters, and other areas in the 100-year flood plain, which when inundated provide spawning, nursery, feeding and rearing habitats, or access to these habitats.

- **Biological Environment** - Food supply, predation, and competition are important elements of the biological environment and are considered components of this constituent element. Food supply is a function of nutrient supply, productivity, and availability to each life stage of the species. Predation and competition, although considered normal components of this environment, are out of balance due to introduced nonnative fish species in many areas.

Critical habitat areas were designated to provide for the conservation of the bonytail chub throughout the remaining portion of its geographic range in the US Several areas of critical habitat have been proposed in Arizona; however, none of these areas are located near proposed PR training sites.

6.1.2 Habitat Evaluation and Suitability

The bonytail chub has the potential to occur within the Colorado River site.

6.1.3 Determination of Effects

Short-term, negligible, direct adverse impacts on the bonytail chub may occur as a result of the Proposed Action at the Colorado River site. The Proposed Action would consist of a training area of 0.3 to 2.7 acres at the proposed Colorado River site, including HLZ/DZ/overwater hoist operations and amphibious operations.

Water operations occurring along the banks of the Colorado River may cause temporary increase in sediment runoff into the river, potentially impacting water quality. A decrease in water quality can lead to a decrease in aquatic vegetation used for cover and foraging by the bonytail chub. Amphibious operations could trample individuals. However, fish are highly mobile species that flush from disturbances in their immediate vicinity; thus, this adverse effect is not anticipated. Due to the brief nature of the training activities the Proposed Action may affect but is not likely to adversely affect this species.

No impacts on bonytail chub critical habitat are expected to occur as a result of the Proposed Action. The bonytail chub designated critical habitat does not occur near any of the proposed sites.

6.2 GILA CHUB

6.2.1 Habitat Requirements and Current Status

The Gila chub was listed as federally endangered with designated critical habitat on 02 November 2005 (70 FR 66664). The Gila chub is small finned, deep-bodied, chunky, and darkly colored. Adult males average approximately 6 inches in total length; females can exceed 8 inches. Their scales are coarse, thick, and broadly overlapped, and radiate out from the base (70 FR 66665).

Gila chub commonly inhabit pools in smaller streams, springs, and cienegas (a desert wetland), and can survive in small artificial impoundments, such as manmade ponds. This species is highly secretive, preferring quiet, deeper waters, especially pools, or remaining near cover including terrestrial vegetation, boulders, and fallen logs (70 FR 66665).

Threats to the Gila chub include predation by and competition with nonnative organisms, including fish in the family Centrarchidae (*Micropterus* spp., *Lepomis* spp.), other fish species, bullfrogs (*Rana catesbeiana*), and crayfish (*Orconectes virilis*); habitat degradation from surface water diversions and ground water withdrawals; and habitat alteration, destruction, and fragmentation (70 FR 66664).

Critical habitat was designated on 02 November 2005. As presented in 70 FR 66664-66721, the PCEs of critical habitat for Gila chub include the habitat components that provide the following:

- Perennial pools, areas of higher velocity between pool areas, and areas of shallow water among plants or eddies all found in small segments of headwaters, springs, or cienegas of smaller tributaries.
- Water temperatures for spawning ranging from 62.6 to 75.2 degrees Fahrenheit and seasonally appropriate temperatures for all life states, from 50 to 86 degrees Fahrenheit.
- Water quality with reduced levels of contaminants or any other water quality characteristics, including excessive levels of sediments, adverse to Gila chub health, and adequate levels of pH (6.5 to 9.5), dissolved oxygen (3.0 to 10.0 mg/L), and conductivity (100 to 1,000 milliohms).
- Food base consisting of invertebrates, filamentous (threadlike) algae, aquatic plants, and insects.
- Sufficient cover consisting of downed logs in the water channel, submerged aquatic vegetation, submerged large tree root wads, undercut banks with sufficient overhanging vegetation, large rocks and boulders with overhangs, and a high degree of streambank stability and healthy, intact, riparian vegetation community.
- Habitat devoid of nonnative aquatic species detrimental to Gila chub or habitat in which detrimental nonnatives are kept at a level that allows Gila chub to continue to survive and reproduce.
- Streams that maintain a natural unregulated flow pattern including periodic natural flooding.

Critical habitat areas were designated to provide for the conservation of the Gila chub throughout the remaining portion of its geographic range in the US. Several areas of critical habitat have been proposed in Arizona; however, only one of these areas is located near proposed training sites, Turkey Creek, and a buffer zone adjacent to those reaches.

6.2.2 Habitat Evaluation and Suitability

The Gila chub has the potential to occur within 500 feet of the Little Outfit site in an unnamed creek east of the site. The Little Outfit site does not contain suitable habitat for the Gila chub.

6.2.3 Determination of Effects

Short-term, negligible, direct adverse impacts on the Gila chub may occur as a result of the Proposed Action at the Little Outfit site. The Proposed Action would consist of a training area of 0.3 to 2.7 acres at the proposed Little Outfit site including HLZ/DZ, parachute operations,

camping, bivouacking, assembly area use, cross-country dismounted (non-vehicle) movements, mounted (vehicle) movement/blackout driving, and technical rope work.

If parachute or ground operations occur near Turkey Creek or the unnamed creek at the Little Outfit site, a temporary increase in sediment runoff into the creeks may occur, potentially impacting water quality. A decrease in water quality can lead to a decrease in aquatic vegetation used for cover and foraging by the Gila chub. However, with the exception of light foot-traffic, training would be restricted to already disturbed areas, and foot-traffic would not occur in the creek. The Proposed Action may affect but is not likely to adversely affect this species.

No impacts on Gila chub critical habitat are expected to occur as a result of the Proposed Action.

6.3 LITTLE COLORADO SPINEDACE

6.3.1 Habitat Requirements and Current Status

The little Colorado spinedace was listed as federally threatened on 11 March 1967 (32 FR 4001). The little Colorado spinedace is described as a small (about 4 inches) silvery minnow. There are minimal differences between the sexes. The pectoral fin on males is larger than females, but both males and females are relatively the same size. During breeding season, the bases of paired fins in males have been described as turning an intense reddish-orange, or a wash of weak yellow or orange. Females are also reported as developing a watery yellowish or reddish-orange at the bases of the paired fins. Generally, the fish has an olivaceous, bluish, or lead gray back and olivaceous upper sides. There are nearly vertical dark lines that extend dorsally from the midside and have a silvery tint. There are irregularly distributed, fine, black puncticulations giving a pepper-like effect (USFWS 2019i).

The little Colorado spinedace is found between 4,000 and 8,000 feet in elevation. Currently, the range of the species is confined to disjunct locations within the East Clear Creek Watershed, Chevelon Creek, the upper Little Colorado River (including Nutrioso and Rudd Creeks), and Silver Creek. They are found in flowing stream sections where substrates consist of sand, gravel, rocks, boulders, some silt, and bedrock. Water color can vary from greenish brown to clear. They use predominately open pools with undercut banks and/or boulders for cover. Water temperatures in occupied habitats range from 58 to 78 degrees Fahrenheit (USFWS 2019i).

Threats to the little Colorado spinedace include habitat alteration and loss due to impoundment, removal of water from the streams, channelization, grazing, road building, urban growth, and other human activities. The decline is also related to the introduction and spread of exotic predatory and competitive fish species, and the use of ichthyotoxins in many of its native streams (52 FR 25034).

Critical habitat was designated on 16 September 1987. As presented in 52 FR 35034-35041, the PCEs of critical habitat for little Colorado spinedace include the habitat components that provide the following:

- Clean, permanent flowing water, with pools and a fine gravel or silt-mud substrate.

Critical habitat areas were designated to provide for the conservation of the little Colorado spinedace throughout the remaining portion of its geographic range in the US. Several areas of critical habitat have been proposed in Arizona; however, none of these areas are located near proposed training sites.

6.3.2 Habitat Evaluation and Suitability

The little Colorado spinedace has the potential to occur within 500 feet of the Jacks Canyon site in an unnamed creek west of the site. The Jacks Canyon site does not contain suitable habitat for the little Colorado spinedace.

6.3.3 Determination of Effects

Short-term, negligible, direct adverse impacts on the little Colorado spinedace may occur as a result of the Proposed Action at the Jacks Canyon site. The Proposed Action would consist of a training area of 0.3 to 2.7 acres at the proposed Jacks Canyon site including HLZ/DZ, parachute operations, camping, bivouacking, assembly area use, cross-country dismounted (non-vehicle) movements, mounted (vehicle) movement/blackout driving, survival training/natural resource consumption, and technical rope work.

If parachute or ground operations occur near the unnamed creek, a temporary increase in sediment runoff into the creek may occur, potentially impacting water quality. A decrease in water quality can lead to a decrease in aquatic vegetation used for cover and foraging by the little Colorado spinedace. However, with the exception of light foot-traffic, training would be restricted to already disturbed areas, and foot-traffic would not occur in the creek. The Proposed Action may affect but is not likely to adversely affect this species.

No impacts on little Colorado spinedace critical habitat are expected to occur as a result of the Proposed Action. The little Colorado spinedace designated critical habitat does not occur near any of the proposed sites.

6.4 SPIKEDACE

6.4.1 Habitat Requirements and Current Status

The spikedace was listed as federally endangered on 01 July 1986 (51 FR 23769). It is a small (less than 3 inches), slim fish, characterized by very silvery sides, and by spines in the dorsal and pelvic fins. Breeding males develop a brassy golden color (51 FR 23769).

The spikedace is found in moderate to large perennial streams, where it inhabits shallow riffles with gravel and rubble substrates and moderate to swift currents, and swift pools over sand or gravel substrates. Recurrent flooding is very important in the life history of *Meda* and helps to maintain its competitive edge over invading exotic fish species in its remaining habitat. The spikedace was once common throughout much of the Verde, Aqua Fria, Salt, San Pedro, San Francisco, and Gila (upstream from Phoenix) River systems, occupying suitable habitat in both the mainstreams and moderate gradient perennial tributaries, up to 5,900 to 6,200 feet in elevation (51 FR 23769).

Threats to the spikedace include habitat destruction, and competition and predation by exotic fish species (51 FR 23769).

Critical habitat was designated on 08 March 1994. As presented in 59 FR 35034-35041, the PCEs of critical habitat for spikedace include the habitat components that provide the following:

- Permanent, flowing, unpolluted water.
- Habitat for adult fish with slow to swift flow velocities (0–3 feet per second) in shallow water (0.1–1.25 feet per second) in deep water with shear zones where rapid flow borders slower flow, areas of sheet flow at the upper ends of midchannel sand/gravel bars, and eddies at downstream riffle edges.
- Habitat for juveniles with slow to moderate flow velocities (0–2 feet per second) in shallow water (0.1–2.25 feet per second) in deep water with moderate amounts of instream cover.
- Habitat for larval stage with slow to moderate flow velocities (0–1 feet per second) in shallow water (0.1–1 feet per second) in deep water with-abundant instream cover.
- Sand, gravel, and cobble substrates with low to moderate amounts of fine sediment and substrate embeddedness.
- Pool, riffle, run, and backwater components in the habitat.
- Low stream gradient (generally 0.5–1.5 percent).
- Water temperatures in the approximate range of 35–85 degrees Fahrenheit with natural diurnal and seasonal variation.
- Abundant aquatic insect food base.
- Periodic flooding.
- A natural, unregulated hydrograph.
- Few or no predatory or competitive nonnative species present.
- A healthy, intact, riparian community.
- Moderate to high bank stability.

Critical habitat areas were designated to provide for the conservation of the spikedace throughout the remaining portion of its geographic range in the US. Several areas of critical habitat have been proposed in Arizona; however, none of these areas are located near proposed training sites.

6.4.2 Habitat Evaluation and Suitability

The spikedace has the potential to occur within the Roosevelt Lake site.

6.4.3 Determination of Effects

Short-term, negligible, direct adverse impacts on the spikedace may occur as a result of the Proposed Action at the Roosevelt Lake site. The Proposed Action would consist of a training area of 0.3 to 2.7 acres at the proposed Roosevelt Lake site including HLZ/DZ, parachute operations, camping, bivouacking, assembly area use, cross-country dismounted (non-vehicle) movements, mounted (vehicle) movement/blackout driving, survival training/natural resource

consumption, technical rope work, HLZ/DZ/overwater hoist operations, and amphibious operations.

If parachute or ground operations occur near the banks of the lake, a temporary increase in sediment runoff into the lake may occur, potentially impacting water quality in the immediate area. A decrease in water quality can lead to a decrease in aquatic vegetation used for cover and foraging by the spikedace. However, with the exception of light foot-traffic, training would be restricted to already disturbed areas. Amphibious operations could trample individuals. However, fish are highly mobile species that flush from disturbances in their immediate vicinity; thus, this adverse effect is not anticipated. The Proposed Action may affect but is not likely to adversely affect this species.

No impacts on spikedace critical habitat are expected to occur as a result of the Proposed Action. The spikedace designated critical habitat does not occur near any of the proposed sites.

6.5 GILA TROUT

6.5.1 Habitat Requirements and Current Status

The Gila trout was listed as federally endangered on 11 March 1967 (32 FR 4001) and was reclassified to threatened on 11 May 2005 (70 FR 24750-24764). The Gila trout is readily identified by its iridescent gold sides that blend to a darker shade of copper on the opercles. Spots on the body are small and profuse, generally occurring above the lateral line and extending onto the head, dorsal fin, and caudal fin. Spots are irregularly shaped on the sides and increase in size on the back. On the dorsal surface of the body, spots may be as large as the pupil of the fish eye and are rounded. A few scattered spots are sometimes present on the anal fin, and the adipose fin is typically large and well-spotted. Dorsal, pelvic, and anal fins have a white to yellowish tip that may extend along the leading edge of the pelvic fins. A faint, salmon-pink band is present on adults, particularly during spawning season when the normally white belly may be streaked yellow or reddish orange. A yellow cutthroat mark is present on most mature specimens. Parr marks are commonly retained by adults, although they may be faint or absent (70 FR 24751).

The Gila trout habitat includes clear, cold mountain streams in arid regions; streams are largely intermittent, clear runs in mountain streams that are typically narrow and shallow. Trout may be confined to pools during prolonged drought. Usually, these fishes congregate in deeper pools and in shallow water only where there is protective debris or plant beds (NatureServe 2018).

Threats to the Gila trout include competition by nonnative fish species, drought, wildfires, and floods (70 FR 24759).

6.5.2 Habitat Evaluation and Suitability

The Negrito North, Catron County Fairgrounds, and Sprucedale Guest Ranch sites are within 500 feet of potentially suitable habitat for the Gila trout. The Gwynn Cienega runs southwest of the Negrito North site with standing water west of the site. A small intermittent creek is located south of the Catron County Fairgrounds site. Beaver Creek is located south of the Sprucedale Guest Ranch site. All provide potentially suitable habitat for the Gila trout.

6.5.3 Determination of Effects

Short-term, negligible, direct adverse impacts on the Gila trout may occur as a result of the Proposed Action at the Negrito North site. The Proposed Action would consist of a training area of 0.3 to 2.7 acres at the proposed Negrito North site including HLZ/DZ, parachute operations, camping, bivouacking, assembly area use, cross-country dismounted (non-vehicle) movements, mounted (vehicle) movement/blackout driving, and technical rope work.

Short-term, negligible, direct adverse impacts on the Gila trout may occur as a result of the Proposed Action at the Catron County Fairgrounds site. The Proposed Action would consist of a training area of 0.3 to 2.7 acres at the proposed Catron County Fairgrounds site including HLZ/DZ, camping, bivouacking, assembly area use, cross-country dismounted (non-vehicle) movements, and technical rope work.

Short-term, negligible, direct adverse impacts on the Gila trout may occur as a result of the Proposed Action at the Sprucedale Guest Ranch site. The Proposed Action would consist of a training area of 0.3 to 2.7 acres at the proposed Sprucedale Guest Ranch site including HLZ/DZ, parachute operations, camping, bivouacking, assembly area use, cross-country dismounted (non-vehicle) movements, mounted (vehicle) movement/blackout driving, and technical rope work.

If parachute or ground operations occur near the banks of the Gwynn Cienega, the ephemeral stream south of the Catron County Fairgrounds site, or Beaver Creek; a temporary increase in sediment runoff may occur, potentially impacting water quality in the immediate area, when water is present. A decrease in water quality can lead to a decrease in aquatic vegetation used for cover and foraging by the Gila trout. However, with the exception of light foot-traffic, training would be restricted to already disturbed areas. The Proposed Action may affect but is not likely to adversely affect this species.

6.6 GILA TOPMINNOW

6.6.1 Habitat Requirements and Current Status

The Gila topminnow was listed as federally endangered on 11 March 1967 (32 FR 4001). The Gila topminnow is a small (2.5–5 centimeters), silvery, live-bearing, guppy-like fish without dark spots on the fins. Males in breeding color are black with yellow fins (USFWS 2019f).

The Gila topminnow prefers shallow, warm, fairly quiet waters in ponds, cienegas, tanks, pools, springs, small streams, and the margins of larger streams. Dense mats of algae and debris along the margins of the habitats are an important component for cover and foraging. Substrates of organic muds and detritus also provide foraging areas (USFWS 2019f).

Threats to the Gila topminnow are from continued habitat loss due to water development, habitat degradation due to erosion from roads and damaged watersheds, and introduction of nonnative aquatic species (fish, bullfrogs, and crayfish, but especially western mosquitofish [*Gambusia affinis*]) that prey on and compete with the Gila topminnow into the remaining habitats (USFWS 2019f).

6.6.2 Habitat Evaluation and Suitability

The Roosevelt Lake, Lake Patagonia, and Lake Pleasant sites provide potentially suitable habitat for the Gila topminnow and the Little Outfit site is within 500 feet of potentially suitable habitat for the Gila topminnow. An unnamed creek is located east of the Little Outfit site. All three of the lake sites and the unnamed creek provide potentially suitable habitat for the Gila topminnow. The Little Outfit site does not contain suitable habitat for the Gila topminnow.

6.6.3 Determination of Effects

Short-term, negligible, direct adverse impacts on the Gila topminnow may occur as a result of the Proposed Action at the Roosevelt Lake site. The Proposed Action would consist of a training area of 0.3 to 2.7 acres at the proposed Roosevelt Lake site including HLZ/DZ, parachute operations, camping, bivouacking, assembly area use, cross-country dismounted (non-vehicle) movements, mounted (vehicle) movement/blackout driving, survival training/natural resource consumption, technical rope work, HLZ/DZ/overwater hoist operations, and amphibious operations.

Short-term, negligible, direct adverse impacts on the Gila topminnow may occur as a result of the Proposed Action at the Lake Patagonia site. The Proposed Action would consist of a training area of 0.3 to 2.7 acres at the proposed Lake Patagonia site including HLZs/DZs, technical rope work, HLZ/DZ/overwater hoist operations, and amphibious operations.

Short-term, negligible, direct adverse impacts on the Gila topminnow may occur as a result of the Proposed Action at the Lake Pleasant site. The Proposed Action would consist of a training area of 0.3 to 2.7 acres at the proposed Lake Pleasant site including amphibious operations.

Short-term, negligible, direct adverse impacts on the Gila topminnow may occur as a result of the Proposed Action at the Little Outfit site. The Proposed Action would consist of a training area of 0.3 to 2.7 acres at the proposed Little Outfit site including HLZ/DZ, parachute operations, camping, bivouacking, assembly area use, cross-country dismounted (non-vehicle) movements, mounted (vehicle) movement/blackout driving, and technical rope work.

If parachute or ground/water operations occur near the banks of Roosevelt Lake, Lake Patagonia, Lake Pleasant, or the unnamed creek at the Little Outfit site; a temporary increase in sediment runoff may occur, potentially impacting water quality in the immediate area. A decrease in water quality can lead to a decrease in aquatic vegetation used for cover and foraging by the Gila topminnow. However, with the exception of light foot-traffic, training would be restricted to already disturbed areas and open water. Amphibious operations could trample individuals. However, fish are highly mobile species that flush from disturbances in their immediate vicinity; thus, this adverse effect is not anticipated. The Proposed Action may affect but is not likely to adversely affect this species.

6.7 COLORADO PIKEMINNOW

6.7.1 Habitat Requirements and Current Status

The Colorado pikeminnow was listed as federally endangered on 11 March 1967 (32 FR 4001). It is a small (less than 3 inches), slim fish, characterized by very silvery sides, and by spines in the dorsal and pelvic fins. Breeding males develop a brassy golden color (51 FR 23769).

The Colorado pikeminnow is a long-distance migrator; moving hundreds of kilometers to and from spawning areas. Adults require pools, deep runs, and eddy habitats maintained by high spring flows. These high spring flows maintain channel and habitat diversity, flush sediments from spawning areas, rejuvenate food production, form gravel and cobble deposits used for spawning, and rejuvenate backwater nursery habitats. Spawning occurs after spring runoff at water temperatures typically between 18 and 23 degrees Centigrade. After hatching and emerging from spawning substrate, larvae drift downstream to nursery backwaters that are restructured by high spring flows and maintained by relatively stable base flows (USFWS 2002b).

Threats to the Colorado pikeminnow include streamflow regulation, habitat modification, competition with and predation by nonnative fish species, and pesticides and pollutants (USFWS 2002b).

Critical habitat was designated on 20 April 1994. As presented in 59 FR 13374–13400, the PCEs of critical habitat for Colorado pikeminnow include the habitat components that provide the following:

- **Water** – This includes a quantity of water of sufficient quality (i.e., temperature, dissolved oxygen, lack of contaminants, nutrients, turbidity, etc.) that is delivered to a specific location in accordance with a hydrologic regime that is required for the particular life stage for each species.

- **Physical Habitat** - This includes areas of the Colorado River system that are inhabited or potentially habitable by fish for use in spawning, nursery, feeding, and rearing, or corridors between these areas. In addition to river channels, these areas also include bottom lands, side channels, secondary channels, oxbows, backwaters, and other areas in the 100-year flood plain, which when inundated provide spawning, nursery, feeding and rearing habitats, or access to these habitats.

- **Biological Environment** - Food supply, predation, and competition are important elements of the biological environment and are considered components of this constituent element. Food supply is a function of nutrient supply, productivity, and availability to each life stage of the species. Predation and competition, although considered normal components of this environment, are out of balance due to introduced nonnative fish species in many areas.

Critical habitat areas were designated to provide for the conservation of the Colorado pikeminnow throughout the remaining portion of its geographic range in the US. Several areas of critical habitat have been proposed in Arizona; however, none of these areas are located near proposed training sites.

6.7.2 Habitat Evaluation and Suitability

The Colorado pikeminnow has the potential to occur within the Roosevelt Lake, Salt River High, and Salt River Low sites.

6.7.3 Determination of Effects

Short-term, negligible, direct adverse impacts on the Colorado pikeminnow may occur as a result of the Proposed Action at the Roosevelt Lake site. The Proposed Action would consist of a training area of 0.3 to 2.7 acres at the proposed Roosevelt Lake site including HLZ/DZ, parachute operations, camping, bivouacking, assembly area use, cross-country dismounted (non-vehicle) movements, mounted (vehicle) movement/blackout driving, survival training/natural resource consumption, technical rope work, HLZ/DZ/overwater hoist operations, and amphibious operations.

Short-term, negligible, direct adverse impacts on the Colorado pikeminnow may occur as a result of the Proposed Action at the Salt River High site. The Proposed Action would consist of a training area of 0.3 to 2.7 acres at the proposed Salt River High site including HLZ/DZ, cross-country dismounted (non-vehicle) movements, mounted (vehicle) movement/blackout driving, and technical rope work.

Short-term, negligible, direct adverse impacts on the Colorado pikeminnow may occur as a result of the Proposed Action at the Salt River Low site. The Proposed Action would consist of a training area of 0.3 to 2.7 acres at the proposed Salt River Low site including HLZ/DZ, cross-country dismounted (non-vehicle) movements, mounted (vehicle) movement/blackout driving, technical rope work, HLZ/DZ/overwater hoist operations, and amphibious operations.

If parachute or ground/water operations occur near the banks of Roosevelt Lake or the Salt River, a temporary increase in sediment runoff may occur, potentially impacting water quality in the immediate area. A decrease in water quality can lead to a decrease in aquatic vegetation used for cover and foraging by the Colorado pikeminnow. However, with the exception of light foot-traffic, training would be restricted to already disturbed areas and open water. Amphibious operations could trample individuals. However, fish are highly mobile species that flush from disturbances in their immediate vicinity; thus, this adverse effect is not anticipated. The Proposed Action may affect but is not likely to adversely affect this species.

No impacts on Colorado pikeminnow critical habitat are expected to occur as a result of the Proposed Action. The Colorado pikeminnow designated critical habitat does not occur near any of the proposed sites.

6.8 LOACH MINNOW

6.8.1 Habitat Requirements and Current Status

The loach minnow was listed as federally threatened on 28 October 1986 (51 FR 39468) and reclassified as endangered on 23 February 2012 (77 FR 10810). The loach minnow is a small member of the minnow family with an elongated body that is flattened ventrally. There are eight rays in the dorsal fin and seven in the anal fin. The lateral line has approximately 65 scales. Coloration tends to be olivaceous background, with a lot of blotches in darker pigments. There are whitish spots at the origin and insertion of the dorsal fin and dorsal and ventral portions of the caudal fin base. A black, basicaudal spot is usually present. Breeding males have bright red-orange coloration at the bases of the paired fins and on the adjacent body, on the base of the caudal lobe, about the mouth, near the upper portion of the gill opening, and often on the

abdomen. Females in the breeding season become yellowish on the fins and lower body. (USFWS 2019j).

The loach minnow is found in turbulent, rocky riffles of mainstream rivers and tributaries at or less than 7,200 feet in elevation. Habitat that is occupied is relatively shallow, has a moderate to swift current, with gravel to cobble-dominated substrates. The depth, velocity, and substrate of occupied habitats can, and are expected to, vary seasonally and geographically (USFWS 2019j).

Threats to the loach minnow are predominantly water use based, and the alterations to stream habitat. These include impoundments, dewatering, nonnative species, and livestock grazing (USFWS 2019j).

Critical habitat was designated on 23 February 2012. As presented in 77 FR 10810-10932, the PCEs of critical habitat for loach minnow include the habitat components that provide the following:

- Habitat to support all egg, larval, juvenile, and adult loach minnow, which includes:
  - Perennial flows with a stream depth of generally less than 3.3 feet, and with slow to swift flow velocities between 0.0 and 31.5 inches per second;
  - Appropriate microhabitat types including pools, runs, riffles, and rapids over sand, gravel, cobble, and rubble substrates with low or moderate amounts of fine sediment and substrate embeddedness;
  - Appropriate stream habitats with a low stream gradient of less than 2.5 percent and are at elevations below 8,202 feet; and
  - Water temperatures in the general range of 46.4 to 77 degrees Fahrenheit.
- An abundant aquatic insect food base consisting of mayflies, true flies, black flies, caddisflies, stoneflies, and dragonflies (*Odonata*).
- Streams with no or no more than low levels of pollutants.
- Perennial flows, or interrupted stream courses that are periodically dewatered but that serve as connective corridors between occupied or seasonally occupied habitat and through which the species may move when the habitat is wetted.
- No nonnative aquatic species, or levels of nonnative aquatic species, that are sufficiently low to allow persistence of loach minnow.
- Streams with a natural, unregulated flow regime that allows for periodic flooding or, if flows are modified or regulated, a flow regime that allows for adequate river functions, such as flows capable of transporting sediments.

Critical habitat areas were designated to provide for the conservation of the loach minnow throughout the remaining portion of its geographic range in the US. Several areas of critical habitat have been designated in Arizona and New Mexico; however, none of these areas are located near proposed training sites.

6.8.2 Habitat Evaluation and Suitability

The loach minnow has the potential to occur within 500 feet of the Catron County Fairgrounds site in the intermittent unnamed creek located south of the site.

6.8.3 Determination of Effects

Short-term, negligible, direct adverse impacts on the loach minnow may occur as a result of the Proposed Action at the Catron County Fairgrounds site. The Proposed Action would consist of a training area of 0.3 to 2.7 acres at the proposed Catron County Fairgrounds site including HLZ/DZ, camping, bivouacking, assembly area use, cross-country dismounted (non-vehicle) movements, and technical rope work.

If ground operations occur near the banks of the unnamed creek, a temporary increase in sediment runoff into the creek may occur, potentially impacting water quality in the immediate area. A decrease in water quality can lead to a decrease in aquatic vegetation used for cover and foraging by the loach minnow. However, with the exception of light foot-traffic, training would be restricted to already disturbed areas. The Proposed Action may affect but is not likely to adversely affect this species.

No impacts on loach minnow critical habitat are expected to occur as a result of the Proposed Action. The loach minnow designated critical habitat does not occur near any of the proposed sites.

6.9 RAZORBACK SUCKER

6.9.1 Habitat Requirements and Current Status

The razorback sucker was listed as federally endangered on 23 October 1991 (56 FR 54957), with critical habitat designated on 21 March 1994 (59 FR 13374). The razorback sucker is readily identifiable by the abrupt sharp-edged dorsal keel behind its head and a large fleshy subterminal mouth that is typical of most suckers. Adult fish are relatively robust, often exceeding 6 pounds in weight and 2 feet in length (56 FR 54958).

Razorback sucker habitats required by adults in rivers include deep runs, eddies, backwaters, and flooded off-channel environments in spring; runs and pools often in shallow water associated with submerged sandbars in summer; and low-velocity runs, pools, and eddies in winter. Spawning in rivers occurs over bars of cobble, gravel, and sand substrates during spring runoff at widely ranging flows and water temperatures (typically greater than 14 degrees Centigrade). Spawning also occurs in reservoirs over rocky shoals and shorelines. Young require nursery environments with quiet, warm, shallow water such as tributary mouths, backwaters, or inundated floodplain habitats in rivers, and coves or shorelines in reservoirs (USFWS 2002c).

Threats to the razorback sucker include streamflow regulation, habitat modification, competition with and predation by nonnative fish species, and pesticides and pollutants (USFWS 2002c).

Critical habitat was designated for the razorback sucker on 21 March 1994 (59 FR 13374). The PCEs for critical habitat include:

- **Water** – This includes a quantity of water of sufficient quality (i.e., temperature, dissolved oxygen, lack of contaminants, nutrients, turbidity, etc.) that is delivered to a specific location in accordance with a hydrologic regime that is required for the particular life stage for each species.

- **Physical Habitat** - This includes areas of the Colorado River system that are inhabited or potentially habitable by fish for use in spawning, nursery, feeding, and rearing, or corridors between these areas. In addition to river channels, these areas also include bottom lands, side channels, secondary channels, oxbows, backwaters, and other areas in the 100-year flood plain, which when inundated provide spawning, nursery, feeding and rearing habitats, or access to these habitats.

- **Biological Environment** - Food supply, predation, and competition are important elements of the biological environment and are considered components of this constituent element. Food supply is a function of nutrient supply, productivity, and availability to each life stage of the species. Predation and competition, although considered normal components of this environment, are out of balance due to introduced nonnative fish species in many areas

- **Additional Selection Criteria -** Additional selection criteria were developed to assist the Service in making a determination of areas to propose as critical habitat. Adult razorback suckers have displayed a degree of versatility in their ability to survive and spawn in different habitats. However, razorback sucker populations continue to decline and are considered below the survival level. Thus, as versatile as the adult life stage of razorback sucker appears to be in selecting spawning habitat, there has been little or no recruitment of young to the adult population. Therefore, special consideration was given to habitats required for reproduction and recruitment.

    1) Presence of known or suspected wild spawning populations, although recruitment may be limited or nonexistent.

    2) Areas where juvenile razorback suckers have been collected or which could provide suitable nursery habitat (backwaters, flooded bottom lands, or coves)

    3) Areas presently occupied or that were historically occupied that are considered necessary for recovery and that have the potential for reestablishment of razorback suckers.

    4) Areas and water required to maintain rangewide fish distribution and diversity under a variety of physical, chemical, and biological conditions.

    5) Areas that need special management or protection to insure razorback survival and recovery. These areas once met the habitat needs of the razorback sucker and may be recoverable with additional protection and management.

Critical habitat areas were designated to provide for the conservation of the razorback sucker throughout the remaining portion of its geographic range in the US. Several areas of critical

habitat have been proposed in Arizona, California, and New Mexico; however, only two of these areas are located near proposed training sites. The Salt River Low site is located within razorback sucker critical habitat along the Salt River and contains potentially suitable habitat within the site. The Lees Ferry proposed site is within 0.5 mile of razorback sucker critical habitat along the Colorado River; however, no suitable habitat is present within the site.

6.9.2 Habitat Evaluation and Suitability

The razorback sucker has the potential to occur at the Salt River Low, Roosevelt Lake, Salt River High, and Colorado River sites.

6.9.3 Determination of Effects

Short-term, negligible, direct adverse impacts on the razorback sucker may occur as a result of the Proposed Action at the Salt River Low site. The Proposed Action would consist of a training area of 0.3 to 2.7 acres at the proposed Salt River Low site including HLZ/DZ, cross-country dismounted (non-vehicle) movements, mounted (vehicle) movement/blackout driving, technical rope work, HLZ/DZ/overwater hoist operations, and amphibious operations.

Short-term, negligible, direct adverse impacts on the razorback sucker may occur as a result of the Proposed Action at the Roosevelt Lake site. The Proposed Action would consist of a training area of 0.3 to 2.7 acres at the proposed Roosevelt Lake site including HLZ/DZ, parachute operations, camping, bivouacking, assembly area use, cross-country dismounted (non-vehicle) movements, mounted (vehicle) movement/blackout driving, survival training/natural resource consumption, technical rope work, HLZ/DZ/overwater hoist operations, and amphibious operations.

Short-term, negligible, direct adverse impacts on the razorback sucker may occur as a result of the Proposed Action at the Salt River High site. The Proposed Action would consist of a training area of 0.3 to 2.7 acres at the proposed Salt River High site including HLZ/DZ, cross-country dismounted (non-vehicle) movements, mounted (vehicle) movement/blackout driving, and technical rope work.

Short-term, negligible, direct adverse impacts on the razorback sucker may occur as a result of the Proposed Action at the Colorado River site. The Proposed Action would consist of a training area of 0.3 to 2.7 acres at the proposed Colorado River site including HLZ/DZ/overwater hoist operations and amphibious operations

If parachute or ground/water operations occur near the banks of the Salt River, Roosevelt Lake, or the Colorado River; a temporary increase in sediment runoff into the water may occur, potentially impacting water quality in the immediate area. A decrease in water quality can lead to a decrease in aquatic vegetation used for cover and foraging by the razorback sucker. However, with the exception of light foot-traffic, training would be restricted to already disturbed areas and open water. Amphibious operations could trample individuals. However, fish are highly mobile species that flush from disturbances in their immediate vicinity; thus, this adverse effect is not anticipated. The Proposed Action may affect but is not likely to adversely affect this species.

No impacts on razorback sucker critical habitat are expected to occur as a result of the Proposed Action. The razorback sucker designated critical habitat at the Salt River Low site would not be impacted due to the low impact and short duration of the training activities proposed for the site.

6.10 THREE FORKS SPRINGSNAIL

6.10.1 Habitat Requirements and Current Status

The Three Forks springsnail was listed as federally endangered with critical habitat on 17 May 2012 (77 FR 23060). The Three Forks springsnail is a variably sized species, with a shell height of 0.06 to 0.19 inches. The Three Forks springsnail is strictly aquatic, and respiration occurs through an internal gill (USFWS 2019u).

The presence of Three Forks springsnail is associated with gravel and pebble substrates, shallow water up to 2.4 inches deep, high conductivity, alkaline waters of pH 8, and the presence of pond snails (*Physa gyrina*) (USFWS 2019u).

Predation by nonnative crayfish is currently threatening the Three Forks springsnail across its entire range. In addition to the current threats, the Three Forks springsnail is also at a high risk of extinction due to threats that could affect the species in the foreseeable future, such as the use of fire retardant chemicals during future wildfires, the potential spread and competition with New Zealand mudsnails (*Potamopyrgus antipodarum*), and the potential for climate change and drought to dry its springhead habitat (USFWS 2019u).

Critical habitat was designated for the Three Forks springsnail on 17 May 17 (77 FR 23060-23092). The PCEs for critical habitat include:

- Adequately clean spring water (free from contamination) emerging from the ground and flowing on the surface.
- Periphyton (attached algae), bacteria, and decaying organic material for food.
- Substrates that include cobble, gravel, pebble, sand, silt, and aquatic vegetation, for egg laying, maturing, feeding, and escape from predators.
- Either an absence of nonnative predators (crayfish) and competitors (snails) or their presence at low population levels.

Critical habitat areas were designated to provide for the conservation of the Three Forks springsnail throughout the remaining portion of its geographic range in the US. Several areas of critical habitat have been proposed in Arizona; however, none of these areas are located near proposed training sites.

6.10.2 Habitat Evaluation and Suitability

The Three Forks springsnail has the potential to occur at the Caldwell Meadows site within the Black River.

6.10.3 Determination of Effects

Short-term, negligible, direct adverse impacts on the Three Forks springsnail may occur as a result of the Proposed Action at the Caldwell Meadows site. The Proposed Action would consist of a training area of 0.3 to 2.7 acres at the proposed Caldwell Meadows site including HLZ/DZ, parachute operations, camping, bivouacking, assembly area use, cross-country dismounted (non-vehicle) movements, mounted (vehicle) movement/blackout driving, survival training/natural resource consumption, and technical rope work.

If parachute or ground operations occur near the banks of the Black River, a temporary increase in sediment runoff into the river may occur, potentially impacting water quality in the immediate area. A decrease in water quality can potentially impact the Three Forks springsnail as clean water is a PCE for this species. Training activities will avoid the banks of the Black River at this site. The Proposed Action may affect but is not likely to adversely affect this species.

No impacts on Three Forks springsnail critical habitat are expected to occur as a result of the Proposed Action. The Three Forks springsnail designated critical habitat does not occur near any of the proposed sites.

6.11 SONORAN TIGER SALAMANDER

6.11.1 Habitat Requirements and Current Status

The Sonoran tiger salamander was listed as federally endangered without critical habitat on 06 January 1997 (62 FR 665). Sonoran tiger salamanders are large and stocky, 3.0–6.5 inches, with small eyes, broad rounded snout, no parotid glands, and tubercles on the underside of front and hind feet. The dorsum has yellow to dark olive spots and blotches, often with irregular edges between front and hind limbs. Aquatic larvae are uniform dark-colored with plume-like gills and developed tail fins (USFWS 2019r).

The most commonly available habitats for the Sonoran tiger salamander are cattle tanks that were developed over the last century and replaced the natural pools, cienegas, and springs in the San Rafael Valley; rodent burrows; rotted logs; and other moist cover sites that are near water sources. Aquatic habitats are needed from January through June for breeding. Permanent water sites are suitable and will maintain populations of branchiate adults. Terrestrial adults are found in the grassland/oak-juniper woodlands and make extensive use of mammal burrows or loose soils to shelter from extreme temperatures (USFWS 2019r).

The Sonoran tiger salamander faces a number of threats, including loss of the remaining aquatic habitats. Cattle tanks may dry during drought, wash out during floods, or be abandoned and not maintained. Watershed conditions that result in erosion (low vegetation density) can cause the berms forming the tanks to erode out, or, if sediments are high in the flood water, fill in the tank and require maintenance. Sonoran tiger salamanders are also at risk from fragmentation between aquatic habitats by roads, buildings, or other developments. Transmission of a viral disease specific to Sonoran tiger salamanders from one pond to another by livestock, vehicles carrying mud or water, or by people is a risk to the local population (USFWS 2019r).

6.11.2 Habitat Evaluation and Suitability

Suitable habitat for the Sonoran tiger salamander is within 500 feet of the Little Outfit site within the ephemeral stream east of the site.

6.11.3 Determination of Effects

Short-term, negligible, direct adverse impacts on the Sonoran tiger salamander may occur as a result of the Proposed Action at the Little Outfit site. The Proposed Action would consist of a training area of 0.3 to 2.7 acres at the proposed Little Outfit site including HLZ/DZ, parachute operations, camping, bivouacking, assembly area use, cross-country dismounted (non-vehicle) movements, mounted (vehicle) movement/blackout driving, and technical rope work.

Training could disturb daily activities and movements of salamanders. Salamanders within the path of equipment and vehicles could be crushed, and pedestrian traffic could trample individuals. If parachute or ground operations occur near water, a temporary increase in sediment runoff may occur, potentially impacting water quality. A decrease in water quality can lead to a decrease in riparian habitat quality for the Sonoran tiger salamander over time. To avoid these impacts, foot-traffic and training activities would avoid riparian areas. The Proposed Action may affect but is not likely to adversely affect this species.

6.12 ARROYO TOAD

6.12.1 Habitat Requirements and Current Status

The arroyo toad was listed as federally endangered on 16 December 1994 (59 FR 64859). Critical habitat for the arroyo toad was designated on 07 February 2001 (66 FR 9414-9474). The arroyo toad is a relatively small (2–3 inches snout-vent length) toad. Its coloration ranges from olive green or gray to light brown. It can be distinguished from other toads by non-paired, symmetrical dorsal blotches, bicolored parotid glands that are dark posteriorly and light anteriorly as well as a light spot on the sacral humps. A prominent white "v-shaped" stripe crosses the top of the head between the eyes. It lacks a middorsal stripe. The belly is buff-white and often lacks spots. Locomotion is generally in the form of hopping as opposed to walking or taking large jumps (USFWS 2019b).

The presence of arroyo toad is associated with washes, streams, arroyos, and adjacent uplands (desert, shrubland). It is found on sandy banks in riparian woodlands (willow, cottonwood, sycamore, and/or coast live oak) in California along rivers that have shallow gravelly pools adjacent to sandy terraces. Adults obtain shelter by burrowing into sandy soil (NatureServe 2018).

Threats to the arroyo toad include sand and gravel mining, improper livestock management practices, suction dredge mining, the invasion of nonnative plant species, human recreational activities, and nonnative predators, combined with the losses of habitat (66 FR 9442-9443).

Critical habitat was designated for the arroyo toad on 07 February 2001 (66 FR 9414-9474). The PCEs for critical habitat include:

- Rivers or streams with a hydrologic regime that supplies sufficient flowing water of suitable quality and sufficient quantity and at the appropriate times to provide space,

food, and cover needed to sustain eggs, tadpoles, metamorphosing juveniles, and adult breeding toads.

- Low-gradient stream segments (typically less than 4 percent) with sandy or fine gravel substrates that support the formation of shallow pools and sparsely vegetated sand and gravel bars for breeding and rearing of tadpoles and juveniles.
- A natural flooding regime or one sufficiently corresponding to a natural regime that will periodically scour riparian vegetation, rework stream channels and terraces, and redistribute sands and sediments, such that adequate numbers and sizes of breeding pools and sufficient terrace habitats with appropriate vegetation are maintained.
- Upland habitats (particularly alluvial streamside terraces and adjacent valley bottomlands that include areas of loose soil and dependable subsurface moisture where toads can burrow underground and avoid desiccation) of sufficient width and quality to provide foraging and living areas for subadult and adult arroyo toads.
- Few or no nonnative species that prey upon or compete with arroyo toads, or degrade their habitat.
- Stream channels and upland habitats where manmade barriers do not completely or substantially impede migration to overwintering sites, dispersal between populations, or recolonization of areas that contain suitable habitat.
- Habitats with limited human-related disturbance.

Critical habitat areas were designated to provide for the conservation of the arroyo toad throughout the remaining portion of its geographic range in the US. Several areas of critical habitat have been proposed in California; however, none of these areas are located near proposed training sites.

6.12.2 Habitat Evaluation and Suitability

The arroyo toad has the potential to occur within 500 feet of the Camp Pendleton Off-Road Trail and Camp Pendleton PDL sites within the Las Flores Creek riparian vegetation.

6.12.3 Determination of Effects

Short-term, negligible, direct adverse impacts on the arroyo toad may occur as a result of the Proposed Action at the Camp Pendleton Off-Road Trail site. The Proposed Action would consist of a training area of 0.3 to 2.7 acres at the proposed Camp Pendleton Off-Road Trail site including HLZ/DZ, camping, bivouacking, assembly area use, cross-country dismounted (non-vehicle) movements, mounted (vehicle) movement/blackout driving, military operations in urban terrain/urban evasion, and technical rope work.

Short-term, negligible, direct adverse impacts on the arroyo toad may occur as a result of the Proposed Action at the Camp Pendleton PDL site. The Proposed Action would consist of a training area of 0.3 to 2.7 acres at the proposed Camp Pendleton PDL site including HLZ/DZ, parachute operations, camping, bivouacking, assembly area use, cross-country dismounted (non-vehicle) movements, mounted (vehicle) movement/blackout driving, military operations in urban terrain/urban evasion, and technical rope work.

Impacts to the species at these sites may occur if toads are injured or killed due to crushing by equipment and vehicles, trampled by pedestrian traffic, and if training groups moving through riparian areas disturb egg masses and adult toads. If parachute or ground operations occur near the Las Flores Creek, a temporary increase in sediment runoff into the creek may occur, potentially impacting water quality in the immediate area. A decrease in water quality can lead to a decrease in riparian habitat quality for the arroyo toad over time. To avoid these impacts, foot-traffic and training activities would avoid riparian areas. The Proposed Action may affect but is not likely to adversely affect this species.

No impacts on arroyo toad critical habitat are expected to occur as a result of the Proposed Action. The arroyo toad designated critical habitat does not occur near any of the proposed sites.

6.13 CHIRICAHUA LEOPARD FROG

6.13.1 Habitat Requirements and Current Status

The Chiricahua leopard frog was listed as federally threatened on 13 June 2002 (67 FR 40790), with critical habitat designated on 20 March 2012 (77 FR 16324-16424). The Chiricahua leopard frog has a distinctive color pattern of small, raised, cream-colored spots on the thigh against a dark background with relatively rough skin on the back and sides, dorsolateral folds that are interrupted and deflected medially, and often green on the head and back. A distinctive call (a snore of 1 to 2 seconds duration) also separates this species from other leopard frogs (USFWS 2019c).

Chiricahua leopard frogs are found near permanent waters in ponds, tanks, cienegas, and small streams. Where water is not permanent, adult frogs may persist but reproduction is likely not successful. Habitats with a variety of plants, depths, in-water structure, and other complexities are preferred by the Chiricahua leopard frog. They are currently restricted to springs, livestock tanks, and streams in upper portions of watersheds that are free from nonnative predators or where marginal habitat for nonnative predators exists (USFWS 2019c).

The Chiricahua leopard frog is particularly vulnerable to predation and competition by nonnative fish, bullfrogs, and crayfish in their habitats. The spread of a chytridomycete skin fungi to Chiricahua leopard frog habitats has also decimated populations. The fungi can be spread by animals like bullfrogs moving between waters, by equipment that can transport infected water between sites, or by vehicles moving between sites with mud or plant material from infected sites on the vehicle. Habitats are at risk from watershed erosion causing sedimentation that reduces forage opportunities, smothers egg mases, or fills in the small tanks where most frog populations remain (USFWS 2019c).

Critical habitat was designated for the Chiricahua leopard frog on 20 March 2012 (77 FR 16324-16424). The PCEs for critical habitat include:

- Aquatic breeding habitat and immediately adjacent uplands exhibiting the following characteristics:
    - Standing bodies of fresh water (with salinities less than 5 parts per thousand, pH greater than or equal to 5.6, and pollutants absent or minimally present), including natural and man-made (e.g., stock) ponds, slow-moving streams or pools within

streams, off-channel pools, and other ephemeral or permanent water bodies that typically hold water or are rarely dry for more than a month. During periods of drought, or less than average rainfall, these breeding sites may not hold water long enough for individuals to complete metamorphosis, but they would still be considered essential breeding habitat in non-drought years.

  - Emergent and/or submerged vegetation, root masses, undercut banks, fractured rock substrates, or some combination thereof, but emergent vegetation does not completely cover the surface of water bodies.
  - Nonnative predators (e.g., crayfish, bullfrogs, nonnative fish) absent or occurring at levels that do not preclude presence of the Chiricahua leopard frog.
  - Absence of chytridiomycosis, or if present, then environmental, physiological, and genetic conditions are such that allow persistence of Chiricahua leopard frogs.
  - Upland habitats that provide opportunities for foraging and basking that are immediately adjacent to or surrounding breeding aquatic and riparian habitat.

- Dispersal and nonbreeding habitat, consisting of areas with ephemeral (present for only a short time), intermittent, or perennial water that are generally not suitable for breeding, and associated upland or riparian habitat that provides corridors (overland movement or along wetted drainages) for frogs among breeding sites in a metapopulation with the following characteristics:
  - Are not more than 1.0 mile overland, 3.0 miles along ephemeral or intermittent drainages, 5.0 miles along perennial drainages, or some combination thereof not to exceed 5.0 miles.
  - In overland and nonwetted corridors, provide some vegetation cover or structural features (e.g., boulders, rocks, organic debris such as downed trees or logs, small mammal burrows, or leaf litter) for shelter, forage, and protection from predators; in wetted corridors, provide some ephemeral, intermittent, or perennial aquatic habitat.
  - Are free of barriers that block movement by Chiricahua leopard frogs, including, but not limited to, urban, industrial, or agricultural development; reservoirs that are 50 acres or more in size and contain nonnative predatory fish, bullfrogs, or crayfish; highways that do not include frog fencing and culverts; and walls, major dams, or other structures that physically block movement.

Critical habitat areas were designated to provide for the conservation of the Chiricahua leopard frog throughout the remaining portion of its geographic range in the US. Several areas of critical habitat have been proposed in Arizona and New Mexico. The Salt River High, Salt River Low, Lake Patagonia, and Caldwell Meadows sites are not near critical habitat but provide potentially suitable habitat for the Chiricahua leopard frog.

6.13.2 Habitat Evaluation and Suitability

The Salt River High and Salt River Low sites are along the Salt River, the Lake Patagonia site contains riparian vegetation along some of the shoreline, and the Caldwell Meadows site is just north of the Black River. The Salt River, riparian vegetation along Lake Patagonia, and the

Black River and associated vegetation all provide potentially suitable habitat for the Chiricahua leopard frog.

The Verde River east of the Payson-RimSide site, the intermittent stream south of the Devon site, the Cave Creek and associated riparian vegetation southeast of the Portal Cabin and CCC Bunkhouse site, the Rancho Seco Tank southeast of the Rancho Seco HLZ/DZ site, the intermittent stream east of the Little Outfit site, and Beaver Creek south of the Sprucedale Guest Ranch site, may all provide suitable habitat for the Chiricahua leopard frog. Suitable habitat does not occur at these sites but occurs within 500 feet of them.

6.13.3 Determination of Effects

Short-term, negligible, direct adverse impacts on the Chiricahua leopard frog may occur as a result of the Proposed Action at the Salt River High site. The Proposed Action would consist of a training area of 0.3 to 2.7 acres at the proposed Salt River High site including HLZ/DZ, cross-country dismounted (non-vehicle) movements, mounted (vehicle) movement/blackout driving, and technical rope work.

Short-term, negligible, direct adverse impacts on the Chiricahua leopard frog may occur as a result of the Proposed Action at the Salt River Low site. The Proposed Action would consist of a training area of 0.3 to 2.7 acres at the proposed Salt River Low site including HLZ/DZ, cross-country dismounted (non-vehicle) movements, mounted (vehicle) movement/blackout driving, technical rope work, HLZ/DZ/overwater hoist operations, and amphibious operations.

Short-term, negligible, direct adverse impacts on the Chiricahua leopard frog may occur as a result of the Proposed Action at the Lake Patagonia site. The Proposed Action would consist of a training area of 0.3 to 2.7 acres at the proposed Lake Patagonia site including HLZs/DZs, technical rope work, HLZ/DZ/overwater hoist operations and amphibious operations.

Short-term, negligible, direct adverse impacts on the Chiricahua leopard frog may occur as a result of the Proposed Action at the Caldwell Meadows site. The Proposed Action would consist of a training area of 0.3 to 2.7 acres at the proposed Caldwell Meadows site including HLZ/DZ, parachute operations, camping, bivouacking, assembly area use, cross-country dismounted (non-vehicle) movements, mounted (vehicle) movement/blackout driving, survival training/natural resource consumption, and technical rope work.

Short-term, negligible, direct adverse impacts on the Chiricahua leopard frog may occur as a result of the Proposed Action at the Payson-RimSide site. The Proposed Action would consist of a training area of 0.3 to 2.7 acres at the proposed Payson-RimSide site including HLZ/DZ, camping, bivouacking, assembly area use, cross-country dismounted (non-vehicle) movements, mounted (vehicle) movement/blackout driving, survival training/natural resource consumption, and technical rope work.

Short-term, negligible, direct adverse impacts on the Chiricahua leopard frog may occur as a result of the Proposed Action at the Devon site. The Proposed Action would consist of a training area of 0.3 to 2.7 acres at the proposed Devon site including HLZ/DZ, camping, bivouacking, assembly area use, cross-country dismounted (non-vehicle) movements, mounted (vehicle) movement/blackout driving, and technical rope work.

Short-term, negligible, direct adverse impacts on the Chiricahua leopard frog may occur as a result of the Proposed Action at the Portal Cabin and CCC Bunkhouse site. The Proposed Action would consist of a training area of 0.3 to 2.7 acres at the proposed Portal Cabin and CCC Bunkhouse site including camping, bivouacking, assembly area use, cross-country dismounted (non-vehicle) movements, mounted (vehicle) movement/blackout driving, and survival training/natural resource consumption.

Short-term, negligible, direct adverse impacts on the Chiricahua leopard frog may occur as a result of the Proposed Action at the Ranch Seco HLZ/DZ site. The Proposed Action would consist of a training area of 0.3 to 2.7 acres at the proposed Ranch Seco HLZ/DZ site including HLZ/DZ.

Short-term, negligible, direct adverse impacts on the Chiricahua leopard frog may occur as a result of the Proposed Action at the Little Outfit site. The Proposed Action would consist of a training area of 0.3 to 2.7 acres at the proposed Little Outfit site including HLZ/DZ, parachute operations, camping, bivouacking, assembly area use, cross-country dismounted (non-vehicle) movements, mounted (vehicle) movement/blackout driving, and technical rope work.

Impacts to the species at these sites may occur if training groups move through riparian areas potentially disturbing egg masses and adult frogs, and if frogs within the path of equipment and vehicles are crushed or pedestrian traffic tramples individuals. If parachute or ground/water operations occur near the banks of the Salt River, Lake Patagonia, the Black River, the Verde River, the intermittent stream at the Devon site, Cave Creek, the Rancho Seco Tank, or the intermittent stream at the Little Outfit site; a temporary increase in sediment runoff into the water may occur, potentially impacting water quality in the immediate area. A decrease in water quality can lead to a decrease in habitat quality for the Chiricahua leopard frog over time. To avoid adverse impacts on the Chiricahua leopard frog, personnel would limit their training activities at these sites to areas where human activity is more prevalent, avoid riparian habitat, as well as avoid this species' breeding season, when possible. Eggs are typically laid March through June at elevations below 5,900 feet (USFWS 2019c). The Proposed Action may affect but is not likely to adversely affect this species.

No impacts on Chiricahua leopard frog habitat are expected to occur as a result of the Proposed Action. The Chiricahua leopard frog designated critical habitat does not occur near any of the proposed sites.

6.14 SONOYTA MUD TURTLE

6.14.1 Habitat Requirements and Current Status

The Sonoyta mud turtle was listed as federally endangered without critical habitat on 20 October 2017 (82 FR 43897). The Sonoyta mud turtle is a dark, medium-sized aquatic turtle, 7 in long (shell), with a mottled pattern on the head, neck, and limbs. Its head and neck are brown or olive on top, contrasting with plain yellow or cream color below. The throat has nipple-like projections. The upper shell is olive brown to dark brown with dark seams; the lower shell is hinged, front and rear, and is yellow to brown. The shell contains 23 marginal shields. Long barbells are typically present on the chin, and all four feet are webbed (USFWS 2019s).

The Sonoyta mud turtle inhabits spring-fed pools, ponds, and stream courses with perennial or near-perennial water (NatureServe 2018).

The primary negative factor affecting the future viability of the Sonoyta mud turtle is continued loss of water that supports aquatic and riparian habitat. The sources of water loss affecting Sonoyta mud turtles include groundwater pumping, drought, changes to wastewater infrastructure, consumption by livestock, surface water diversion, and habitat manipulation (82 FR 43900).

6.14.2 Habitat Evaluation and Suitability

The Sonoyta mud turtle has the potential to occur within 500 feet of the Rancho Seco HLZ/DZ site within the Rancho Seco Tank east of the site.

6.14.3 Determination of Effects

Short-term, negligible, direct adverse impacts on the Sonoyta mud turtle may occur as a result of the Proposed Action at the Rancho Seco HLZ/DZ site. The Proposed Action would consist of a training area of 0.3 to 2.7 acres at the proposed Rancho Seco HLZ/DZ site including HLZ/DZ.

Individuals within the path of equipment and vehicles could be crushed. If drop zone operations occur near the Rancho Seco Tank, a temporary increase in sediment runoff may occur, potentially impacting water quality. A decrease in water quality can lead to a decrease in riparian habitat quality for the Sonoyta mud turtle over time. To avoid these impacts, equipment, vehicle and foot-traffic, and training activities would avoid riparian areas. The Proposed Action may affect but is not likely to adversely affect this species.

6.15 NORTHERN MEXICAN GARTERSNAKE

6.15.1 Habitat Requirements and Current Status

The northern Mexican gartersnake was listed as federally threatened on 08 July 2014 (79 FR 38677), with critical habitat proposed on 10 July 2013 (78 FR 41549). The northern Mexican gartersnake may occur with other native gartersnake species and can be difficult for people without herpetological expertise to identify. With a maximum known length of 44 inches, it ranges in background color from olive to olive-brown to olive-gray with three stripes that run the length of the body. The middle dorsal stripe is yellow and darkens toward the tail. The pale yellow to light-tan lateral stripes distinguish the Mexican gartersnake from other sympatric gartersnake species because a portion of the lateral stripe is found on the fourth scale row, while it is confined to lower scale rows for other species (USFWS 2019p).

Throughout its rangewide distribution, the northern Mexican gartersnake occurs at elevations from 130 to 8,497 feet. The northern Mexican gartersnake is considered a riparian obligate (restricted to riparian areas when not engaged in dispersal behavior) and occurs chiefly in the following general habitat types: (1) source-area wetlands [e.g., cienegas (mid-elevation wetlands with highly organic, reducing (basic, or alkaline) soils), stock tanks (small earthen impoundment), etc.]; (2) large river riparian woodlands and forests; and (3) streamside gallery forests (as defined by well-developed broadleaf deciduous riparian forests with limited, if any, herbaceous ground cover or dense grass) (USFWS 2019p).

The most significant threat affecting the northern Mexican gartersnake across their range is predation from and competition with nonnative species such as bass (*Micropterus* spp.), flathead catfish (*Pylodictis* spp.), channel catfish (*Ictalurus* spp.), Chihuahuan catfish (*I. chihuahua*), bullheads (*Ameiurus* spp.), sunfish (*Lepomis* spp.), crappie (*Pomoxis* spp.), brown trout (*Salmo trutta*), American bullfrog (*Lithobates catesbeiana*), and crayfish (northern [virile] crayfish [*Orconectes virilis]* and red swamp crayfish [*Procambarus clarkia]*). Large-scale wildfires and land uses that divert, dry up, or significantly pollute aquatic habitat have also been found to be significant threats to the northern Mexican gartersnake (79 FR 38678).

Critical habitat for the northern Mexican gartersnake was proposed on 10 July 2013 (78 FR 41549). The PCEs specific to northern Mexican gartersnakes are as follows:

- Aquatic or riparian habitat that includes:
  - Perennial or spatially intermittent streams of low to moderate gradient that possess appropriate amounts of in-channel pools, off-channel pools, or backwater habitat, and that possess a natural, unregulated flow regime that allows for periodic flooding or, if flows are modified or regulated, a flow regime that allows for adequate river functions, such as flows capable of processing sediment loads; or
  - Lentic wetlands such as livestock tanks, springs, and cienegas; and
  - Shoreline habitat with adequate organic and inorganic structural complexity to allow for thermoregulation, gestation, shelter, protection from predators, and foraging opportunities (e.g., boulders, rocks, organic debris such as downed trees or logs, debris jams, small mammal burrows, or leaf litter); and
  - Aquatic habitat with characteristics that support a native amphibian prey base, such as salinities less than 5 parts per thousand, pH greater than or equal to 5.6, and pollutants absent or minimally present at levels that do not affect survival of any age class of the northern Mexican gartersnake or the maintenance of prey populations.
- Adequate terrestrial space (600 feet lateral extent to either side of bankfull stage) adjacent to designated stream systems with sufficient structural characteristics to support life-history functions such as gestation, immigration, emigration, and brumation (extended inactivity).
- A prey base consisting of viable populations of native amphibian and native fish species.
- An absence of nonnative fish species of the families Centrarchidae and Ictaluridae, bullfrogs, and crayfish, or occurrence of these nonnative species at low enough levels such that recruitment of northern Mexican gartersnakes and maintenance of viable native fish or soft-rayed, nonnative fish populations (prey) are still occurring.

Critical habitat areas were proposed to provide for the conservation of the northern Mexican gartersnake throughout the remaining portion of its geographic range in the US. Several areas of critical habitat have been proposed in Arizona and New Mexico. Four proposed PR training sites occur within northern Mexican gartersnake proposed critical habitat: Saddle Mountain East, Saddle Mountain South, Saddle Mountain West, and Little Outfit.

6.15.2 Habitat Evaluation and Suitability

The Saddle Mountain East, Saddle Mountain South, Saddle Mountain West, and Little outfit sites, within proposed critical habitat, do not contain suitable habitat for the northern Mexican gartersnake; however, the Little Outfit site is within 500 feet of potentially suitable habitat along the intermittent stream east of the site.

The Mormon Lake – USFS Helitack Base, Roosevelt Lake, Lake Patagonia, and Lake Pleasant sites all have potentially suitable habitat for the northern Mexican gartersnake on the banks of their respective lakes. The Salt, Black, and Colorado Rivers also have potentially suitable habitat for this species within the Salt River High, Salt River Low, Caldwell Meadows, and Colorado River sites, respectively.

The vegetation associated with the unnamed intermittent stream east of the Spring Valley Cabin site, the vegetation associated with the Metz Tank northwest of the Metz Tank site, the pooled water east and southwest of the Navajo West site, Verde River west of the Payson-RimSide site, Cave Creek east of the Portal Cabin and CCC Bunkhouse site, the creek west of the Jacks Canyon site, Rancho Seco Tank southeast of the Rancho Seco HLZ/DZ site, and Beaver Creek south of the Sprucedale Guest Ranch site all provide potentially suitable habitat for the northern Mexican gartersnake.

6.15.3 Determination of Effects

Short-term, negligible, direct adverse impacts on the northern Mexican gartersnake may occur as a result of the Proposed Action at the Little Outfit site. The Proposed Action would consist of a training area of 0.3 to 2.7 acres at the proposed Little Outfit site including HLZ/DZ, parachute operations, camping, bivouacking, assembly area use, cross-country dismounted (non-vehicle) movements, mounted (vehicle) movement/blackout driving, and technical rope work.

Short-term, negligible, direct adverse impacts on the northern Mexican gartersnake may occur as a result of the Proposed Action at the Mormon Lake – USFS Helitack Base, Caldwell Meadows, and Jacks Canyon sites. The Proposed Action would consist of training areas of 0.3 to 2.7 acres at the proposed Mormon Lake – USFS Helitack Base, Caldwell Meadows, and Jacks Canyon sites including HLZ/DZ, parachute operations, camping, bivouacking, assembly area use, cross-country dismounted (non-vehicle) movements, mounted (vehicle) movement/blackout driving, survival training/natural resource consumption, and technical rope work.

Short-term, negligible, direct adverse impacts on the northern Mexican gartersnake may occur as a result of the Proposed Action at the Navajo West site. The Proposed Action would consist of a training area of 0.3 to 2.7 acres at the proposed Navajo West site including HLZ/DZ, parachute operations, camping, bivouacking, assembly area use, cross-country dismounted (non-vehicle) movements, mounted (vehicle) movement/blackout driving, survival training/natural resource consumption, technical rope work, and pyrotechnic use.

Short-term, negligible, direct adverse impacts on the northern Mexican gartersnake may occur as a result of the Proposed Action at the Roosevelt Lake site. The Proposed Action would consist of a training area of 0.3 to 2.7 acres at the proposed Roosevelt Lake site including HLZ/DZ, parachute operations, camping, bivouacking, assembly area use, cross-country dismounted (non-vehicle) movements, mounted (vehicle) movement/blackout driving, survival

training/natural resource consumption, technical rope work, HLZ/DZ/overwater hoist operations, and amphibious operations.

Short-term, negligible, direct adverse impacts on the northern Mexican gartersnake may occur as a result of the Proposed Action at the Salt River High site. The Proposed Action would consist of a training area of 0.3 to 2.7 acres at the proposed Salt River High site including HLZ/DZ, cross-country dismounted (non-vehicle) movements, mounted (vehicle) movement/blackout driving, and technical rope work.

Short-term, negligible, direct adverse impacts on the northern Mexican gartersnake may occur as a result of the Proposed Action at the Salt River Low site. The Proposed Action would consist of a training area of 0.3 to 2.7 acres at the proposed Salt River Low site including HLZ/DZ, cross-country dismounted (non-vehicle) movements, mounted (vehicle) movement/blackout driving, technical rope work, HLZ/DZ/overwater hoist operations, and amphibious operations.

Short-term, negligible, direct adverse impacts on the northern Mexican gartersnake may occur as a result of the Proposed Action at the Lake Patagonia site. The Proposed Action would consist of a training area of 0.3 to 2.7 acres at the proposed Lake Patagonia site including HLZs/DZs, technical rope work, HLZ/DZ/overwater hoist operations, and amphibious operations.

Short-term, negligible, direct adverse impacts on the northern Mexican gartersnake may occur as a result of the Proposed Action at the Colorado River site. The Proposed Action would consist of a training area of 0.3 to 2.7 acres at the proposed Colorado River site including HLZ/DZ/overwater hoist operations and amphibious operations.

Short-term, negligible, direct adverse impacts on the northern Mexican gartersnake may occur as a result of the Proposed Action at the Lake Pleasant site. The Proposed Action would consist of a training area of 0.3 to 2.7 acres at the proposed Lake Pleasant site including amphibious operations.

Short-term, negligible, direct adverse impacts on the northern Mexican gartersnake may occur as a result of the Proposed Action at the Metz Tank site. The Proposed Action would consist of a training area of 0.3 to 2.7 acres at the proposed Metz Tank site including HLZ/DZ, parachute operations, camping, bivouacking, assembly area use, cross-country dismounted (non-vehicle) movements, mounted (vehicle) movement/blackout driving, survival training/natural resource consumption, military operations in urban terrain/urban evasion, technical rope work, and pyrotechnic use.

Short-term, negligible, direct adverse impacts on the northern Mexican gartersnake may occur as a result of the Proposed Action at the Payson-RimSide site. The Proposed Action would consist of a training area of 0.3 to 2.7 acres at the proposed Payson-RimSide site including HLZ/DZ, camping, bivouacking, assembly area use, cross-country dismounted (non-vehicle) movements, mounted (vehicle) movement/blackout driving, survival training/natural resource consumption, and technical rope work.

Short-term, negligible, direct adverse impacts on the northern Mexican gartersnake may occur as a result of the Proposed Action at the Portal Cabin and CCC Bunkhouse and Spring Valley Cabin sites. The Proposed Action would consist of training areas of 0.3 to 2.7 acres at the proposed

Portal Cabin and CCC Bunkhouse and Spring Valley Cabin sites including camping, bivouacking, assembly area use, cross-country dismounted (non-vehicle) movements, mounted (vehicle) movement/blackout driving, and survival training/natural resource consumption.

Short-term, negligible, direct adverse impacts on the northern Mexican gartersnake may occur as a result of the Proposed Action at the Rancho Seco HLZ/DZ site. The Proposed Action would consist of a training area of 0.3 to 2.7 acres at the proposed Rancho Seco HLZ/DZ site including HLZ/DZ, cross-country dismounted (non-vehicle) movements, mounted (vehicle) movement/blackout driving, and technical rope work.

Foot-traffic or training activities would not occur in streams or riparian areas and the training activities would occur within 0.3 to 2.7 acres around the proposed sites in previously disturbed areas. If parachute or ground/water operations occur near the banks of Roosevelt Lake, the Salt River, Lake Patagonia, the Colorado River, Lake Pleasant, or the Rancho Seco Tank; a temporary increase in sediment runoff may occur, potentially impacting water quality in the immediate area. A decrease in water quality can lead to a decrease in riparian habitat quality and prey abundance for the northern Mexican gartersnake over time. Equipment and vehicle traffic could crush individuals in their path. To avoid these impacts, equipment, vehicle and foot-traffic, and training activities would avoid riparian areas. The Proposed Action may affect but is not likely to adversely affect this species.

No impacts on northern Mexican gartersnake proposed critical habitat are expected to occur as a result of the Proposed Action. Four proposed PR training sites are within the northern Mexican gartersnake proposed critical habitat. The Saddle Mountain East, Saddle Mountain South, and Saddle Mountain West sites do not provide suitable habitat for the northern Mexican gartersnake. The Little Outfit site is within 500 feet of suitable habitat for the northern Mexican gartersnake within the proposed critical habitat. Foot-traffic would not occur in streams or riparian areas and the training activities would occur within 0.3 to 2.7 acres around the Little Outfit site in previously disturbed areas; therefore, it was determined that the Proposed Action would not adversely modify proposed critical habitat of the northern Mexican gartersnake.

6.16 NARROW-HEADED GARTERSNAKE

6.16.1 Habitat Requirements and Current Status

The narrow-headed gartersnake was listed as federally threatened on 08 July 2014 (79 FR 38677) with critical habitat proposed on 10 July 2013 (78 FR 41549). The narrow-headed gartersnake is a small to medium-sized gartersnake with a maximum total length of 44 inches. Its eyes are set high on its unusually elongated head, which narrows to the snout, and it lacks striping on the dorsum and sides, which distinguishes its appearance from other gartersnake species with which it could co-occur. The base color is usually tan or grey- brown (but may darken) with conspicuous brown, black, or reddish spots that become indistinct toward the tail (79 FR 38683).

The narrow-headed gartersnake is considered one of the most aquatic of the gartersnakes. This species is strongly associated with clear, rocky streams, using predominantly pool and riffle habitat that includes cobbles and boulders. The species has been observed using lake shoreline habitat in New Mexico. Narrow-headed gartersnakes occur at elevations from approximately 2,300 to 8,000 feet, inhabiting Petran Montane Conifer Forest, Great Basin Conifer Woodland,

Interior Chaparral, and the Arizona Upland subdivision of Sonoran Desertscrub communities (79 FR 38684).

The most significant threat affecting the narrow-headed gartersnakes is predation from and competition with nonnative species such as bass, flathead catfish, channel catfish, Chihuahuan catfish, bullheads, sunfish, crappie, brown trout, American bullfrogs, and crayfish (northern (virile) crayfish and red swamp crayfish). Large-scale wildfires and land uses which divert, dry up, or significantly pollute aquatic habitat have also been found to be significant threats (79 FR 38678).

Critical habitat for the narrow-headed gartersnake was proposed on 10 July 2013 (78 FR 41549). The PCEs specific to narrow-headed gartersnakes are as follows:

- Stream habitat, which includes:
  - Perennial or spatially intermittent streams with sand, cobble, and boulder substrate and low or moderate amounts of fine sediment and substrate embeddedness, and that possess appropriate amounts of pool, riffle, and run habitat to sustain native fish populations;
  - A natural, unregulated flow regime that allows for periodic flooding or, if flows are modified or regulated, a flow regime that allows for adequate river functions, such as flows capable of processing sediment loads;
  - Shoreline habitat with adequate organic and inorganic structural complexity (e.g., boulders, cobble bars, vegetation, and organic debris such as downed trees or logs, debris jams), with appropriate amounts of shrub- and sapling-sized plants to allow for thermoregulation, gestation, shelter, protection from predators, and foraging opportunities; and
  - Aquatic habitat with no pollutants or, if pollutants are present, levels that do not affect survival of any age class of the narrow-headed gartersnake or the maintenance of prey populations.
- Adequate terrestrial space (600 feet lateral extent to either side of bankfull stage) adjacent to designated stream systems with sufficient structural characteristics to support life-history functions such as gestation, immigration, emigration, and brumation.
- A prey base consisting of viable populations of native fish species or soft-rayed, nonnative fish species.
- An absence of nonnative fish species of the families Centrarchidae and Ictaluridae, bullfrogs, and/or crayfish, or occurrence of these nonnative species at low enough levels such that recruitment of narrow-headed gartersnakes and maintenance of viable native fish or soft-rayed, nonnative fish populations (prey) is still occurring.

Critical habitat areas were proposed to provide for the conservation of the narrow-headed gartersnake throughout the remaining portion of its geographic range in the US. Several areas of critical habitat have been proposed in Arizona and New Mexico. Three proposed PR training sites occur within narrow-headed gartersnake proposed critical habitat: Payson-RimSide, Salt

River High, and Salt River Low. The Glenwood Ranger Station site is within 0.5 mile of narrow-headed gartersnake proposed critical habitat.

6.16.2 Habitat Evaluation and Suitability

The Payson-RimSide, Salt River High, and Salt River Low sites, within proposed critical habitat, contain potentially suitable habitat for the narrow-headed gartersnake. The Glenwood Ranger Station does not contain suitable habitat for the narrow-headed gartersnake.

6.16.3 Determination of Effects

Short-term, negligible, direct adverse impacts on the narrow-headed gartersnake may occur as a result of the Proposed Action at the Payson-RimSide site. The Proposed Action would consist of a training area of 0.3 to 2.7 acres at the proposed Payson-RimSide site including HLZ/DZ, camping, bivouacking, assembly area use, cross-country dismounted (non-vehicle) movements, mounted (vehicle) movement/blackout driving, survival training/natural resource consumption, and technical rope work.

Short-term, negligible, direct adverse impacts on the narrow-headed gartersnake may occur as a result of the Proposed Action at the Salt River High site. The Proposed Action would consist of a training area of 0.3 to 2.7 acres at the proposed Salt River High site including HLZ/DZ, cross-country dismounted (non-vehicle) movements, mounted (vehicle) movement/blackout driving, and technical rope work.

Short-term, negligible, direct adverse impacts on the narrow-headed gartersnake may occur as a result of the Proposed Action at the Salt River Low site. The Proposed Action would consist of a training area of 0.3 to 2.7 acres at the proposed Salt River Low site including HLZ/DZ, cross-country dismounted (non-vehicle) movements, mounted (vehicle) movement/blackout driving, technical rope work, HLZ/DZ/overwater hoist operations, and amphibious operations.

If ground/water operations occur near the banks of the Verde or Salt Rivers, a temporary increase in sediment runoff may occur, potentially impacting water quality in the immediate area. A decrease in water quality can lead to a decrease in riparian habitat quality and prey abundance for the narrow-headed gartersnake over time. Equipment and vehicle traffic could crush individuals in their path. To avoid these impacts, equipment, vehicle and foot-traffic, and training activities would avoid riparian areas. The Proposed Action may affect but is not likely to adversely affect this species.

Short-term, negligible, direct adverse impacts on narrow-headed gartersnake proposed critical habitat may occur as a result of the Proposed Action. This species has proposed critical habitat in the Salt River. Due to location and distance from the stream channel, and because no training activity would occur in or near the river, no impact on critical habitat would be expected to occur at the Salt River High site. During water training, personnel movement could result in the trampling of aquatic vegetation and increased stream sedimentation at the Salt River Low site. This species also has proposed critical habitat in the Verde River and the Payson-RimSide site. Due to location and distance from the stream channel, and because no training activity would occur in or near the river, no adverse impact on critical habitat would be expected to occur but personnel movement could result in the trampling of riparian vegetation and increased stream sedimentation along the banks of the East Verde River. To avoid impacts on this proposed

critical habitat, personnel involved in the training activities would avoid entering the Salt River Low and Verde River in riparian areas with heavy vegetation and unstable stream banks. The proposed training activities would not adversely modify proposed critical habitat (USAF 2017b).

6.17 YELLOW-BILLED CUCKOO

6.17.1 Habitat Requirements and Current Status

The yellow-billed cuckoo was listed as federally threatened on 03 November 2014 (79 FR 59991) with critical habitat proposed on 15 August 2014 (79 FR 48547). Yellow-billed cuckoos are fairly large, long, and slim birds. The mostly yellow bill is almost as long as the head, thick and slightly downcurved. They have a flat head, thin body, and very long tail. Wings appear pointed and swept back in flight. Yellow-billed cuckoos are warm brown above and clean whitish below. Their blackish face mask is accompanied by a yellow eyering. In flight, the outer part of the wings flash rufous. From below, the tail has wide white bands and narrower black ones (USFWS 2019v).

The yellow-billed cuckoo uses wooded habitat with dense cover and water nearby, including woodlands with low, scrubby, vegetation, overgrown orchards, abandoned farmland, and dense thickets along streams and marshes. In the West, nests are often placed in willows along streams and rivers, with nearby cottonwoods serving as foraging sites (USFWS 2019v).

In the West, much of the yellow-billed cuckoo riparian habitat has been converted to farmland and housing, leading to population declines and the possible extirpation of cuckoos from British Columbia, Washington, Oregon, and Nevada. Once common in the California Central Valley, coastal valleys, and riparian habitats east of the Sierra Nevada, habitat loss now constrains the California breeding population to small numbers of birds. As long-distance, nocturnal migrants, yellow-billed cuckoos are also vulnerable to collisions with tall buildings, cell towers, radio antennas, wind turbines, and other structures (USFWS 2019v).

Critical habitat for the yellow-billed cuckoo was proposed on 15 August 2014 (79 FR 48547). The PCEs specific to yellow-billed cuckoo are as follows:

- Riparian woodlands with mixed willow-cottonwood vegetation, mesquite-thorn-forest vegetation, or a combination of these that contain habitat for nesting and foraging in contiguous or nearly contiguous patches that are greater than 325 feet in width and 200 acres or more in extent. These habitat patches contain one or more nesting groves, which are generally willow-dominated, have above average canopy closure (greater than 70 percent), and have a cooler, more humid environment than the surrounding riparian and upland habitats.
- Presence of a prey base consisting of large insect fauna (for example, cicadas, caterpillars, katydids, grasshoppers, large beetles, dragonflies) and tree frogs for adults and young in breeding areas during the nesting season and in post-breeding dispersal areas.
- River systems that are dynamic and provide hydrologic processes that encourage sediment movement and deposits that allow seedling germination and promote plant growth, maintenance, health, and vigor (e.g., lower gradient streams and broad

floodplains, elevated subsurface groundwater table, and perennial rivers and streams). This allows habitat to regenerate at regular intervals, leading to riparian vegetation with variously aged patches from young to old.

Critical habitat areas were proposed to provide for the conservation of the yellow-billed cuckoo throughout the remaining portion of its geographic range in the U.S. Several areas of critical habitat have been proposed in Arizona, California, Nevada, and New Mexico. One proposed PR training site, Lake Patagonia, occurs within yellow-billed cuckoo proposed critical habitat. The Roosevelt Lake and Glenwood Ranger Station sites are within 0.5 mile of yellow-billed cuckoo proposed critical habitat.

6.17.2 Habitat Evaluation and Suitability

The Lake Patagonia site, within proposed critical habitat, and the Roosevelt Lake site, within 0.5 mile of proposed critical habitat, contain potentially suitable habitat for the yellow-billed cuckoo. The Glenwood Ranger Station Site is within 0.5 mile of proposed critical habitat; however, this site does not contain suitable habitat for the yellow-billed cuckoo.

The Portal Cabin and CCC Bunkhouse, Verde River, and Colorado River sites all have potentially suitable habitat for the yellow-billed cuckoo in the riparian vegetation along their respective rivers.

The riparian vegetation associated with the Verde River west of the Payson-RimSide site and the Salt River east of the Saguaro Lake Ranch site provide potentially suitable habitat for the yellow-billed cuckoo.

6.17.3 Determination of Effects

Short-term, negligible, direct adverse impacts on the yellow-billed cuckoo may occur as a result of the Proposed Action at the Lake Patagonia site. The Proposed Action would consist of a training area of 0.3 to 2.7 acres at the proposed Lake Patagonia site including HLZs/DZs, technical rope work, HLZ/DZ/overwater hoist operations, and amphibious operations.

Short-term, negligible, direct adverse impacts on the yellow-billed cuckoo may occur as a result of the Proposed Action at the Colorado River site. The Proposed Action would consist of a training area of 0.3 to 2.7 acres at the proposed Colorado River site including HLZ/DZ/overwater hoist operations and amphibious operations.

Short-term, negligible, direct adverse impacts on the yellow-billed cuckoo may occur as a result of the Proposed Action at the Roosevelt Lake site. The Proposed Action would consist of a training area of 0.3 to 2.7 acres at the proposed Roosevelt Lake site including HLZ/DZ, parachute operations, camping, bivouacking, assembly area use, cross-country dismounted (non-vehicle) movements, mounted (vehicle) movement/blackout driving, survival training/natural resource consumption, technical rope work, HLZ/DZ/overwater hoist operations, and amphibious operations.

Short-term, negligible, direct adverse impacts on the yellow-billed cuckoo may occur as a result of the Proposed Action at the Portal Cabin and CCC Bunkhouse site. The Proposed Action would consist of a training area of 0.3 to 2.7 acres at the proposed Portal Cabin and CCC

Bunkhouse site including camping, bivouacking, assembly area use, cross-country dismounted (non-vehicle) movements, mounted (vehicle) movement/blackout driving, and survival training/natural resource consumption.

Short-term, negligible, direct adverse impacts on the yellow-billed cuckoo may occur as a result of the Proposed Action at the Verde River and Saguaro Lake Ranch sites. The Proposed Action would consist of a training area of 0.3 to 2.7 acres at the proposed Verde River and Saguaro Lake Ranch sites including HLZ/DZ/overwater hoist operations and amphibious operations.

Short-term, negligible, direct adverse impacts on the yellow-billed cuckoo may occur as a result of the Proposed Action at the Payson-RimSide site. The Proposed Action would consist of a training area of 0.3 to 2.7 acres at the proposed Payson-RimSide site including HLZ/DZ, camping, bivouacking, assembly area use, cross-country dismounted (non-vehicle) movements, mounted (vehicle) movement/blackout driving, survival training/natural resource consumption, and technical rope work.

If parachute or ground/water operations occur near the banks of Lake Patagonia, the Colorado River, Roosevelt Lake, Cave Creek, the Verde River, or the Salt River; a temporary increase in sediment runoff may occur, potentially impacting water quality in the immediate area. A decrease in water quality can lead to a decrease in riparian habitat quality for the yellow-billed cuckoo over time. Helicopter noise and increased human noise/activity in the riparian areas could cause this species to temporarily avoid the areas and impact its foraging and roosting activities and movement, as well as breeding behaviors. To avoid these impacts, foot-traffic and training activities would avoid riparian areas. The Proposed Action may affect but is not likely to adversely affect this species.

Short-term, negligible, direct adverse impacts on yellow-billed cuckoo proposed critical habitat may occur as a result of the Proposed Action. This species has proposed critical habitat in Lake Patagonia site. During water training, personnel movement could result in the trampling of aquatic vegetation and increased sedimentation. Personnel movement also could result in the trampling of riparian vegetation. To avoid impacts on this proposed critical habitat, personnel involved in the training activities would avoid entering Lake Patagonia in riparian areas with heavy vegetation and unstable shoreline. The proposed training activities would not adversely modify proposed critical habitat.

6.18 SOUTHWEST WILLOW FLYCATCHER

6.18.1 Habitat Requirements and Current Status

The southwestern willow flycatcher was listed as federally endangered on 27 February 1995 (60 FR 10694) with critical habitat designated on 22 July 1997 (62 FR 39129) and revised on 19 October 2005 (70 FR 60886) and 03 January 2013 (78 FR 343). The southwestern willow flycatcher is a small bird, approximately 5.75 inches long. It has a grayish-green back and wings, whitish throat, light grey-olive breast, and pale yellowish belly. Two wingbars are visible and the eye ring is faint or absent. The upper mandible is dark and the lower is light. The song is a sneezy “fitz- bew” or “fit-za-bew,” and the call is a repeated “whit” (60 FR 10694).

The southwestern willow flycatcher occurs in riparian habitats along rivers, streams, or other wetlands, where dense growths of willows, Baccharis, arrowweed (*Pluchea* spp.), buttonbush (*Cephalanthus* spp.), saltcedar, Russian olive, or other plants are present, often with a scattered overstory of cottonwood. Throughout the range of southwestern willow flycatcher, these riparian habitats tend to be rare, widely separated, small and/or linear locales, separated by vast expanses of arid lands (60 FR 10694).

The southwestern willow flycatcher has experienced extensive loss and modification of this habitat and is also endangered by other factors, including brood parasitism by the brown-headed cowbird (*Molothrus ater*) (60 FR 10694).

This southwestern willow flycatcher is a federally listed endangered species, with critical habitat designated since 1997. In October 2005, USFWS designated critical habitat for the southwestern willow flycatcher and revised the designation in 2013. The PCEs specific to southwestern willow flycatcher are as follows:

- Riparian habitat in a dynamic successional riverine environment (for nesting, foraging, migration, dispersal, and shelter) that comprises:
    - Trees and shrubs that include Gooddings willow (*Salix gooddingii*), coyote willow (*S. exigua*), Geyers willow (*S. geyerana*), arroyo willow (*S. lasiolepis*), red willow (*S. laevigata*), yewleaf willow (*S. taxifolia*), pacific willow, boxelder (*Acer negundo*), saltcedar, Russian olive, buttonbush, cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*), stinging nettle (*Urtica dioica*), alder (*Alnus rhombifolia, A. oblongifolia, A. tenuifolia*), velvet ash, poison hemlock (*Conium maculatum*), blackberry (*Rubus ursinus*), seep willow (*Baccharis salicifolia*, *B. glutinosa*), oak (*Quercus agrifolia*, *Q. chrysolepis*), rose (*Rosa californica*, *R. arizonica*, *R. multiflora*), sycamore, false indigo (*Amorpha californica*), Pacific poison ivy (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*), grape (*Vitus arizonica*), Virginia creeper (*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*), Siberian elm (*Ulmus pumila*), and walnut (*Juglans hindsii*).
    - Dense riparian vegetation with thickets of trees and shrubs ranging in height from 6 to 98 feet. Lower-stature thickets (6 to 13 feet tall) are found at higher elevation riparian forests, and tall-stature thickets are found at middle and lower elevation riparian forests;
    - Areas of dense riparian foliage at least from the ground level up to approximately 13 feet above ground or dense foliage only at the shrub level, or as a low, dense tree canopy;
    - Sites for nesting that contain a dense tree and/or shrub canopy (the amount of cover provided by tree and shrub branches measured from the ground) (i.e., a tree or shrub canopy with densities ranging from 50 percent to 100 percent); and
    - Dense patches of riparian forests that are interspersed with small openings of open water or marsh, or shorter/sparser vegetation that creates a mosaic that is not uniformly dense. Patch size may be as small as 0.25 acres or as large as 175 acres.

- A variety of insect prey populations found within or adjacent to riparian floodplains or moist environments, including flying ants, wasps, and bees; dragonflies; flies; true bugs; beetles; butterflies/moths and caterpillars; and spittlebugs.

Critical habitat areas were designated to provide for the conservation of the southwestern willow flycatcher throughout the remaining portion of its geographic range in the US. Several areas of critical habitat have been designated in Arizona, California, Nevada, and New Mexico. None of the proposed PR training sites occur within southwestern willow flycatcher critical habitat. However, the Roosevelt Lake and Glenwood Ranger Station sites are within 0.5 mile of southwestern willow flycatcher critical habitat.

6.18.2 Habitat Evaluation and Suitability

The riparian vegetation around the Roosevelt Lake site, within 0.5 mile of proposed critical habitat, contains potentially suitable habitat for the southwestern willow flycatcher. The Glenwood Ranger Station Site is within 0.5 mile of proposed critical habitat; however, this site does not contain suitable habitat for the southwestern willow flycatcher.

The Verde River and Colorado River sites have potentially suitable habitat for the southwestern willow flycatcher in the riparian vegetation along their respective rivers.

6.18.3 Determination of Effects

Short-term, negligible, direct adverse impacts on the southwestern willow flycatcher may occur as a result of the Proposed Action at the Roosevelt Lake site. The Proposed Action would consist of a training area of 0.3 to 2.7 acres at the proposed Roosevelt Lake site including HLZ/DZ, parachute operations, camping, bivouacking, assembly area use, cross-country dismounted (non-vehicle) movements, mounted (vehicle) movement/blackout driving, survival training/natural resource consumption, technical rope work, HLZ/DZ/overwater hoist operations, and amphibious operations.

Short-term, negligible, direct adverse impacts on the southwestern willow flycatcher may occur as a result of the Proposed Action at the Verde River site. The Proposed Action would consist of a training area of 0.3 to 2.7 acres at the proposed Verde River site including HLZ/DZ/overwater hoist operations and amphibious operations.

Short-term, negligible, direct adverse impacts on the southwestern willow flycatcher may occur as a result of the Proposed Action at the Colorado River site. The Proposed Action would consist of a training area of 0.3 to 2.7 acres at the proposed Colorado River site including HLZ/DZ/overwater hoist operations and amphibious operations.

If parachute or ground/water operations occur near the banks of Roosevelt Lake, the Verde River, or the Colorado River; a temporary increase in sediment runoff may occur, potentially impacting water quality in the area. A decrease in water quality can lead to a decrease in riparian habitat quality for the southwestern willow flycatcher over time. To avoid these impacts, foot-traffic and training activities would avoid riparian areas. Training activities in the open water could temporarily cause the southwestern willow flycatcher to avoid the area as noise levels increase during training. Trampling of vegetation and erosion of the river or lake banks could occur as a result of the movement of equipment and the activity from the personnel involved in

training, though activities would likely be restricted to recreational areas and human access areas. Helicopter noise and increased human noise/activity in the riparian areas could cause the southwestern willow flycatcher to temporarily avoid the areas and impact daily activities and movement. With the exception of light foot-traffic, training activities would be restricted to already disturbed areas. The southwestern willow flycatcher arrives on breeding grounds in late April to early May. Nesting begins in late May and early June, with fledging from late June to mid-August. To avoid impacts on this species, training activities at these sites would be scheduled outside of the breeding season (April through September) for this species and would avoid areas of heavy riparian vegetation. The Proposed Action may affect but is not likely to adversely affect the southwestern willow flycatcher.

No impacts on designated southwestern willow flycatcher critical habitat are expected to occur as a result of the Proposed Action. None of the proposed PR training sites occur within critical habitat.

6.19 NORTHERN APLOMADO FALCON

6.19.1 Habitat Requirements and Current Status

The northern aplomado falcon was listed as federally endangered without critical habitat on 25 February 1986 (51 FR 6686) and a non-essential, experimental population was established in Arizona and New Mexico on 26 July 2006 (71 FR 42298). The proposed PR training sites only fall within the range of the non-essential, experimental population of northern aplomado falcon. The northern aplomado falcon is characterized by rufous (rust) underparts, a gray back, a long and banded tail, and a distinctive black and white facial pattern. Northern aplomado falcons are smaller than peregrine falcons and larger than kestrels (USFWS 2019o).

Northern aplomado falcon habitat is variable throughout the species range and includes palm and oak savannahs, various desert grassland associations, and open pine woodlands. Within these variations, the essential habitat elements appear to be open terrain with scattered trees, relatively low ground cover, an abundance of insects and small to medium-sized birds, and a supply of nest sites. The northern aplomado falcon nests in abandoned stick platforms of corvids and other raptors (USFWS 2019o).

Threats to the northern aplomado falcon include habitat loss and contamination with organochlorine pesticides (51 FR 6686).

6.19.2 Habitat Evaluation and Suitability

The Ranger, Rucker HLZ, and Portal Cabin and CCC Bunkhouse sites contain potentially suitable nesting habitat for the northern aplomado falcon.

6.19.3 Determination of Effects

Short-term, negligible, direct adverse impacts on the northern aplomado falcon may occur as a result of the Proposed Action at the Ranger site. The Proposed Action would consist of a training area of 0.3 to 2.7 acres at the proposed Ranger site including HLZ/DZ, parachute operations, camping, bivouacking, assembly area use, cross-country dismounted (non-vehicle) movements, mounted (vehicle) movement/blackout driving, and technical rope work.

Short-term, negligible, direct adverse impacts on the northern aplomado falcon may occur as a result of the Proposed Action at the Rucker HLZ site. The Proposed Action would consist of a training area of 0.3 to 2.7 acres at the proposed Rucker HLZ site including HLZ/DZ, camping, bivouacking, assembly area use, cross-country dismounted (non-vehicle) movements, mounted (vehicle) movement/blackout driving, military operations in urban terrain/urban evasion, and technical rope work.

Short-term, negligible, direct adverse impacts on the northern aplomado falcon may occur as a result of the Proposed Action at the Portal Cabin and CCC Bunkhouse site. The Proposed Action would consist of a training area of 0.3 to 2.7 acres at the proposed Portal Cabin and CCC Bunkhouse site including camping, bivouacking, assembly area use, cross-country dismounted (non-vehicle) movements, mounted (vehicle) movement/blackout driving, and survival training/natural resource consumption.

Helicopter and/or ground operations could cause the northern aplomado falcon to avoid the areas and impact daily activities and movement, and disrupt breeding behavior. With the exception of light foot-traffic, training activities would be restricted to already disturbed areas. To avoid impacts on this species, training activities at these sites would be scheduled outside of the breeding season (January through June) for this species. The Proposed Action may affect but is not likely to adversely affect this species.

6.20 YUMA CLAPPER RAIL

6.20.1 Habitat Requirements and Current Status

The Yuma clapper rail was listed as federally endangered without critical habitat on 11 March 1967 (32 FR 4001). The Yuma clapper rail is a marsh bird the size of a chicken; it is gray-brown above and buffy-cinnamon below, mottled brown or gray on its rump, and has brownish-gray cheeks and flanks barred with black and white. It is somewhat orange bill is long, slender, and slightly down-curved. The Yuma clapper rail is a water bird with long legs and a short tail (USFWS 2019w).

The Yuma clapper rail is associated with dense emergent riparian vegetation. It requires wet substrate (mudflat, sandbar) with dense herbaceous or woody vegetation for nesting and foraging. Freshwater marshes dominated by cattail (*Typha* spp.) or bulrush (*Cyperus* spp.) are preferred habitat as well as marshes with little residual vegetation. Habitat should be in a mosaic of vegetated areas interspersed with shallow (less than 12 inches) open water areas. The minimum size of suitable habitats is unclear, but the species has been found in areas as small as 2 to 3 acres depending on the quality of the mosaic. It is typically found below 4,500 feet of elevation (USFWS 2019w).

Populations of the Yuma clapper rail are threatened by loss of marsh habitat through channelization, dredging/filling activities, decline in quality of marsh habitat due to build-up of residual vegetation (dead stems and leaves of cattails or bulrush) that clogs movement through the vegetation, and selenium contamination of the prey base (USFWS 2019w).

6.20.2 Habitat Evaluation and Suitability

The Roosevelt Lake, Verde River, and Colorado River sites all have potentially suitable habitat for the Yuma clapper rail in the riparian vegetation at each site. The riparian vegetation associated with the Salt River east of the Saguaro Lake Ranch site provides potentially suitable habitat for the Yuma clapper rail.

6.20.3 Determination of Effects

Short-term, negligible, direct adverse impacts on the Yuma clapper rail may occur as a result of the Proposed Action at the Roosevelt Lake site. The Proposed Action would consist of a training area of 0.3 to 2.7 acres at the proposed Roosevelt Lake site including HLZ/DZ, parachute operations, camping, bivouacking, assembly area use, cross-country dismounted (non-vehicle) movements, mounted (vehicle) movement/blackout driving, survival training/natural resource consumption, technical rope work, HLZ/DZ/overwater hoist operations, and amphibious operations.

Short-term, negligible, direct adverse impacts on the Yuma clapper rail may occur as a result of the Proposed Action at the Verde River and Saguaro Lake Ranch sites. The Proposed Action would consist of training areas of 0.3 to 2.7 acres at the proposed Verde River and Saguaro Lake Ranch sites including HLZ/DZ/overwater hoist operations and amphibious operations.

Short-term, negligible, direct adverse impacts on the Yuma clapper rail may occur as a result of the Proposed Action at the Colorado River site. The Proposed Action would consist of a training area of 0.3 to 2.7 acres at the proposed Colorado River site including HLZ/DZ/overwater hoist operations and amphibious operations.

If parachute or ground/water operations occur near the banks of Roosevelt Lake, the Verde River, the Salt River, or the Colorado River; a temporary increase in sediment runoff may occur, potentially impacting water quality in the area. A decrease in water quality can lead to a decrease in riparian habitat quality for the Yuma clapper rail over time. To avoid these impacts, foot-traffic and training activities would avoid riparian areas. Training activities in the open water could temporarily cause the Yuma clapper rail to avoid the area as noise levels increase during training. Trampling of vegetation and erosion of the river or lake banks could occur as a result of the movement of equipment and the activity from the personnel involved in training, though activities would likely be restricted to recreational areas and human access areas. Helicopter noise and increased human noise/activity in the riparian areas could cause the Yuma clapper rail to temporarily avoid the areas and impact daily activities and movement. With the exception of light foot-traffic, training activities would be restricted to already disturbed areas. To avoid impacts on this species, training activities at these sites would be scheduled outside of the breeding season (March through September) for this species, and personnel would avoid areas of heavy riparian vegetation. The Proposed Action may affect but is not likely to adversely affect this species.

6.21 MEXICAN SPOTTED OWL

6.21.1 Habitat Requirements and Current Status

The Mexican spotted owl was listed as federally threatened on 16 March 1993 (58 FR 14248) with critical habitat designated on 06 June 1995 (60 FR 29951), 01 February 2001 (66 FR 8530), and 31 August 2004 (69 FR 53182). Mexican spotted owls have dark eyes and are an ashy-chestnut brown color with white and brown spots on their abdomen, back and head. Their brown tails are marked with thin white bands. They lack ear tufts. Young owls less than 5 months old have a downy appearance and females are larger than males (USFWS 2019l).

Mexican spotted owls are residents of old-growth or mature forests that possess complex structural components (uneven aged stands, high canopy closure, multi-storied levels, high tree density). Canyons with riparian or conifer communities are also important components. In southern Arizona and New Mexico, the mixed conifer, Madrean pine-oak, Arizona cypress, encinal oak woodlands, and associated riparian forests provide habitat in the small mountain ranges (Sky Islands) distributed across the landscape. Owls are also found in canyon habitat dominated by vertical-walled rocky cliffs within complex watersheds, including tributary side canyons. Rock walls with caves, ledges, and other areas provide protected nest and roost sites. Canyon habitat may include small isolated patches or stringers of forested vegetation including stands of mixed-conifer, ponderosa pine, pine-oak, pinyon-juniper, and/or riparian vegetation in which owls regularly roost and forage. Owls are usually found in areas with some type of water source. Even small sources of water such as small pools or puddles create humid conditions. Roosting and nesting habitats exhibit certain identifiable features, including large trees (those with a trunk diameter of 12 inches or more), unevenly aged tree stands, multi-storied canopy, a tree canopy creating shade over 40 percent or more of the ground, and decadence in the form of downed logs and snags (standing dead trees). Canopy closure is typically greater than 40 percent. Owl foraging habitat includes a wide variety of forest conditions, canyon bottoms, cliff faces, tops of canyon rims, and riparian areas. Juvenile owls disperse into a variety of habitats ranging from high-elevation forests to pinyon-juniper woodlands and riparian areas surrounded by desert grasslands. Observations of long-distance dispersal by juveniles provide evidence that they use widely spaced islands of suitable habitat that are connected at lower elevations by pinyon-juniper and riparian forests (USFWS 2019l).

Actions that open up or remove mature or old-growth forests (logging, wildfire, road or site construction that results in fragmentation of the forest) are detrimental to Mexican spotted owl populations. Human activity (hiking, shooting, off-road vehicle activity) in or near nesting, roosting, or foraging sites may result in abandonment of an area, and indirectly may affect habitat parameters from trampling, vegetation removal, or increased fire risk (USFWS 2019l).

Critical habitat was designated for the Mexican spotted owl on 06 June 1995 (60 FR 29951), 01 February 2001 (66 FR 8530), and 31 August 2004 (69 FR 53182). The PCEs of critical habitat for this species include the habitat components that provide the following:

PCEs related to forest structure are as follows:

- A range of tree species, including mixed conifer, pine-oak, and riparian forest types, composed of different tree sizes reflecting different ages of trees, 30 to 45 percent of

which are large trees with a trunk diameter of 12 inches or more when measured at 4.5 feet from the ground.

- A shade canopy created by the tree branches covering 40 percent or more of the ground.
- Large dead trees (snags) with a trunk diameter of at least 12 inches when measured at 4.5 feet from the ground.

PCEs related to maintenance of adequate prey species are as follows:

- High volumes of fallen trees and other woody debris.
- A wide range of tree and plant species, including hardwoods.
- Adequate levels of residual plant cover to maintain fruits, seeds, and allow plant regeneration.

PCEs related to canyon habitat include one or more of the following:

- Presence of water (often providing cooler and often higher humidity than the surrounding areas).
- Clumps or stringers of mixed conifer, pine-oak, pinyon-juniper, and riparian vegetation.
- Canyon wall containing crevices, ledges, or caves.
- High percentage of ground litter and woody debris.

Critical habitat areas were designated to provide for the conservation of the Mexican spotted owl throughout the remaining portion of its geographic range in the US Several areas of critical habitat have been designated in Arizona and New Mexico.

The Mesa, Ranger, Redington Pass, Rucker HLZ, Charoleau Gap, Comanche, Flagstaff Hotshot – USFS Helitack Base, Hannagan Meadow – USFS Helitack Base, Helibase Circular, KP Circular, KP Tank, Longview – USFS Helitack Base, Mogolloon Rim (General Crook), Negrito Airstrip, Negrito Center, Negrito North, Rainy Mesa, Caldwell Meadows, and Sprucedale Guest Ranch sites are within the Mexican spotted owl critical habitat. The Madrean Evergreen Woodland around the Ranger, Rucker HLZ, and Charouleau Gap sites and the Petran Montane Conifer Forest around the Comanche, Hannagan Meadow – USFS Helitack Base, and Helibase Circular sites provide potentially suitable nesting habitat for the Mexican spotted owl. The Mesa, Flagstaff Hotshot – USFS Helitack Base, KP Circular, KP Tank, Longview – USFS Helitack Base, Mogollon Rim (General Crook), Negrito Airstrip, and Rainy Mesa sites do not contain suitable nesting habitat for the Mexican spotted owl but are within 500 feet of potentially suitable nesting habitat. The rocky cliffs around the Mesa site, the Petran Montane Conifer Forest surrounding the Flagstaff Hotshot – USFS Helitack Base, KP Circular, KP Tank, Longview – USFS Helitack Base, and Mogollon Rim (General Crook) sites, the forested area west of the Negrito Airstrip, and the forested area south of the Rainy Mesa site provide potentially suitable nesting habitat for the Mexican spotted owl. The Redington Pass, Negrito Center, Negrito North, Caldwell Meadows, and Sprucedale Guest Ranch sites do not contain suitable nesting habitat for the Mexican spotted owl.

The Spring Valley Cabin, Saddle Mountain West, Devon, Black Mesa – USFS Helitack Base, Mormon Lake – USFS Helitack Base, Negrito Helibase, and Negrito South sites are within 0.5 mile of Mexican spotted owl critical habitat. The Petran Montane Conifer Forest west of the Spring Valley Cabin site, the rocky cliffs and Madrean Evergreen Woodland at the Saddle Mountain West site, the Madrean Evergreen Woodland at the Devon site, and the Petran Montane Conifer Forest at the Black Mesa – USFS Helitack Base and Mormon Lake – USFS Helitack Base sites may provide potentially suitable nesting habitat for the Mexican spotted owl. The Negrito Helibase and Negrito South sites do not contain suitable nesting habitat for the Mexican spotted owl.

6.21.2 Habitat Evaluation and Suitability

The L Tank, Ranger, Rucker HLZ, Charouleau Gap, Comanche, Hannagan Meadow – USFS Helitack Base, Helibase Circular, Portal Cabin and CCC Bunkhouse, Lake Patagonia, and HLZ 7 sites contain potentially suitable nesting habitat for the Mexican spotted owl. The Metz Tank, Navajo East, Neill Flat, Rogers Lake (Logger Camp), Rogers Napier, Rogers Wren, Mesa, Saddle Mountain West, Flagstaff Hotshot – USFS Helitack Base, KP Circular, KP Tank, Longview – USFS Helitack Base, Mogollon Rim (General Crook), Payson-RimSide, Spring Valley Cabin, Negrito Airstrip, Rainy Mesa, Devon, Black Mesa – USFS Helitack Base, Mormon Lake – USFS Helitack Base, Overgaard – USFS Helitack Base, Tribeland, Salt River High, Salt River Low, Brooke HLZ/DZ, Jenna HLZ/DZ, Fort Tuthill, Cattle, and HLZ 5 sites do not contain suitable nesting habitat for the Mexican spotted owl but are within 500 feet of suitable nesting habitat.

6.21.3 Determination of Effects

Short-term, negligible, direct adverse impacts on the Mexican spotted owl may occur as a result of the Proposed Action at the L Tank, Metz Tank, and Navajo East sites. The Proposed Action would consist of training areas of 0.3 to 2.7 acres at the proposed L Tank, Metz Tank, and Navajo East sites including HLZs/DZs; parachute operation; camping, bivouacking, and assembly area use; cross-country dismounted (non-vehicle) movements; mounted (vehicle) movement/blackout driving; survival training/natural resource consumption; military operations in urban terrain/urban evasion; technical rope work; and pyrotechnic use.

Short-term, negligible, direct adverse impacts on the Mexican spotted owl may occur as a result of the Proposed Action at the Ranger, and Saddle Mountain West sites. The Proposed Action would consist of training areas of 0.3 to 2.7 acres at the proposed Ranger, and Saddle Mountain West sites including HLZs/DZs; fixed wing landing zones; parachute operation; camping, bivouacking, and assembly area use; cross-country dismounted (non-vehicle) movements; mounted (vehicle) movement/blackout driving; survival training/natural resource consumption; military operations in urban terrain/urban evasion; technical rope work; pyrotechnic use; shooting/firing range; HLZs/DZS/overwater hoist operations; and amphibious operations.

Short-term, negligible, direct adverse impacts on the Mexican spotted owl may occur as a result of the Proposed Action at the Rucker HLZ site. The Proposed Action would consist of a training area of 0.3 to 2.7 acres at the proposed Rucker HLZ site including HLZs/DZs, camping, bivouacking, and assembly area use; cross-country dismounted (non-vehicle) movements;

mounted (vehicle) movement/blackout driving; military operations in urban terrain/urban evasion; and technical rope work.

Short-term, negligible, direct adverse impacts on the Mexican spotted owl may occur as a result of the Proposed Action at the Charouleau Gap site. The Proposed Action would consist of a training area of 0.3 to 2.7 acres at the proposed Charouleau Gap site including cross-country dismounted (non-vehicle) movements and mounted (vehicle) movement/blackout driving.

Short-term, negligible, direct adverse impacts on the Mexican spotted owl may occur as a result of the Proposed Action at the Comanche, HLZ 7, Mogollon Rim (General Crook), Payson-RimSide, and HLZ 5 sites. The Proposed Action would consist of training areas of 0.3 to 2.7 acres at the proposed Comanche, HLZ 7, Mogollon Rim (General Crook), Payson-RimSide, and HLZ 5 sites including HLZs/DZs; camping, bivouacking, and assembly area use; cross-country dismounted (non-vehicle) movements; mounted (vehicle) movement/blackout driving; survival training/natural resource consumption; and technical rope work.

Short-term, negligible, direct adverse impacts on the Mexican spotted owl may occur as a result of the Proposed Action at the Rogers Napier site. The Proposed Action would consist of a training area of 0.3 to 2.7 acres at the proposed Rogers Napier site including HLZs/DZs; camping, bivouacking, and assembly area use; cross-country dismounted (non-vehicle) movements; mounted (vehicle) movement/blackout driving; survival training/natural resource consumption; technical rope work; and pyrotechnic use.

Short-term, negligible, direct adverse impacts on the Mexican spotted owl may occur as a result of the Proposed Action at the Hannagan Meadow – USFS Helitack Base, Helibase Circular, Flagstaff Hotshot – USFS Helitack Base, KP Circular, KP Tank, Longview – USFS Helitack Base, Black Mesa – USFS Helitack Base, Mormon Lake – USFS Helitack Base, Overgaard – USFS Helitack Base, Tribeland, and Cattle sites. The Proposed Action would consist of training areas of 0.3 to 2.7 acres at the proposed Hannagan Meadow – USFS Helitack Base, Helibase Circular, Flagstaff Hotshot – USFS Helitack Base, KP Circular, KP Tank, Longview – USFS Helitack Base, Black Mesa – USFS Helitack Base, Mormon Lake – USFS Helitack Base, Overgaard – USFS Helitack Base, Tribeland, and Cattle sites including HLZs/DZs; parachute operation; camping, bivouacking, and assembly area use; cross-country dismounted (non-vehicle) movements; mounted (vehicle) movement/blackout driving; survival training/natural resource consumption; and technical rope work.

Short-term, negligible, direct adverse impacts on the Mexican spotted owl may occur as a result of the Proposed Action at the Neill Flat site. The Proposed Action would consist of a training area of 0.3 to 2.7 acres at the proposed Neill Flat site including HLZs/DZs; parachute operation; camping, bivouacking, and assembly area use; cross-country dismounted (non-vehicle) movements; mounted (vehicle) movement/blackout driving; survival training/natural resource consumption; technical rope work; and pyrotechnic use.

Short-term, negligible, direct adverse impacts on the Mexican spotted owl may occur as a result of the Proposed Action at the Portal Cabin and CCC Bunkhouse site. The Proposed Action would consist of a training area of 0.3 to 2.7 acres at the proposed Portal Cabin and CCC Bunkhouse site including camping, bivouacking, and assembly area use; cross-country

dismounted (non-vehicle) movements; mounted (vehicle) movement/blackout driving; and survival training/natural resource consumption.

Short-term, negligible, direct adverse impacts on the Mexican spotted owl may occur as a result of the Proposed Action at the Lake Patagonia site. The Proposed Action would consist of a training area of 0.3 to 2.7 acres at the proposed Lake Patagonia site including HLZs/DZs, technical rope work, HLZs/DZs/overwater hoist operations, and amphibious operations.

Short-term, negligible, direct adverse impacts on the Mexican spotted owl may occur as a result of the Proposed Action at the Rogers Lake (Logger Camp) site. The Proposed Action would consist of a training area of 0.3 to 2.7 acres at the proposed Rogers Lake (Logger Camp)site including HLZs/DZs; parachute operation; camping, bivouacking, and assembly area use; cross-country dismounted (non-vehicle) movements; mounted (vehicle) movement/blackout driving; survival training/natural resource consumption; military operations in urban terrain/urban evasion; technical rope work; pyrotechnic use; HLZs/DZs/overwater hoist operations; and amphibious operations.

Short-term, negligible, direct adverse impacts on the Mexican spotted owl may occur as a result of the Proposed Action at the Rogers Wren site. The Proposed Action would consist of a training area of 0.3 to 2.7 acres at the proposed Rogers Wren site including HLZs/DZs; camping, bivouacking, and assembly area use; cross-country dismounted (non-vehicle) movements; mounted (vehicle) movement/blackout driving; survival training/natural resource consumption; military operations in urban terrain/urban evasion; technical rope work; and pyrotechnic use.

Short-term, negligible, direct adverse impacts on the Mexican spotted owl may occur as a result of the Proposed Action at the Mesa and Devon sites. The Proposed Action would consist of training areas of 0.3 to 2.7 acres at the proposed Mesa and Devon sites including HLZs/DZs; camping, bivouacking, and assembly area use; cross-country dismounted (non-vehicle) movements; mounted (vehicle) movement/blackout driving; and technical rope work.

Short-term, negligible, direct adverse impacts on the Mexican spotted owl may occur as a result of the Proposed Action at the Spring Valley Cabin site. The Proposed Action would consist of a training area of 0.3 to 2.7 acres at the proposed Spring Valley Cabin site including camping, bivouacking, and assembly area use; cross-country dismounted (non-vehicle) movements; mounted (vehicle) movement/blackout driving; and survival training/natural resource consumption.

Short-term, negligible, direct adverse impacts on the Mexican spotted owl may occur as a result of the Proposed Action at the Negrito Airstrip site. The Proposed Action would consist of a training area of 0.3 to 2.7 acres at the proposed Negrito Airstrip site including HLZs/DZs; fixed wing landing zones; parachute operation; camping, bivouacking, and assembly area use; cross-country dismounted (non-vehicle) movements; mounted (vehicle) movement/blackout driving; and technical rope work.

Short-term, negligible, direct adverse impacts on the Mexican spotted owl may occur as a result of the Proposed Action at the Rainy Mesa site. The Proposed Action would consist of a training area of 0.3 to 2.7 acres at the proposed Rainy Mesa site including HLZs/DZs; fixed wing landing

zones; parachute operation; camping, bivouacking, and assembly area use; cross-country dismounted (non-vehicle) movements; mounted (vehicle) movement/blackout driving; and technical rope work.

Short-term, negligible, direct adverse impacts on the Mexican spotted owl may occur as a result of the Proposed Action at the Salt River High site. The Proposed Action would consist of a training area of 0.3 to 2.7 acres at the proposed Salt River High site including HLZs/DZs, cross-country dismounted (non-vehicle) movements, mounted (vehicle) movement/blackout driving, and technical rope work.

Short-term, negligible, direct adverse impacts on the Mexican spotted owl may occur as a result of the Proposed Action at the Salt River Low site. The Proposed Action would consist of a training area of 0.3 to 2.7 acres at the proposed Salt River Low site including HLZs/DZs, cross-country dismounted (non-vehicle) movements, mounted (vehicle) movement/blackout driving, technical rope work, HLZs/DZs/overwater hoist operations, and amphibious operations.

Short-term, negligible, direct adverse impacts on the Mexican spotted owl may occur as a result of the Proposed Action at the Brooke HLZ/DZ site. The Proposed Action would consist of a training area of 0.3 to 2.7 acres at the proposed Brooke HLZ/DZ site including HLZs/DZs, cross-country dismounted (non-vehicle) movements, mounted (vehicle) movement/blackout driving, and technical rope work.

Short-term, negligible, direct adverse impacts on the Mexican spotted owl may occur as a result of the Proposed Action at the Jenna HLZ/DZ site. The Proposed Action would consist of a training area of 0.3 to 2.7 acres at the proposed Jenna HLZ/DZ site including HLZs/DZs and technical rope work.

Short-term, negligible, direct adverse impacts on the Mexican spotted owl may occur as a result of the Proposed Action at the Fort Tuthill site. The Proposed Action would consist of a training area of 0.3 to 2.7 acres at the proposed Fort Tuthill site including camping, bivouacking, and assembly area use; cross-country dismounted (non-vehicle) movements; mounted (vehicle) movement/blackout driving; and technical rope work.

Parachute, helicopter, plane, and/or ground/water operations could cause the Mexican spotted owl to avoid the areas and impact daily activities and movement, and breeding behavior. With the exception of light foot-traffic, training activities would be restricted to already disturbed areas and open water. To avoid impacts on this species, training activities at these sites would be scheduled outside of the nesting season (March through August) for this species. The Proposed Action may affect but is not likely to adversely affect this species.

No effect on designated Mexican spotted owl critical habitat would be expected to occur as a result of the Proposed Action. Although critical habitat occurs at several sites (Mesa, Ranger, Redington Pass, Rucker HLZ, Charouleau Gap, Comanche, Flagstaff Hotshot – USFS Helitack Base, Hannagan Meadow – USFS Helitack Base, Helibase Circular, KP Circular, KP Tank, Longview – USFS Helitack Base, Mogollon Rim [General Crook], Negrito Airstrip, Negrito Center, Negrito North, Rainy Mesa, Caldwell Meadows, and Sprucedale Guest Ranch), implementing the Proposed Action would not have an effect on the critical habitat because

activities would not require vegetation removal and would occur over a short duration (hour to few hours).

6.22 LEAST BELL'S VIREO

6.22.1 Habitat Requirements and Current Status

The Least Bell's vireo was listed as federally endangered on 02 May 1986 (51 FR 16474) with critical habitat designated on 02 February 1994 (59 FR 4845). The Least Bell's vireo is a small bird, only 4.5 to 5.0 inches long. They have short rounded wings and short, straight bills. There is a faint white eye ring and feathers are mostly gray above and pale below (USFWS 2019h).

The Least Bell's vireo occurs in riparian habitats along rivers, streams, or other wetlands, where dense brush, mesquite, willow-cottonwood forest, streamside thickets, and scrub oak are present, in arid regions but often near water (NatureServe 2018).

Threats to the Least Bell's vireo include where conversion of land throughout the range of the vireo for agricultural purposes; pumping to withdraw water for crop maintenance; and construction of dams, channels, and other water conveyance systems have resulted in the loss of substantial vireo habitat. Agricultural practices have also inadvertently encouraged the expansion of the range of the brown-headed cowbird (51 FR 18476).

This Least Bell's vireo is a federally listed endangered species, with critical habitat designated on 02 February 1994 (59 FR 4845). The PCE specific to Least Bell's vireo is as follows:

- Riverine and floodplain habitats (particularly willow-dominated riparian woodland with dense understory vegetation maintained, in part, in a non-climax stage by periodic floods or other agents) and adjacent coastal sage scrub, chaparral, or other upland plant communities.

Critical habitat areas were designated to provide for the conservation of the Least Bell's vireo throughout the remaining portion of its geographic range in the US. Several areas of critical habitat have been designated in California. None of the proposed PR training sites occur within Least Bell's vireo critical habitat.

6.22.2 Habitat Evaluation and Suitability

The Camp Pendleton Off-Road Trail and Camp Pendleton PDL sites are within 500 feet of potentially suitable habitat for the Least Bell's vireo in the riparian vegetation east of the sites along the Las Flores Creek.

6.22.3 Determination of Effects

Short-term, negligible, direct adverse impacts on the Least Bell's vireo may occur as a result of the Proposed Action at the Camp Pendleton Off-Road Trail site. The Proposed Action would consist of a training area of 0.3 to 2.7 acres at the proposed Camp Pendleton Off-Road Trail site including HLZs/DZs; camping, bivouacking, and assembly area use; cross-country dismounted (non-vehicle) movements; mounted (vehicle) movement/blackout driving; military operations in urban terrain/urban evasion; and technical rope work.

Short-term, negligible, direct adverse impacts on the Least Bell's vireo may occur as a result of the Proposed Action at the Camp Pendleton PDL site. The Proposed Action would consist of a training area of 0.3 to 2.7 acres at the proposed Camp Pendleton PDL site including HLZs/DZs; parachute operations; camping, bivouacking, and assembly area use; cross-country dismounted (non-vehicle) movements; mounted (vehicle) movement/blackout driving; military operations in urban terrain/urban evasion; and technical rope work.

If parachute and/or ground operations occur near the banks of the Las Flores Creek, a temporary increase in sediment runoff may occur, potentially impacting water quality in the area. A decrease in water quality can lead to a decrease in riparian habitat quality and prey abundance for the Least Bell's vireo over time. To avoid these impacts, foot-traffic and training activities would avoid riparian areas. Training activities near the riparian vegetation could temporarily cause the Least Bell's vireo to avoid the area as noise levels increase during training. Trampling of vegetation and erosion of the creek banks could occur as a result of the movement of equipment and the activity from the personnel involved in training, though activities would likely be restricted to recreational areas and human access areas. Helicopter noise and increased human noise/activity in the riparian areas could cause the Least Bell's vireo to temporarily avoid the areas and impact daily activities and movement, and breeding behavior. With the exception of light foot-traffic, training activities would be restricted to already disturbed areas. To avoid impacts on this species, training activities at these sites would be scheduled outside of the breeding season (March through August) for this species, and would avoid areas of heavy riparian vegetation. The Proposed Action may affect but is not likely to adversely affect the Least Bell's vireo.

No impacts on designated Least Bell's vireo critical habitat are expected to occur as a result of the Proposed Action. None of the proposed training sites occur within critical habitat.

6.23 SONORAN PRONGHORN

6.23.1 Habitat Requirements and Current Status

The Sonoran pronghorn was listed as federally endangered without critical habitat on 11 March 1967 (32 FR 4001) and a non-essential, experimental population was established in Arizona on 05 May 2011 (76 FR 25593). Some of the proposed training sites fall within the range of the non-essential, experimental population of Sonoran pronghorn. The Sonoran pronghorn has reddish-brown to tan upperparts; the lower sides, rump, and two bands on the neck are white; and the neck has a short black mane. The male has a black band along each side of the snout, a black patch on each cheek, and sometimes black bands on the neck. Most males and females have horns (larger and usually forked in males). The Sonoran pronghorn has two toes on each hoofed foot (NatureServe 2018).

Sonoran pronghorn are found within broad alluvial valleys separated by granite mountains and mesas; areas with small-leaf trees (foothill paloverde, mesquite, catclaw, crucifixion thorn, smoketree [*Psorothamnus spinosus*]) and numerous species of cacti (saguaro, barrel cactus, etc.) scattered over rocky hills and coarse-soiled slopes; and with triangle-leaf bursage (*Ambrosia deltoidea*) or brittle bush (*Encelia* spp.) almost always present. Habitat in southwestern Arizona includes big galleta grass (*Hilaria rigida*), six week three-awn (*Aristida adscensionis*), six weeks grama (*Bouteloua barbata*), creosote bush, bursage (*Ambrosia* spp.), and saltbush (*Atriplex* spp.),

similar to habitat in Sonora, where pronghorns occupy areas of stable sand dunes that have meadowlike conditions within or adjacent to them. Sonoran pronghorn occur in creosote bush-bursage habitat throughout the year, and utilize areas containing palo verde-mixed cacti plant associations in spring and summer (NatureServe 2018).

Threats to the Sonoran pronghorn include highways, fences, railroads, developed areas, and irrigation canals that block access to essential forage or water resources; a variety of human activities that disturb pronghorn or degrade habitat, including livestock grazing in the US and Mexico; military activities; recreation; poaching and hunting; clearing of desertscrub and planting of buffelgrass (*Pennisetum ciliare*), particularly in Sonora; gold mining southeast of Sonoyta, Sonora; dewatering and development along the Gila River and Rıo Sonoyta; and high levels of undocumented immigration and drug trafficking across the international border, and associated law enforcement response in the US; wildfire, fueled by nonnative perennial and ephemeral plants that have increased fine fuels and allowed fire to become a much more frequent event in the Sonoran Desert; drought and associated limited food and water; and small population size and random changes in demographics (76 FR 25594).

6.23.2 Habitat Evaluation and Suitability

The NATO Hill (WPT 74), South Tactical Range, and Target 333 sites contain suitable habitat for the native population of Sonoran pronghorn. The OP Charlie, Ruby Fuzzy Paladins, Blackhills HLZ/DZ, Lost Acre HLZ/DZ, Penitas HLZ/DZ, Pond HLZ/DZ, Prieto HLZ/DZ, Rancho Seco HLZ/DZ, Sierrita HLZ/DZ, Silvermine HLZ/DZ, and Waterman HLZ/DZ sites contain suitable habitat for the non-essential, experimental population of Sonoran pronghorn. The Range 3 – HLZ 1, Range 3 – HLZ 2, Range 3 – HLZ 3, Range 3 – HLZ 4, Range 3 – HLZ 5, Range 3 – HLZ 6, and Range 3 – Tower Helipad sites contain suitable habitat for both population types of the Sonoran pronghorn. The Black Mountain Reservoir and Three Points Public Shooting Range is within 500 feet of suitable habitat for the non-essential, experimental population of the Sonoran pronghorn.

6.23.3 Determination of Effects

Short-term, negligible, direct adverse impacts on the Sonoran pronghorn may occur as a result of the Proposed Action at the NATO Hill (WPT 74), South Tactical Range, OP Charlie, Range 3 – HLZ 1, Range 3 – HLZ 2, Range 3 – HLZ 3, Range 3 – HLZ 4, Range 3 – HLZ 5, Range 3 – HLZ 6, and Range 3 – Tower Helipad sites. The Proposed Action would consist of training areas of 0.3 to 2.7 acres at the proposed NATO Hill (WPT 74), South Tactical Range, OP Charlie, Range 3 – HLZ 1, Range 3 – HLZ 2, Range 3 – HLZ 3, Range 3 – HLZ 4, Range 3 – HLZ 5, Range 3 – HLZ 6, and Range 3 – Tower Helipad sites including HLZs/DZs, cross-country dismounted (non-vehicle) movements, mounted (vehicle) movement/blackout driving, technical rope work, pyrotechnic use, and shooting/firing range.

Short-term, negligible, direct adverse impacts on the Sonoran pronghorn may occur as a result of the Proposed Action at the Target 333 site. The Proposed Action would consist of a training area of 0.3 to 2.7 acres at the proposed Target 333 site including HLZs/DZs, parachute operation, cross-country dismounted (non-vehicle) movements, mounted (vehicle) movement/blackout driving, technical rope work, pyrotechnic use, and shooting/firing range.

Short-term, negligible, direct adverse impacts on the Sonoran pronghorn may occur as a result of the Proposed Action at the Ruby Fuzzy Paladins site. The Proposed Action would consist of a training area of 0.3 to 2.7 acres at the proposed Ruby Fuzzy Paladins site including HLZs/DZs, parachute operation, cross-country dismounted (non-vehicle) movements, mounted (vehicle) movement/blackout driving, survival training/natural resource consumption, military operations in urban terrain/urban evasion, and technical rope work.

Short-term, negligible, direct adverse impacts on the Sonoran pronghorn may occur as a result of the Proposed Action at the Blackhills HLZ/DZ, Lost Acre HLZ/DZ, Pond HLZ/DZ, Prieto HLZ/DZ, Sierrita HLZ/DZ, and Silvermine HLZ/DZ sites. The Proposed Action would consist of training areas of 0.3 to 2.7 acres at the proposed Blackhills HLZ/DZ, Lost Acre HLZ/DZ, Pond HLZ/DZ, Prieto HLZ/DZ, Sierrita HLZ/DZ, and Silvermine HLZ/DZ sites including HLZs/DZs and technical rope work.

Short-term, negligible, direct adverse impacts on the Sonoran pronghorn may occur as a result of the Proposed Action at the Penitas HLZ/DZ, Rancho Seco HLZ/DZ, and Waterman HLZ/DZ sites. The Proposed Action would consist of training areas of 0.3 to 2.7 acres at the proposed Penitas HLZ/DZ, Rancho Seco HLZ/DZ, and Waterman HLZ/DZ sites including HLZs/DZs, cross-country dismounted (non-vehicle) movements, mounted (vehicle) movement/blackout driving, and technical rope work.

Short-term, negligible, direct adverse impacts on the Sonoran pronghorn may occur as a result of the Proposed Action at the Three Points Public Shooting Range site. The Proposed Action would consist of a training area of 0.3 to 2.7 acres at the proposed Three Points Public Shooting Range site including shooting/firing range.

Short-term, negligible, direct adverse impacts on the Sonoran pronghorn may occur as a result of the Proposed Action at the Black Mountain Reservoir site. The Proposed Action would consist of a training area of 0.3 to 2.7 acres at the proposed Black Mountain Reservoir site including amphibian operations.

Parachute, helicopter, and/or ground/water operations could cause the Sonoran pronghorn to avoid the areas and impact daily activities and movement. Because of the avoidance expected due to the human disturbance and noise, it is highly unlikely that pronghorn would be exposed to potential collision with vehicles/equipment and artillery fire. With the exception of light foot-traffic, training activities would be restricted to already disturbed areas. The Proposed Action may affect but is not likely to adversely affect this species.

6.24 MEXICAN WOLF

6.24.1 Habitat Requirements and Current Status

The Mexican wolf was listed as federally endangered without critical habitat on 28 April 1976 (41 FR 17742) and a non-essential, experimental population was established in Arizona and New Mexico on 24 January 1998 (63 FR 1752). The Mexican wolf was extirpated from the southwestern US by 1970. Some of the proposed PR training sites fall within the range of the non-essential, experimental population of the Mexican wolf. The Mexican wolf is the smallest extant gray wolf in North America. Adults weigh 50 to 90 pounds with a length of 5 to 6 feet

and height at shoulder of 25 to 32 inches. Mexican wolves are typically a patchy black, brown to cinnamon, and cream color, with primarily light underparts. Solid black or white coloration, as seen in other North American gray wolves, does not exist in Mexican wolves (80 FR 2490).

The Mexican wolves are not limited to any particular habitat type, but viable populations occur only where human population density and persecution levels are low and prey densities are high. Young are born in a den that may be on a bluff or slope among rocks or in an enlarged badger hole (NatureServe 2018).

Mexican wolf populations declined rapidly in the early and mid-1900s, due to government and private efforts across the US to kill wolves and other predators. By 1925, poisoning, hunting, and trapping efforts drastically reduced Mexican wolf populations in all but a few remote areas of the southwestern United States, and control efforts shifted to wolves in the borderlands between the US and Mexico. It was estimated that breeding populations of Mexican wolves were extirpated from the US by 1942. The use of increasingly effective poisons and trapping techniques during the 1950s and 1960s eliminated remaining Mexican wolves north of the United States-Mexico border, although occasional reports of wolves crossing into the US from Mexico persisted into the 1960s (80 FR 2491).

6.24.2 Habitat Evaluation and Suitability

The Hannagan Meadow – USFS Helitack Base, Helibase Circular, KP Circular, KP Tank, Mogollon Rim (General Crook), Payson-RimSide, Negrito Airstrip, Negrito Center, Negrito North, Rainy Mesa, Glenwood Ranger Station, Negrito Helibase, Negrito South, Overgaard – USFS Helitack Base, Reserve Ranger Station, Catron County Fairgrounds, Salt River High, Salt River Low, Caldwell Meadows, Gila County Sheriff Roosevelt Substation, Playas Training and Research Center, Tombstone 8 HLZ, and Sprucedale Guest Ranch sites contain suitable habitat for the non-essential, experimental population of Mexican wolf.

6.24.3 Determination of Effects

Short-term, negligible, direct adverse impacts on the Mexican wolf may occur as a result of the Proposed Action at the Hannagan Meadow – USFS Helitack Base, Helibase Circular, KP Circular, KP Tank, Overgaard – USFS Helitack Base, Caldwell Meadows, and Gila County Sheriff Roosevelt Substation sites. The Proposed Action would consist of training areas of 0.3 to 2.7 acres at the proposed Hannagan Meadow – USFS Helitack Base, Helibase Circular, KP Circular, KP Tank, Overgaard – USFS Helitack Base, Caldwell Meadows, and Gila County Sheriff Roosevelt Substation sites including HLZs/DZs; parachute operation; camping, bivouacking, and assembly area use; cross-country dismounted (non-vehicle) movements; mounted (vehicle) movement/blackout driving; survival training/natural resource consumption; and technical rope work.

Short-term, negligible, direct adverse impacts on the Mexican wolf may occur as a result of the Proposed Action at the Mogollon Rim (General Crook) and Payson-RimSide sites. The Proposed Action would consist of training areas of 0.3 to 2.7 acres at the proposed Mogollon Rim (General Crook) and Payson-RimSide sites including HLZs/DZs; camping, bivouacking, and assembly area use; cross-country dismounted (non-vehicle) movements; mounted (vehicle)

movement/blackout driving; survival training/natural resource consumption; and technical rope work.

Short-term, negligible, direct adverse impacts on the Mexican wolf may occur as a result of the Proposed Action at the Negrito Airstrip site. The Proposed Action would consist of a training area of 0.3 to 2.7 acres at the proposed Negrito Airstrip site including HLZs/DZs; fixed wing landing zones; parachute operation; camping, bivouacking, and assembly area use; cross-country dismounted (non-vehicle) movements; mounted (vehicle) movement/blackout driving; and technical rope work.

Short-term, negligible, direct adverse impacts on the Mexican wolf may occur as a result of the Proposed Action at the Negrito North, Rainy Mesa, and Negrito South sites. The Proposed Action would consist of training areas of 0.3 to 2.7 acres at the proposed Negrito North, Rainy Mesa, and Negrito South sites including HLZs/DZs; parachute operation; camping, bivouacking, and assembly area use; cross-country dismounted (non-vehicle) movements; mounted (vehicle) movement/blackout driving; and technical rope work.

Short-term, negligible, direct adverse impacts on the Mexican wolf may occur as a result of the Proposed Action at the Negrito Center and Glenwood Ranger Station sites. The Proposed Action would consist of training areas of 0.3 to 2.7 acres at the proposed Negrito Center and Glenwood Ranger Station sites including HLZs/DZs; parachute operation; camping, bivouacking, and assembly area use; cross-country dismounted (non-vehicle) movements; mounted (vehicle) movement/blackout driving; and technical rope work.

Short-term, negligible, direct adverse impacts on the Mexican wolf may occur as a result of the Proposed Action at the Negrito Helibase site. The Proposed Action would consist of a training area of 0.3 to 2.7 acres at the proposed Negrito Helibase site including HLZs/DZs; camping, bivouacking, and assembly area use; cross-country dismounted (non-vehicle) movements; mounted (vehicle) movement/blackout driving; and technical rope work.

Short-term, negligible, direct adverse impacts on the Mexican wolf may occur as a result of the Proposed Action at the Reserve Ranger Station and Catron County Fairgrounds sites. The Proposed Action would consist of training areas of 0.3 to 2.7 acres at the proposed Reserve Ranger Station and Catron County Fairgrounds sites including HLZs/DZs; camping, bivouacking, and assembly area use; cross-country dismounted (non-vehicle) movements; and technical rope work.

Short-term, negligible, direct adverse impacts on the Mexican wolf may occur as a result of the Proposed Action at the Salt River High site. The Proposed Action would consist of a training area of 0.3 to 2.7 acres at the proposed Salt River High site including HLZs/DZs, cross-country dismounted (non-vehicle) movements, mounted (vehicle) movement/blackout driving, and technical rope work.

Short-term, negligible, direct adverse impacts on the Mexican wolf may occur as a result of the Proposed Action at the Salt River Low site. The Proposed Action would consist of a training area of 0.3 to 2.7 acres at the proposed Salt River Low site including HLZs/DZs, cross-country

dismounted (non-vehicle) movements, mounted (vehicle) movement/blackout driving, technical rope work, HLZs/DZs/overwater hoist operations, and amphibious operations.

Short-term, negligible, direct adverse impacts on the Mexican wolf may occur as a result of the Proposed Action at the Tombstone 8 HL, site. The Proposed Action would consist of training areas of 0.3 to 2.7 acres at the proposed Tombstone 8 HLZsite including HLZs/DZs, cross-country dismounted (non-vehicle) movements, mounted (vehicle) movement/blackout driving, and technical rope work.

Short-term, negligible, direct adverse impacts on the Mexican wolf may occur as a result of the Proposed Action at the Playas Training and Research Center site. The Proposed Action would consist of a training area of 0.3 to 2.7 acres at the proposed Playas Training and Research Center site including HLZs/DZs; fixed wing landing zones; parachute operation; camping, bivouacking, and assembly area use; cross-country dismounted (non-vehicle) movements; mounted (vehicle) movement/blackout driving; military operations in urban terrain/urban evasion; technical rope work; pyrotechnic use; and shooting/firing range.

Short-term, negligible, direct adverse impacts on the Mexican wolf may occur as a result of the Proposed Action at the Sprucedale Guest Ranch site. The Proposed Action would consist of a training area of 0.3 to 2.7 acres at the proposed Sprucedale Guest Ranch site including HLZs/DZs; parachute operation; camping, bivouacking, and assembly area use; cross-country dismounted (non-vehicle) movements; mounted (vehicle) movement/blackout driving; and technical rope work.

Parachute, helicopter, and/or ground operations could cause the Mexican wolf to avoid the areas and impact daily activities and movement. With the exception of light foot-traffic, training activities would be restricted to already disturbed areas and open water. The Proposed Action may affect but is not likely to adversely affect this species.

6.25 STEPHENS' KANGAROO RAT

6.25.1 Habitat Requirements and Current Status

The Stephens' kangaroo rat was listed as federally endangered without critical habitat on 30 September 1988 (53 FR 38465). The Stephens' kangaroo rat is a medium-size kangaroo rat. The fur is white below and many hairs in top and bottom tail stripes have white bases, giving stripes a grizzled appearance. They have a crested tail about 1½ times body length and a white tail stripe about half as wide as a dark dorsal stripe. Their hindfoot has five toes and the soles of the feet are dusky (USFWS 2019t).

The Stephens' kangaroo rat habitats include annual grassland and coastal sage scrub with sparse shrub cover, the former more favorable than the latter, commonly in association with California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*), and common stork's-bill (*Erodium cicutarium*). Typical habitat includes sparsely vegetated areas (perennial cover less than 30 percent) with loose, friable, well-drained soil (generally at least 0.5 meters deep) and flat or gently rolling terrain. This species may recolonize abandoned agricultural land. It is most abundant where stands of native vegetation remain but deceases as bunchgrass density increases. Periods of inactivity are spent in underground burrows.

Individuals may construct their own burrows or may nest in old burrows of the California ground squirrel (*Otospermophilus beecheyi*) or in abandoned burrows of pocket gophers (*Thomomys* spp.) (NatureServe 2018).

The Stephens' kangaroo rat is threatened by loss of habitat as a result of agriculture, and more recently, urban development. These land uses have also resulted in increased fragmentation of the remaining habitat, making populations of Stephens' kangaroo rat more susceptible to the effects of some types of grazing, off-road vehicle activity, the use of rodenticides, genetic bottlenecks, local extirpation, and predators such as domestic cats (*Felis catus*) associated with adjacent development (USFWS 1997).

6.25.2 Habitat Evaluation and Suitability

The Camp Pendleton Off-Road Trail and Camp Pendleton PDL sites have potentially suitable habitat for the Stephens' kangaroo rat.

6.25.3 Determination of Effects

Short-term, negligible, direct adverse impacts on the Stephens' kangaroo rat may occur as a result of the Proposed Action at the Camp Pendleton Off-Road Trail site. The Proposed Action would consist of a training area of 0.3 to 2.7 acres at the proposed Camp Pendleton Off-Road Trail site including HLZs/DZs; camping, bivouacking, and assembly area use; cross-country dismounted (non-vehicle) movements; mounted (vehicle) movement/blackout driving; military operations in urban terrain/urban evasion; and technical rope work.

Short-term, negligible, direct adverse impacts on the Stephens' kangaroo rat may occur as a result of the Proposed Action at the Camp Pendleton PDL site. The Proposed Action would consist of a training area of 0.3 to 2.7 acres at the proposed Camp Pendleton PDL site including HLZs/DZs; parachute operation; camping, bivouacking, and assembly area use; cross-country dismounted (non-vehicle) movements; mounted (vehicle) movement/blackout driving; military operations in urban terrain/urban evasion; and technical rope work.

Parachute, helicopter, and/or ground operations could cause the Stephens' kangaroo rat to avoid the areas and impact daily activities and movement. There is also a potential for injury to occur due to vehicle traffic. However, the presence of humans and associated noise is likely to cause the animals to flush from the area, reducing this potential risk. With the exception of light foot-traffic, training activities would be restricted to already disturbed areas, which are less likely to be inhabited by kangaroo rats. The Proposed Action may affect but is not likely to adversely affect this species.

6.26 MEXICAN LONG-NOSED BAT

6.26.1 Habitat Requirements and Current Status

The Mexican long-nosed bat was listed as federally endangered without critical habitat on 30 September 1988 (53 FR 38456). The Mexican long-nosed bat is a grayish-brown above and paler on shoulders and underparts. Its long nose has leaf-like projections and it has a long and protrusible tongue, medium-size ears, and no tail (USFWS 2019k).

The Mexican long-nosed bat habitats include desertscrub, open conifer-oak woodlands, and pine forests in the Upper Sonoran and Transition Life Zones, and generally arid areas where agave plants are present. Colonies roost in caves (or similar mines and tunnels), sometimes in culverts, hollow trees, or unused buildings (NatureServe 2018).

The reasons for the evident decline of the Mexican long-nosed bat are not entirely clear, but are probably associated, at least in part, with habitat disruption. The two most important aspects of the bats' habitat involve roosting sites and food sources. A limited number of caves and mines provide a proper roosting environment. While there are no precisely documented cases of roosts being made unusable, such sites are becoming increasingly subject to human destruction and disturbance (53 FR 38458).

6.26.2 Habitat Evaluation and Suitability

The Playas Training and Research Center site has potentially suitable habitat for the Mexican long-nosed bat.

6.26.3 Determination of Effects

Short-term, negligible, direct adverse impacts on the Mexican long-nosed bat may occur as a result of the Proposed Action at the Playas Training and Research Center site. The Proposed Action would consist of a training area of 0.3 to 2.7 acres at the proposed Playas Training and Research Center site including HLZs/DZs; fixed wing landing zones; parachute operation; camping, bivouacking, and assembly area use; cross-country dismounted (non-vehicle) movements; mounted (vehicle) movement/blackout driving; military operations in urban terrain/urban evasion; technical rope work; pyrotechnic use; and shooting/firing range.

Parachute, helicopter, and/or ground operations could cause the Mexican long-nosed bat to avoid the areas and impact nightly foraging activities and movement. With the exception of light foot-traffic, training activities would be restricted to already disturbed areas. The Proposed Action may affect but is not likely to adversely affect this species.

6.27 JAGUAR

6.27.1 Habitat Requirements and Current Status

The US population of jaguar was listed as federally endangered on 22 July 1997 (62 FR 39147), with critical habitat designated on 05 March 2014 (79 FR 12571). The jaguar is a large, heavy-bodied, big-headed cat, yellowish to tawny, and spotted with black rosettes or rings in horizontal rows along the back and sides. Most rings are tan inside, with one or two black spots. The jaguar's legs, head, and tail have smaller, solid spots, usually giving way to incomplete bands near the end of the tail (USFWS 2019g).

The jaguar is found near water in warm, tropical savannas and forests within core of their range. In the northern portion of their range, they are found within thornscrub, desertscrub, and grasslands. Vegetation communities used in Arizona range from Sonoran desertscrub at lower elevations to sub-alpine mixed conifer in the mountain ranges (USFWS 2019g).

Threats to the jaguar include illegal shooting; overhunting of jaguar prey species; and habitat loss, fragmentation, and modification. Large-scale changes in jaguar habitat have affected not only habitat for breeding and foraging, but also movement corridors (81 FR 92846).

Based on current knowledge of the physical or biological features and habitat characteristics required to sustain the jaguar's vital life-history functions in the Northwestern Management Unit and the United States, the PCEs specific to jaguars are:

- Expansive open spaces in the southwestern US of at least 32 to 37 square miles in size, which:
  - Provide connectivity to Mexico.
  - Contain adequate levels of native prey species, including deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*) and javelina (*Pecari tajacu*), as well as medium-sized prey such as coatis (*Nasua narica*), skunks (*Mephitis mephitis*), raccoons (*Procyon lotor*), or jackrabbits (*Lepus* spp.).
  - Include surface water sources available within 12.4 miles of each other.
  - Vegetative cover, which:
    - Contains 1- to 50-percent canopy cover within Madrean evergreen woodland, generally recognized by a mixture of oak, juniper, and pine trees on the landscape, or semidesert grassland vegetation communities, usually characterized by tobosagrass or black grama along with other grasses.
    - Are characterized by intermediately, moderately, or highly rugged terrain.
    - Are below 6,562 feet in elevation.
    - Are characterized by minimal to no human population density, no major roads, or no stable nighttime lighting over any 0.4 square-mile area.

Because habitat in the US is at the edge of the species' northern range, and is marginal compared to known habitat throughout the range, the USFWS determined that all of the primary constituent elements discussed must be present in each specific area to constitute critical jaguar habitat in the United States, including connectivity to Mexico (but that connectivity may be provided either through a direct connection to the border or by other areas essential for the conservation of the species (79 FR 12587).

The Saddle Mountain East, Saddle Mountain South, and Saddle Mountain West sites are within jaguar critical habitat and the Caliente HLZ/DZ site is within 0.5 mile of jaguar critical habitat; however, none of the above sites contain suitable habitat for the jaguar.

6.27.2 Habitat Evaluation and Suitability

The Ranger, Redington Pass, Rucker HLZ, Devon, and Portal Cabin and CCC Bunkhouse sites have potentially suitable habitat for the jaguar. The Black Mountain Reservoir site is within 500 feet of potentially suitable habitat for the jaguar.

6.27.3 Determination of Effects

Short-term, negligible, direct adverse impacts on the jaguar may occur as a result of the Proposed Action at the Ranger site. The Proposed Action would consist of a training area of 0.3 to 2.7 acres at the proposed Ranger site including HLZs/DZs; parachute operation; camping, bivouacking, and assembly area use; cross-country dismounted (non-vehicle) movements; mounted (vehicle) movement/blackout driving; and technical rope work.

Short-term, negligible, direct adverse impacts on the jaguar may occur as a result of the Proposed Action at the Redington Pass site. The Proposed Action would consist of a training area of 0.3 to 2.7 acres at the proposed Redington Pass site including cross-country dismounted (non-vehicle) movements, mounted (vehicle) movement/blackout driving, and technical rope work.

Short-term, negligible, direct adverse impacts on the jaguar may occur as a result of the Proposed Action at the Rucker HLZ site. The Proposed Action would consist of a training area of 0.3 to 2.7 acres at the proposed Rucker HLZ site including HLZs/DZs; camping, bivouacking, and assembly area use; cross-country dismounted (non-vehicle) movements; mounted (vehicle) movement/blackout driving; military operations in urban terrain/urban evasion; and technical rope work.

Short-term, negligible, direct adverse impacts on the jaguar may occur as a result of the Proposed Action at the Devon site. The Proposed Action would consist of a training area of 0.3 to 2.7 acres at the proposed Devon site including HLZs/DZs; camping, bivouacking, and assembly area use; cross-country dismounted (non-vehicle) movements; mounted (vehicle) movement/blackout driving; and technical rope work.

Short-term, negligible, direct adverse impacts on the jaguar may occur as a result of the Proposed Action at the Portal Cabin and CCC Bunkhouse site. The Proposed Action would consist of a training area of 0.3 to 2.7 acres at the proposed Portal Cabin and CCC Bunkhouse site including camping, bivouacking, and assembly area use; cross-country dismounted (non-vehicle) movements; mounted (vehicle) movement/blackout driving; and survival training/natural resource consumption.

Short-term, negligible, direct adverse impacts on the jaguar may occur as a result of the Proposed Action at the Black Mountain Reservoir site. The Proposed Action would consist of a training area of 0.3 to 2.7 acres at the proposed Black Mountain Reservoir site including amphibian operations.

Noise and human activity would temporarily exceed typical disturbance levels within the proposed training sites. If any jaguars were present during the Proposed Action, they might temporarily avoid the training area, or otherwise temporarily modify their behavior; however, jaguars are uncommon and infrequent in these areas. The temporary and infrequent noise by people, vehicles, and helicopters would be expected to have short-term, negligible impact to the jaguar through habitat avoidance. The training activities would not impede long distance movements of the jaguars and may only temporarily displace native prey species. Furthermore, with the exception of light foot-traffic, training activities would be restricted to already disturbed areas; therefore, the training activities may affect but are not likely to adversely affect the jaguar.

No impacts on designated jaguar critical habitat are expected to occur as a result of the Proposed Action. None of the proposed PR training sites occur within critical habitat.

6.28 NEW MEXICO MEADOW JUMPING MOUSE

6.28.1 Habitat Requirements and Current Status

The New Mexico meadow jumping mouse was listed as federally endangered on 10 July 2014 (79 FR 33119), with critical habitat designated on 16 March 2016 (81 FR 14263). The New Mexico meadow jumping mouse is grayish-brown on the back, yellowish-brown on the sides, and white underneath. The species is approximately 7.4 to 10 inches in total length, with elongated feet (1.2 inch) and an extremely long, bicolored tail (5.1 inches) (USFWS 2019m).

The meadow jumping mouse is a habitat specialist. It nests in dry soils, but uses moist, streamside, dense riparian/wetland vegetation up to an elevation of about 8,000 feet. The jumping mouse appears to only utilize two riparian community types: persistent emergent herbaceous wetlands (i.e., beaked sedge [*Carex rostrata*] and reed canarygrass [*Phalaris arundinacea*] alliances); and scrub-shrub wetlands (i.e., riparian areas along perennial streams that are composed of willows and alders [*Alnus* spp.]). It especially uses microhabitats of patches or stringers of tall dense sedges on moist soil along the edge of permanent water. Home ranges vary between 0.37 and 2.7 acres and may overlap. The jumping mouse is generally nocturnal but occasionally is diurnal. It is active only during the growing season of the grasses and forbs on which it depends. During the growing season, the jumping mouse accumulates fat reserves by consuming seeds. Preparation for hibernation (weight gain, nest building) seems to be triggered by day length. The jumping mouse hibernates about 9 months out of the year, longer than most other mammals (USFWS 2019m).

Threats to the New Mexico meadow jumping mouse include habitat loss and habitat fragmentation.

Critical habitat for the New Mexico meadow jumping mouse was designated on 16 March, 2016 (81 FR 14263). The PCEs specific to the New Mexico meadow jumping mouse include:

- Riparian communities along rivers and streams, springs and wetlands, or canals and ditches that contain:
    - Persistent emergent herbaceous wetlands especially characterized by presence of primarily forbs and sedges (*Carex* spp. or *Schoenoplectus pungens*); or
    - Scrub-shrub riparian areas that are dominated by willows or alders with an understory of primarily forbs and sedges.
- Flowing water that provides saturated soils throughout the jumping mouse's active season that supports tall (average stubble height of herbaceous vegetation of at least 24 inches) and dense herbaceous riparian vegetation composed primarily of sedges and forbs, including, but not limited to, one or more of the following associated species: spikerush (*Eleocharis macrostachya*); beaked sedge; rushes *(Juncus* spp. and *Scirpus* spp.); and numerous species of grasses such as bluegrass, slender wheatgrass (*Elymus trachycaulus*), brome (*Bromus* spp.), foxtail barley (*Hordeum jubatum*), or Japanese

brome (*Bromus japonicas*); and forbs such as water hemlock (*Circuta douglasii*), field mint (*Mentha arvense*), asters (*Aster* spp.), or cutleaf coneflower (*Rudbeckia laciniata*.

- Sufficient areas of 5.6 to 15 miles along a stream, ditch, or canal that contain suitable or restorable habitat to support movements of individual New Mexico meadow jumping mice.
- Adjacent floodplain and upland areas extending approximately 330 feet outward from the boundary between the active water channel and the floodplain (as defined by the bankfull stage of streams) or from the top edge of the ditch or canal.

Critical habitat areas were designated to provide for the conservation of the New Mexico meadow jumping mouse throughout the remaining portion of its geographic range in the US. Several areas of critical habitat have been designated in Arizona and New Mexico. One of the proposed PR training sites occurs within the New Mexico meadow jumping mouse critical habitat. The Caldwell Meadows site is within critical habitat; however, the Caldwell Meadows site does not contain suitable habitat for the New Mexico meadow jumping mouse.

6.28.2 Habitat Evaluation and Suitability

None of the proposed PR training sites contain suitable habitat for the New Mexico meadow jumping mouse.

6.28.3 Determination of Effects

The Caldwell Meadows site is within the New Mexico meadow jumping mouse designated critical habitat; however, the site does not contain suitable habitat for the species. Training activities at the Caldwell Meadows site would include HLZs/DZs; parachute operation; camping, bivouacking, and assembly area use; cross-country dismounted (non-vehicle) movements; mounted (vehicle) movement/blackout driving; survival training/natural resource consumption; and technical rope work.

With the exception of light foot-traffic, training activities would be restricted to already disturbed areas in the upland habitat away from the river and riparian vegetation. To avoid impacts on the New Mexico meadow jumping mouse, personnel would avoid the West Fork of the Black River and riparian vegetation by not going within 300 feet of the stream at this site. During the New Mexico meadow jumping mouse active season (June through October), training would be limited to daytime activities to avoid disrupting the mouse's nocturnal activities. With avoidance of the river and riparian habitat, training activities may affect but are not likely to adversely affect the New Mexico meadow jumping mouse.

No impacts on New Mexico meadow jumping mouse critical habitat would occur as a result of the Proposed Action. The New Mexico meadow jumping mouse has designated critical habitat at the Caldwell Meadows site. Training activities would be restricted to already disturbed areas in the upland and would not occur in the creek or riparian areas. Minor foot-traffic may occur in the upland area adjacent to the creek and near the critical habitat.

6.29 THREAD-LEAVED BRODIAEA

6.29.1 Habitat Requirements and Current Status

The thread-leaved brodiaea was listed as federally threatened on 13 October 1998 (63 FR 54975), with critical habitat designated on 08 February 2011 (76 FR 6848). The thread-leaved brodiaea is a perennial herb with a flowering stem, 2 to 4 cm tall, with several shorter stems. Narrow leaves arise from an underground bulb, a corm, and the flowers (March through June) are violet to red-purple in color (NatureServe 2018).

The thread-leaved brodiaea typically occurs on gentle hillsides, valleys, and floodplains in mesic, southern needlegrass grassland and alkali grassland plant communities in association with clay, loamy sand, or alkaline silty-clay soils. Sites occupied by this species are frequently intermixed with, or near, vernal pool complexes, such as near San Marcos (San Diego County), the Santa Rosa Plateau, and southwest of Hemet in Riverside County (63 FR 54976-54977).

Thread-leaved brodiaea and its suitable habitat have been significantly reduced by urbanization, agricultural conversion, and discing for fire and weed control (63 FR 54977).

Critical habitat for the thread-leaved brodiaea was designated on 08 February 2011 (76 FR 6848). The PCEs specific to the thread-leaved brodiaea include:

- Appropriate soil at a range of elevations and in a variety of plant communities, specifically:
  - Clay soil series of various origins (such as Alo, Altamont, Auld, or Diablo), clay lenses found as unmapped inclusions in other soil series, or loamy soil series underlain by a clay subsoil (such as Fallbrook, Huerhuero, or Las Flores) occurring between the elevations of 100 and 2,500 feet.
  - Soils (such as Cieneba-rock outcrop complex and Ramona family-Typic Xerothents soils) altered by hydrothermal activity occurring between the elevations of 1,000 and 2,500 feet.
  - Silty loam soil series underlain by a clay subsoil or caliche that are generally poorly drained, moderately to strongly alkaline, granitic in origin (such as Domino, Grangeville, Traver, Waukena, or Willows) occurring between the elevations of 600 and 1,800 feet.
  - Clay loam soil series (such as Murrieta) underlain by heavy clay loams or clays derived from Olivine basalt lava flows occurring between the elevations of 1,700 and 2,500 feet.
  - Sandy loam soils derived from basalt and granodiorite parent materials; deposits of gravel, cobble, and boulders; or hydrologically fractured, weathered granite in intermittent streams and seeps occurring between the elevations of 1,800 and 2,500 feet.
- Areas with a natural, generally intact surface and subsurface soil structure, not permanently altered by anthropogenic land use activities (such as deep, repetitive discing,

or grading), extending up to 820 feet from mapped occurrences of thread-leaved brodiaea to provide for space for individual population growth, and space for pollinators.

Critical habitat areas were designated to provide for the conservation of the thread-leaved brodiaea throughout the remaining portion of its geographic range in the US. Several areas of critical habitat have been designated in California. None of the proposed PR training sites occur within the thread-leaved brodiaea critical habitat.

6.29.2 Habitat Evaluation and Suitability

The Camp Pendleton Off-Road Trail and Camp Pendleton PDL sites have potentially suitable habitat for the thread-leaved brodiaea.

6.29.3 Determination of Effects

Short-term, negligible, direct adverse impacts on the thread-leaved brodiaea may occur as a result of the Proposed Action at the Camp Pendleton Off-Road Trail site. The Proposed Action would consist of a training area of 0.3 to 2.7 acres at the proposed Camp Pendleton Off-Road Trail site including HLZs/DZs; camping, bivouacking, and assembly area use; cross-country dismounted (non-vehicle) movements; mounted (vehicle) movement/blackout driving; military operations in urban terrain/urban evasion; and technical rope work.

Short-term, negligible, direct adverse impacts on the thread-leaved brodiaea may occur as a result of the Proposed Action at the Camp Pendleton PDL site. The Proposed Action would consist of a training area of 0.3 to 2.7 acres at the proposed Camp Pendleton PDL site including HLZs/DZs; parachute operation; camping, bivouacking; and assembly area use; cross-country dismounted (non-vehicle) movements; mounted (vehicle) movement/blackout driving; military operations in urban terrain/urban evasion; and technical rope work.

Potential direct impacts would include trampling or crushing of thread-leaved brodiaea from personnel and training-related equipment such as parachute, helicopter, or ground operations. The proposed activities could increase the potential for the establishment of nonnative and invasive species and erosion in vegetated areas due to ground disturbance. However, training activities would be restricted to already disturbed areas of 0.3 to 2.7 acres at the site and only for short durations (few hours once a year). Avoidance of the blooming period (March through June) may reduce impacts to the species. Because of the limited area and duration of proposed activities, the Proposed Action may affect but is not likely to adversely affect this species.

No impacts on designated thread-leaved brodiaea critical habitat are expected to occur as a result of the Proposed Action. None of the proposed PR training sites occur within critical habitat.

6.30 COCHISE PINCUSHION CACTUS

6.30.1 Habitat Requirements and Current Status

The Cochise pincushion cactus was listed as federally threatened without critical habitat on 09 January 1986 (51 FR 952). The Cochise pincushion cactus is a small (1 to 1.5 centimeters above ground) unbranched cactus, usually not more than 4 centimeters wide. It has "cottony" areoles and bright white radial spines. The central spines are usually lacking, but each areole may have one to three slender spines. Most of the stem remains underground all year and during

dry periods the portion of the plant exposed may shrink and become flush with the ground surface (USFWS 2019d).

The Cochise pincushion cactus is found only on one type of high-calcium limestone outcrop in the Mexican Highland vegetation community at elevations of 4,200 to 4,700 feet. Soils are thin with a soil crust of lichens, mosses, and algae, and bedrock is very near the surface at occupied sites. Plants tend to be in the open, not underneath other plants. Overall vegetation at occupied sites is sparse (USFWS 2019d).

Threats to the Cochise pincushion cactus include habitat destruction due to livestock grazing leading to trail formation, soil disturbance, erosion channels, and direct destruction of plants by trampling (51 FR 954).

6.30.2 Habitat Evaluation and Suitability

The Highway 80 Paladins (TW 2 Paladins) site has potentially suitable habitat for the Cochise pincushion cactus.

6.30.3 Determination of Effects

Short-term, negligible, direct adverse impacts on the Cochise pincushion cactus may occur as a result of the Proposed Action at the Highway 80 Paladins (TW 2 Paladins) site. The Proposed Action would consist of a training area of 0.3 to 2.7 acres at the proposed Highway 80 Paladins (TW 2 Paladins) site including HLZs/DZs, parachute operation, cross-country dismounted (non-vehicle) movements, mounted (vehicle) movement/blackout driving, and technical rope work.

Potential direct impacts would include trampling or crushing of Cochise pincushion cactus from personnel and training-related equipment such as parachute, helicopter, or ground operations. The proposed activities could increase the potential for the establishment of nonnative and invasive species and erosion in vegetated areas due to ground disturbance. However, training activities would be restricted to already disturbed areas of 0.3 to 2.7 acres at the site and only for short durations (few hours once a year). Avoidance of the blooming period (mid-March to mid-April) may reduce impacts to the species. Because of the limited area and duration of proposed activities, the Proposed Action may affect but is not likely to adversely affect this species.

6.31 PIMA PINEAPPLE CACTUS

6.31.1 Habitat Requirements and Current Status

The Pima pineapple cactus was listed as federally endangered without critical habitat on 23 September 1993 (58 FR 49875). The Pima pineapple cactus is a low-growing hemispherical cactus that may be found as single or multi-stemmed plants. Adults measure 4 to 18 inches tall and 3 to7 inches in diameter. The spines are stout and arranged in clusters with one central hooked spine and six to15 radial straight spines. The spines are originally straw colored but become black with age. The flowers are yellow and the fruit is a green ellipsoid (USFWS 2019q).

The Pima pineapple cactus is found in alluvial basins and hillsides in semi-desert grasslands, desertscrub, and the transition area between the two. It is most commonly found on open areas

on flat ridge-tops or slopes of less than 10 to 15 percent. Soils range from shallow to deep and silty to rocky. The distribution of the cactus is patchy, with highly variable densities, and is widely distributed across the areas of suitable habitat. Lands subject to considerable disturbances due to human development or other land uses generally do not support the cactus (USFWS 2019q).

The Pima pineapple cactus is vulnerable to ground-disturbing activities that remove or degrade natural vegetation cover, including mining, poor livestock management, and urban/exurban development that also fragments remaining habitat areas. Expansion of nonnative invasive plants that alter the fire frequency and intensity, predation by insects and small mammals, and extended drought are also threats to the cactus (USFWS 2019q).

6.31.2 Habitat Evaluation and Suitability

The Caliente HLZ/DZ, Ruby Fuzzy Paladins, Blackhills HLZ/DZ, Penitas HLZ/DZ, and Sierrita HLZ/DZ sites have potentially suitable habitat for the Pima pineapple cactus. The Black Mountain Reservoir site is within 500 feet of potentially suitable habitat for the Pima pineapple cactus.

6.31.3 Determination of Effects

Short-term, negligible, direct adverse impacts on the Pima pineapple cactus may occur as a result of the Proposed Action at the Caliente HLZ/DZ, Blackhills HLZ/DZ, and Sierrita HLZ/DZ sites. The Proposed Action would consist of training areas of 0.3 to 2.7 acres at the proposed Caliente HLZ/DZ, Blackhills HLZ/DZ, and Sierrita HLZ/DZ sites including HLZs/DZs and technical rope work.

Short-term, negligible, direct adverse impacts on the Pima pineapple cactus may occur as a result of the Proposed Action at the Penitas HLZ/DZ site. The Proposed Action would consist of a training area of 0.3 to 2.7 acres at the proposed Penitas HLZ/DZ site including HLZs/DZs, cross-country dismounted (non-vehicle) movements, mounted (vehicle) movement/blackout driving, and technical rope work.

Short-term, negligible, direct adverse impacts on the Pima pineapple cactus may occur as a result of the Proposed Action at the Ruby Fuzzy Paladins site. The Proposed Action would consist of a training area of 0.3 to 2.7 acres at the proposed Ruby Fuzzy Paladins site including HLZs/DZs, parachute operation, cross-country dismounted (non-vehicle) movements, mounted (vehicle) movement/blackout driving, survival training/natural resource consumption, military operations in urban terrain/urban evasion, and technical rope work.

Short-term, negligible, direct adverse impacts on the Pima pineapple cactus may occur as a result of the Proposed Action at the Black Mountain Reservoir site. The Proposed Action would consist of a training area of 0.3 to 2.7 acres at the proposed Black Mountain Reservoir site including amphibious operations.

Potential direct impacts would include trampling or crushing of Pima pineapple cactus from personnel and training-related equipment such as parachute, helicopter, or ground operations. The proposed activities could increase the potential for the establishment of nonnative and invasive species and erosion in vegetated areas due to ground disturbance. However, training

activities would be restricted to already disturbed areas of 0.3 to 2.7 acres at the site and only for short durations (few hours once a year). Avoidance of the blooming period (mid-July through August) may reduce impacts to the species. Because of the limited area and duration of proposed activities, the Proposed Action may affect but is not likely to adversely affect this species.

6.32 NICHOL'S TURK'S HEAD CACTUS

6.32.1 Habitat Requirements and Current Status

The Nichol's Turk's head cactus was listed as federally endangered without critical habitat on 28 November 1979 (44 FR 61927). The Nichol's Turk's head cactus is a small, blue-green to gray-green, barrel cactus that is globose. As it grows, the cactus will become more columnar. Large individuals can range in height of 16 to 20 inches tall and 5 to 8 inches wide. Individuals are single stemmed with eight ribs that spiral around the base to the apex. Each areole has three central spines, one black that curves downward, and two red or gray that curve upwards; and five radial spines that are black or partially gray. The flowers are pink to red, and bloom near the apex of the stem. Flowers are 1.5 to 2.7 inches in diameter (USFWS 2019n).

The Nichol's Turk's head cactus is found on limestone substrates along dissected alluvial fans, inclined terraces and saddles, bajadas, and debris flows. The Pennsylvania-aged Horquilla limestone; however, appears to support higher densities of the cacti. The cactus grows in open to partially shaded areas, including limestone outcrops (USFWS 2019n).

Threats to Nichol's Turk's head cactus include activities associated with the mining of minerals, use of recreational off-road vehicles, the spread of invasive species like buffelgrass, drought, and habitat disturbance associated with border and law enforcement activities (USFWS 2019n).

6.32.2 Habitat Evaluation and Suitability

The Lost Acre HLZ/DZ, Silvermine HLZ/DZ, and Waterman HLZ/DZ sites have potentially suitable habitat for the Nichol's Turk's head cactus.

6.32.3 Determination of Effects

Short-term, negligible, direct adverse impacts on the Nichol's Turk's head cactus may occur as a result of the Proposed Action at the Lost Acre HLZ/DZ and Silvermine HLZ/DZ sites. The Proposed Action would consist of training areas of 0.3 to 2.7 acres at the proposed Lost Acre HLZ/DZ and Silvermine HLZ/DZ sites including HLZs/DZs and technical rope work.

Short-term, negligible, direct adverse impacts on the Nichol's Turk's head cactus may occur as a result of the Proposed Action at the Waterman HLZ/DZ site. The Proposed Action would consist of a training area of 0.3 to 2.7 acres at the proposed Waterman HLZ/DZ site including HLZs/DZs, cross-country dismounted (non-vehicle) movements, mounted (vehicle) movement/blackout driving, and technical rope work.

Potential direct impacts would include trampling or crushing of Nichol's Turk's head cactus from personnel and training-related equipment such as helicopter operations. The proposed activities could increase the potential for the establishment of nonnative and invasive species and erosion in vegetated areas due to ground disturbance. However, training activities would be

restricted to already disturbed areas of 0.3 to 2.7 acres at the site and only for short durations (few hours once a year). Avoidance of the blooming period (mid-April through July) may reduce impacts to the species. Because of the limited area and duration of proposed activities, the Proposed Action may affect but is not likely to adversely affect this species.

6.33 ACUNA CACTUS

6.33.1 Habitat Requirements and Current Status

The acuna cactus was listed as federally endangered on 31 October 2013 (78 FR 60607), with critical habitat designated on 18 August 2016 (81 FR 55265). The acuna cactus is a small cactus with a single plump stem and straight central spines. The cactus can reach 30 centimeters in height. Immature individuals do not resemble mature plants and are instead disc-shaped or spherical with no central spines. Once the immature plants reach 4 centimeters, central spines begin to develop (USFWS 2019a).

The acuna cactus occurs in valleys and on small knolls and gravel ridges of up to 30 percent slope in the Palo-Verde-Saguaro Association of the Arizona Upland subdivision of the Sonoran desertscrub at 1,198 to 3,773 feet in elevation. The plant is not found on all seemingly suitable habitat, and microclimate (soil structure, chemistry, and moisture) may be an important factor (USFWS 2019a).

Threats to the acuna cactus are largely from long-term drought; effects of climate change; ongoing and future border activities; and future nonnative, invasive species issues (USFWS 2019a).

Critical habitat for the acuna cactus was designated on 18 August 2016 (81 FR 55265). The PCEs specific to the acuna cactus include:

- Native vegetation within the Paloverde-Cacti-Mixed Scrub Series of the Arizona Upland Subdivision of the Sonoran Desertscrub at elevations between 1,198 to 3,773 feet. This vegetation must contain predominately native plant species that:
    - Provide protection to the acuna cactus. Examples of such plants are creosote bush, ironwood (*Olneya tesota*), and paloverde (*Parkinsonia* spp.).
    - Provide for pollinator habitat with a radius of 2,953 feet around each individual, reproducing acuna cactus.
    - Allow for seed dispersal through the presence of bare soils immediately adjacent to and within 33 feet of the individual acuna cactus.
- Soils overlying rhyolite, andesite, tuff, granite, granodiorite, diorite, or Cornelia quartz monzonite bedrock that are in valley bottoms, on small knolls, or on ridgetops, and are generally on slopes of less than 30 percent.

Critical habitat areas were designated to provide for the conservation of the acuna cactus throughout the remaining portion of its geographic range in the US. Several areas of critical habitat have been designated in Arizona. None of the proposed PR training sites occur within the acuna cactus critical habitat.

6.33.2 Habitat Evaluation and Suitability

The Target 333 site has potentially suitable habitat for the acuna cactus.

6.33.3 Determination of Effects

Short-term, negligible, direct adverse impacts on the acuna cactus may occur as a result of the Proposed Action at the Target 333 site. The Proposed Action would consist of a training area of 0.3 to 2.7 acres at the proposed Target 333 site including HLZs/DZs, parachute operation, cross-country dismounted (non-vehicle) movements, mounted (vehicle) movement/blackout driving, technical rope work, pyrotechnic use, and shooting/firing range.

Potential direct impacts would include trampling or crushing of acuna cactus from personnel and training-related equipment such as parachute, helicopter, or ground operations. The proposed activities could increase the potential for the establishment of nonnative and invasive species and erosion in vegetated areas due to ground disturbance. However, training activities would be restricted to already disturbed areas of 0.3 to 2.7 acres at the site and only for short durations (few hours once a year). Avoidance of the blooming period (late-March through April) may reduce impacts to the species. Because of the limited area and duration of proposed activities, the Proposed Action may affect but is not likely to adversely affect this species.

No impacts on designated acuna cactus critical habitat are expected to occur as a result of the Proposed Action. None of the proposed PR training sites occur within critical habitat.

6.34 FICKEISEN PLAINS CACTUS

6.34.1 Habitat Requirements and Current Status

The Fickeisen plains cactus was listed as federally endangered on 31 October 2013 (78 FR 60607), with critical habitat designated on 18 August 2016 (81 FR 55265). The Fickeisen plains cactus is a small cactus that is around 3 inches tall, and 1.5 inches in diameter. The flowers are small, cream, yellow, or yellowish-green. The spines are corky, with the central spine around 3/8 inch long, ashy white, and pointed up. The tubercles form a spiral pattern around the plant. After flowering and fruiting, the cactus will retract into the gravely soils (USFWS 2019e).

The Fickeisen plains cactus occurs on shallow soils derived from exposed layers of Kaibab limestone. Most populations occur on the margins of canyon rims, on flat terraces or benches, or on the toe of well-drained hills with less than 20 percent slope. The Fickeisen plains cactus is found within the Plains and Great Basin grasslands and the Great Basin Desertscrub vegetation communities (USFWS 2019e).

Threats to the Fickeisen plains cactus include trampling by livestock, nonnative invasive species, herbivore, drought, and climate change (USFWS 2019e).

Critical habitat for the Fickeisen plains cactus was designated on 18 August 2016 (81 FR 55265). The PCEs specific to the Fickeisen plains cactus include:

- Soils derived from limestone that are found on mesas, plateaus, terraces, the toe of gently sloping hills with up to 20 percent slope, margins of canyon rims, and desert washes. These soils have the following features:

- They occur on the Colorado Plateau in Coconino and Mohave Counties of northern Arizona and are within the appropriate series found in occupied areas;
- They are derived from alluvium, colluvium, or eolian deposits of limestone from the Harrisburg Member of the Kaibab Formation and limestone, siltstone, and sandstone of the Toroweap and Moenkopi Formations;
- They are nonsaline to slightly saline, gravelly, shallow to moderately deep, and well-drained with little signs of soil movement. Soil texture consists of gravelly loam, fine sandy loam, gravelly sandy loam, very gravelly sandy loam, clay loam, and cobbly loam.

- Native vegetation within the Plains and Great Basin grassland and Great Basin desertscrub vegetation communities from 4,200 to 5,950 feet in elevation that has a natural, generally intact surface and subsurface that preserves the bedrock substrate and are supportive of microbiotic soil crusts where they are naturally found.
- Native vegetation that provides for habitat of identified pollinators within the effective pollinator distance of 3,280 feet around each individual Fickeisen plains cactus.

Critical habitat areas were designated to provide for the conservation of the Fickeisen plains cactus throughout the remaining portion of its geographic range in the US. Several areas of critical habitat have been designated in Arizona. One of the proposed PR training sites occurs within the Fickeisen plains cactus critical habitat. The Sinkhole site is within Fickeisen plains cactus designated critical habitat.

6.34.2 Habitat Evaluation and Suitability

The Sinkhole, Babbitt Ranch 1, and Panda sites have potentially suitable habitat for the Fickeisen plains cactus.

6.34.3 Determination of Effects

Short-term, negligible, direct adverse impacts on the Fickeisen plains cactus may occur as a result of the Proposed Action at the Sinkhole, Babbitt Ranch 1, and Panda sites. The Proposed Action would consist of training areas of 0.3 to 2.7 acres at the proposed Sinkhole, Babbitt Ranch 1, and Panda sites including HLZs/DZs; camping, bivouacking, and assembly area use; cross-country dismounted (non-vehicle) movements; mounted (vehicle) movement/blackout driving; survival training/natural resource consumption; and technical rope work.

Potential direct impacts would include trampling or crushing of Fickeisen plains cactus from personnel and training-related equipment such as helicopter or ground operations. The proposed activities could increase the potential for the establishment of nonnative and invasive species and erosion in vegetated areas due to ground disturbance. However, training activities would be restricted to already disturbed areas of 0.3 to 2.7 acres at the site and only for short durations (few hours once a year). Avoidance of the blooming period (late-April through May) may reduce impacts to the species. Because of the limited area and duration of proposed activities, the Proposed Action may affect but is not likely to adversely affect this species.

No impacts on designated Fickeisen plains cactus critical habitat would be expected to occur as a result of the Proposed Action.

7.0 CUMULATIVE EFFECTS

Cumulative effects result from the incremental effect of the Proposed Action when added to other past, present and reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of the agency that undertakes such actions. Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time.

The Red Flag-Rescue (Angel Thunder) project would occur for brief periods (21 days) biannually at some of the same rural proposed PR training sites under the Proposed Action. Short-term, negligible to minor, adverse cumulative impacts on biological resources at these rural training sites would be expected. Trampling of vegetation by personnel could occur as a result of the Proposed Action and the Red Flag-Rescue project; however, because many of the proposed PR training sites were previously disturbed, significant adverse impacts are not anticipated. Because both the Proposed Action and this future project are short-term in nature and sporadic over time, these proposed PR training sites are expected to return to pre-activity conditions once training has concluded. Therefore, cumulative impacts would be short-term, negligible to minor. If future training exercises at a proposed PR training site take place, a short-term increase in cumulative impacts related to nesting birds and special-status species could occur. At locations where special-status species could occur, it is recommended to avoid use of these proposed PR training sites during spring training events to avoid disturbances to special-status species during their reproductive periods.

Similar impacts, however slightly less, as described for rural sites above would be expected for other non-rural proposed PR training sites. Impacts at the non-rural proposed PR training sites would be less because due to their non-rural, developed nature, they support a reduced number of biological resources and less suitable habitat for many plant and wildlife species, including special-status species. No significant disturbances are anticipated at these non-rural sites from proposed PR training activities under the Proposed Action**.** Therefore, incremental effects from implementation of the Proposed Action, when combined with other actions, would result in less than significant adverse cumulative impacts to biological resources.

8.0 CONCLUSIONS

8.1 EFFECTS ON FEDERALLY LISTED SPECIES

The Proposed Action may affect but is not likely to adversely affect bonytail chub, Gila chub, little Colorado spinedace, spikedace, Gila trout, Gila topminnow, Colorado pikeminnow, loach minnow, razorback sucker, three forks springsnail, Sonoran tiger salamander, arroyo toad, Sonoyta mud turtle, northern Mexican gartersnake, narrow-headed gartersnake, yellow-billed cuckoo, Sonoran pronghorn, Mexican wolf, Stephens' kangaroo rat, Mexican long-nosed bat, and jaguar.

To avoid adverse impacts on the Chiricahua leopard frog, personnel would limit their training activities at the Salt River High, Salt River Low, Caldwell Meadows, Sprucedale Guest Ranch, Payson-RimSide, Devon, Portal Cabin and CCC Bunkhouse, Rancho Seco HLZ/DZ, and Little Outfit sites to areas where human activity is more prevalent, avoid riparian habitat, as well as avoid this species' breeding season, when possible. Eggs are typically laid March through June at elevations below 5,900 feet (USFWS 2019c). The Proposed Action may affect but is not likely to adversely affect this species.

To avoid impacts on this southwestern willow flycatcher, training activities at the Roosevelt Lake, Verde River, and Colorado River sites would be scheduled outside of the breeding season (April through September) for this species and would avoid areas of heavy riparian vegetation. The Proposed Action may affect but is not likely to adversely affect this species.

To avoid impacts to northern aplomado falcon, training activities at the Ranger, Rucker HLZ, and Portal Cabin and CCC Bunkhouse sites would be scheduled outside of the breeding season (January through June) for this species. The Proposed Action may affect but is not likely to adversely affect this species.

To avoid impacts to Yuma clapper rail, training activities at the Roosevelt Lake, Verde River, and Colorado River sites would be scheduled outside of the breeding season (March through September) for this species, and personnel would avoid areas of heavy riparian vegetation. The Proposed Action may affect but is not likely to adversely affect this species.

To avoid impacts to Mexican spotted owl, training activities at the L Tank, Metz Tank, Navajo East, Ranger, Saddle Mountain West, Rucker HLZ, Charouleau Gap, Comanche, HLZ 7, Mogollon Rim (General Crook), Payson-RimSide, HLZ 5, Rogers Napier, Hannagan Meadow – USFS Helitack Base, Helibase Circular, Flagstaff Hotshot – USFS Helitack Base, KP Circular, KP Tank, Longview – USFS Helitack Base, Black Mesa – USFS Helitack Base, Mormon Lake – USFS Helitack Base, Overgaard – USFS Helitack Base, Tribeland, Cattle, Neill Flat, Portal Cabin and CCC Bunkhouse, Lake Patagonia, Rogers Lake (Logger Camp), Rogers Wren, Mesa, Devon, Spring Valley Cabin, Negrito Airstrip, Rainy Mesa, Salt River High, Salt River Low, Brooke HLZ/DZ, Jenna HLZ/DZ, and Fort Tuthill sites would be scheduled outside of the nesting season (March through August) for this species. The Proposed Action may affect but is not likely to adversely affect this species.

To avoid impacts to Least Bell's vireo, training activities at the Camp Pendleton Off-Road Trail and Camp Pendleton PDL sites would be scheduled outside of the breeding season (March through August) for this species, and would avoid areas of heavy riparian vegetation. The Proposed Action may affect but is not likely to adversely affect this species.

To avoid impacts to New Mexico meadow jumping mouse, personnel would avoid the West Fork of the Black River and riparian vegetation by not going within 300 feet of the stream at the Caldwell Meadows site. During the New Mexico meadow jumping mouse active season (June through October), training would be limited to daytime activities to avoid disrupting the mouse's nocturnal activities. With avoidance of the river and riparian habitat, training activities may affect but are not likely to adversely affect this species.

To avoid impacts to thread-leaved brodiaea, training activities would be restricted to already disturbed areas of 0.3 to 2.7 acres at the Camp Pendleton Off-Road Trail and Camp Pendleton PDL sites and only for short durations (few hours once a year). Avoidance of the blooming period (March through June) may reduce impacts to the species. Because of the limited area and duration of proposed activities, the Proposed Action may affect but is not likely to adversely affect this species.

To avoid impacts to Cochise pincushion cactus, training activities would be restricted to already disturbed areas of 0.3 to 2.7 acres at the Highway 80 Paladins (TW 2 Paladins) site and only for short durations (few hours once a year). Avoidance of the blooming period (mid-March to mid-April) may reduce impacts to the species. Because of the limited area and duration of proposed activities, the Proposed Action may affect but is not likely to adversely affect this species.

To avoid impacts to Pima pineapple cactus, training activities would be restricted to already disturbed areas of 0.3 to 2.7 acres at the Caliente HLZ/DZ, Blackhills HLZ/DZ, Sierrita HLZ/DZ, Penitas HLZ/DZ, Ruby Fuzzy Paladins, and Black Mountain Reservoir sites and only for short durations (few hours once a year). Avoidance of the blooming period (mid-July through August) may reduce impacts to the species. Because of the limited area and duration of proposed activities, the Proposed Action may affect but is not likely to adversely affect this species.

To avoid impacts to Nichol's Turk's head cactus, training activities would be restricted to already disturbed areas of 0.3 to 2.7 acres at the Lost Acre HLZ/DZ, Silvermine HLZ/DZ, and Waterman HLZ/DZ sites and only for short durations (few hours once a year). Avoidance of the blooming period (mid-April through July) may reduce impacts to the species. Because of the limited area and duration of proposed activities, the Proposed Action may affect but is not likely to adversely affect this species.

To avoid impacts to acuna cactus, training activities would be restricted to already disturbed areas of 0.3 to 2.7 acres at the Target 333 site and only for short durations (few hours once a year). Avoidance of the blooming period (late-March through April) may reduce impacts to the species. Because of the limited area and duration of proposed activities, the Proposed Action may affect but is not likely to adversely affect this species.

To avoid impacts to Fickeisen plains cactus, training activities would be restricted to already disturbed areas of 0.3 to 2.7 acres at the Sinkhole, Babbit Ranch 1, and Panda sites and only for short durations (few hours once a year). Avoidance of the blooming period (late-April through May) may reduce impacts to the species. Because of the limited area and duration of proposed activities, the Proposed Action may affect but is not likely to adversely affect this species.

8.2 EFFECTS ON CRITICAL HABITAT

Impacts are not expected to occur as a result of the Proposed Action on designated critical habitats for bonytail chub, Gila chub, little Colorado spinedace, spikedace, Colorado pikeminnow, loach minnow, razorback sucker, three forks springsnail, arroyo toad, Chiricahua leopard frog, northern Mexican gartersnake, narrow-headed gartersnake, southwestern willow flycatcher, Mexican spotted owl, Least Bell's vireo, jaguar, New Mexico meadow jumping mouse, thread-leaved brodiaea, acuna cactus, and Fickeisen plains cactus. To avoid impacts on yellow-billed cuckoo proposed critical habitat, personnel involved in the training activities would avoid entering Lake Patagonia in riparian areas with heavy vegetation and unstable shoreline. The proposed training activities would not adversely modify proposed critical habitat.

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Attachment 1

Proposed Personnel Recovery Training Sites Summary Table

Proposed Personnel Recovery Training Sites					
Name	**Location**	**Controlling Agency**	**Training Activity** ***(Key below)***	**MOAs and Other Airspace in Vicinity of Training Area**	**Map Book Index #**
PR Training Sites on Department of Defense Property					
Aux 6	Barry M. Goldwater Range (BMGR) (Arizona)	Luke Air Force Base (AFB)	G2, G3, G7, G8 F1, F3, F4, F5, F6, F7, F8, F9	MOAs: near Sells 1, Sells Low Restricted Areas: near R-2301E, R-2304, R-2305 MTRs: VR-223, VR-267-269, VR-242-268, IR218	36
Aux 6 Circular	BMGR (Arizona)	Luke AFB	G2, G3, G7, G8 F1, F3, F4, F5, F6, F7, F8, F9	MOAs: near Sells 1, Sells Low Restricted Areas: near R-2301E, R-2304, R-2305 MTRs: VR-223, VR-267-269, VR-242-268, IR218	36
Aux 6 Rectangular	BMGR (Arizona)	Luke AFB	G2, G3, G7, G8 F1, F3, F4, F5, F6 F7, F8, F9	MOAs: near Sells 1, Sells Low Restricted Areas: near R-2301E, R-2304, R-2305 MTRs: VR-223, VR-267-269, VR-242-268, IR-218	36
Camp Navajo Army Base	Camp Navajo (Arizona)	Camp Navajo	G1, G2, G3, G4, G5, G6, G7, G8 F1, F3, F4, F5, F7, F9 W1, W2	MOAs: near Sunny Restricted Areas: near R-2302 MTRs: IR-112	9
Camp Pendleton Cartwright Water	Marine Corps Base (MCB) Camp Pendleton (California)	MCB Camp Pendleton	F4, F7, F9 W1, W2	MOAs: N/A Restricted Areas: near R-2503B/C, R-2503A/D, Warning Areas: W-291 MTRs: N/A	28
Camp Pendleton Helicopter Outlying Landing Field	MCB Camp Pendleton (California)	MCB Camp Pendleton	G1, G2, G3, G5, G6 F4, F7, F9	MOAs: N/A Restricted Areas: within R-2503B/C, near R-2503A/D Warning Areas: near W-291 MTRs: N/A	28
Camp Pendleton NFG	MCB Camp Pendleton (California)	MCB Camp Pendleton	G1, G2, G3, G5, G6 F4, F6, F7, F9	MOAs: N/A Restricted Areas: within R-2503A/D, near R-2503B/C Warning Areas: near W-291 MTRs: N/A	28
Camp Pendleton Off-Road Trail	MCB Camp Pendleton (California)	MCB Camp Pendleton	G1, G2, G3, G5, G6 F4, F7	MOAs: N/A Restricted Areas: within R-2503B/C, near R-2503A/D Warning Areas: near W-291 MTRs: N/A	28
Camp Pendleton Piedra de Lumbre (PDL)	MCB Camp Pendleton (California)	MCB Camp Pendleton	G1, G2, G3, G5, G6 F4, F7, F9	MOAs: N/A Restricted Areas: within R-2503B/C, near R-2503A/D Warning Areas: near W-291 MTRs: N/A	28
Camp Pendleton Red Beach	MCB Camp Pendleton (California)	MCB Camp Pendleton	G1, G2, G3, G5, G6 F4, F7 W1, W2	MOAs: N/A Restricted Areas: within R-2503A/D, near R-2503B/C MTRs: N/A	28
Davis-Monthan AFB	Davis-Monthan AFB (Arizona)	Davis-Monthan AFB	G1, G2, G3, G4, G5, G6, G7 F1, F3, F5, F6, F7, F8, F9	MOAs: near Outlaw, Jackal, Jackal Low, Sells 1, Sells Low, Ruby 1, Fuzzy, Tombstone C Restricted Areas: near R-2303A/B/C, R-2312 MTRs: VR-267-268-269, VR-259, VR-260, VR-263, VR-1233, VR-259	40
Davis-Monthan AFB Combat Arms Training and Maintenance	Davis-Monthan AFB (Arizona)	Davis-Monthan AFB	G7, G8	MOAs: near Outlaw, Jackal, Jackal Low, Sells 1, Sells Low, Ruby 1, Fuzzy, Tombstone C Restricted Areas: near R-2303A/B/C, R-2312 MTRs: VR-267-268-269, VR-259, VR-260, VR-263, VR-1233, VR-259	40
El Centro	El Centro (California)	Naval Air Facility El Centro	G1, G2, G3, G5, G6, G7 F1, F4, F5, F6, F7, F8, F9	MOAs: near Kane West, Kane East, Kane South, Abel Bravo, Abel East, Abel North Restricted Areas: near R-2512, R-2510A, R-2510A/B, R-2507S, R-2507E MTRs: VR-1266, IR-217	33

Proposed Personnel Recovery Training Sites					
Name	**Location**	**Controlling Agency**	**Training Activity** ***(Key below)***	**MOAs and Other Airspace in Vicinity of Training Area**	**Map Book Index #**
Florence Military Reservation	Florence (Arizona)	Arizona Army National Guard	G1, G2, G3, G5, G6, G7, G8 F1, F3, F4, F5, F6, F7, F9	MOAs: near Outlaw (excludes airspace within R-2310A, B, C; when active) Restricted Areas: near R-2310A, B, C MTRs: VR-267C, D	37
Florence Range Helicopter Landing Zone (HLZ)	Florence (Arizona)	Arizona Army National Guard	G1, G2, G3, G5, G7, G8 F1, F3, F4, F5, F7	MOAs: near Outlaw (excludes airspace within R-2310A, B, C; when active) Restricted Areas: within R-2310A, near R-2310A, B; R-2310S, A, C MTRs: VR-267C, D	37
Fort Tuthill	Flagstaff (Arizona)	Luke AFB	G1, G2, G3, G6	MOAs: near Sunny Restricted Areas: near R-2302 MTRs: IR-112	9
Gila Bend Air Force Auxiliary Base	Gila Bend (Arizona)	Luke AFB	G1, G2, G3 F1, F3, F4, F5, F6, F7, F8, F9	MOAs: near Sells 1, Sells Low Restricted Areas: near R-2301E, R-2304, R-2305 MTRs: VR-223, VR-267-269, VR-242-268, IR-218	36
Hubbard	Fort Huachuca (Arizona)	Fort Huachuca	G1, G2, G3 F1, F3, F4, F5, F6, F7, F8, F9	MOAs: near Tombstone A/B/C, Ruby 1, Fuzzy Restricted Areas: within R-2303A, B; near R-2312, R-2303C MTRs: VR-259, VR-260, VR-263	46
Hubbard (Tombstone)	Fort Huachuca (Arizona)	Fort Huachuca	G1, G2, G3 F1, F3, F4, F5, F6, F7, F8, F9	MOAs: near Tombstone A/B/C, Ruby 1, Fuzzy Restricted Areas: within R-2303A, B; near R-2312, R-2303C MTRs: VR-259, VR-260, VR-263	46
Humor	Fort Huachuca (Arizona)	Fort Huachuca	G1, G2, G3 F1, F3, F4, F5, F7, F9	MOAs: near Tombstone A, B, C; Ruby 1, Fuzzy Restricted Areas: within R-2303A, B; near R-2312, R-2303C MTRs: VR-259, VR-260, VR-263	46
L Tank	Camp Navajo (Arizona)	Camp Navajo	G1, G2, G3, G4, G5, G6, G7 F1, F3, F4, F5, F7, F9	MOAs: near Sunny Restricted Areas: R-2302 MTRs: IR-112	9
Leon (Beiringer Drop Zone [DZ])	San Diego (California)	Naval Air Station (NAS) North Island	F9 W1, W2	MOAs: N/A Restricted Areas: N/A Warning Areas: near W-291 MTRs: N/A	32
Libby Army Airfield	Fort Huachuca (Arizona)	Fort Huachuca	G1, G2, G3 F1, F3, F4, F5, F6, F7, F8, F9	MOAs: near Tombstone A/B/C, Ruby 1, Fuzzy Restricted Areas: within R-2303A, B; near R-2312, R-2303C MTRs: VR-259, VR-260, VR-263	46
March Air Reserve Base (ARB)	March ARB (California)	March ARB	G1, G2, G3 F6, F7, F8	MOAs: N/A Restricted Areas: N/A MTRs: N/A	18
Melrose Air Force Range	Clovis (New Mexico)	Cannon AFB	F1, F4	MOAs: near Taiban, Pecos North High, Pecos North Low, Pecos South Restricted Areas: within R-5104A, B; near R-5105 MTRs: VR-100, IR-107, VR-108, IR-109, IR-111, IR-113, VR-114, VR-125, VR-1107, VR-1195	26
Metz Tank	Camp Navajo (Arizona)	Camp Navajo	G1, G2, G3, G4, G5, G6, G7 F1, F3, F4, F5, F7, F9	MOAs: near Sunny Restricted Areas: near R-2302 MTRs: IR-112	9
NATO Hill (WPT 74)	BMGR East (Arizona)	Luke AFB	G2, G3, G6, G7, G8 F1, F3, F4, F5, F7, F10	MOAs: within Sells 1, near Sells Low Restricted Areas: within R-2304, near, R-2305 MTRs: VR-223-239-259	36
Navajo East	Camp Navajo (Arizona)	Camp Navajo	G1, G2, G3, G4, G5, G6, G7 F1, F3, F4, F5, F7, F9	MOAs: near Sunny Restricted Areas: near R-2302 MTRs: IR-112	9
Navajo Railroad	Camp Navajo (Arizona)	Camp Navajo	G1, G2, G3, G4, G6, G7 F1, F3, F4, F5, F7	MOAs: near Sunny Restricted Areas: near R-2302 MTRs: IR-112	9

Proposed Personnel Recovery Training Sites					
Name	**Location**	**Controlling Agency**	**Training Activity** ***(Key below)***	**MOAs and Other Airspace in Vicinity of Training Area**	**Map Book Index #**
Navajo West	Camp Navajo (Arizona)	Camp Navajo	G1, G2, G3, G4, G6, G7 F1, F3, F4, F5, F7, F9	MOAs: near Sunny Restricted Areas: near R-2302 MTRs: IR-112	9
Neill Flat	Camp Navajo (Arizona)	Camp Navajo	G1, G2, G3, G4, G6, G7 F1, F3, F4, F5, F7, F9	MOAs: near Sunny Restricted Areas: near R-2302 MTRs: IR-112	9
Nellis AFB	Nellis AFB (Nevada)	Nellis AFB	G2, G3 F1, F6, F7, F8	MOAs: near Desert Restricted Areas: near R-4806E, W; R-4808N, S; MTRs: IR-286, VR-222	3
OP Charlie	BMGR (Arizona)	Luke AFB	G2, G3, G6, G7, G8 F1, F3, F4, F5, F7, F10	MOAs: within Sells 1, near Sells Low Restricted Areas: within R-2304, near R-2305 MTRs: VR-223-239-259	36
Range 3 – HLZ 1	BMGR (Arizona)	Luke AFB	G2, G3, G6, G7, G8 F1, F3, F4, F5, F7, F10	MOAs: within Sells 1, near Sells Low Restricted Areas: within R-2305, near R-2301E, R-2304 MTRs: VR-223-239-259	36
Range 3 – HLZ 2	BMGR (Arizona)	Luke AFB	G2, G3, G6, G7, G8 F1, F3, F4, F5, F7, F10	MOAs: within Sells 1, near Sells Low Restricted Areas: within R-2305, near R-2301E, R-2304 MTRs: VR-223-239-259	36
Range 3 – HLZ 3	BMGR (Arizona)	Luke AFB	G2, G3, G6, G7, G8 F1, F3, F4, F5, F7, F10	MOAs: within Sells 1, near Sells Low Restricted Areas: within R-2305, near R-2301E, R-2304 MTRs: VR-223-239-259	36
Range 3 – HLZ 4	BMGR (Arizona)	Luke AFB	G2, G3, G6, G7, G8 F1, F3, F4, F5, F7, F10	MOAs: within Sells 1, near Sells Low Restricted Areas: within R-2305, near R-2301E, R-2304 MTRs: VR-223-239-259	36
Range 3 – HLZ 5	BMGR (Arizona)	Luke AFB	G2, G3, G6, G7, G8 F1, F3, F4, F5, F7, F10	MOAs: within Sells 1, near Sells Low Restricted Areas: within R-2305, near R-2301E, R-2304 MTRs: VR-223-239-259	36
Range 3 – HLZ 6	BMGR (Arizona)	Luke AFB	G2, G3, G6, G7, G8 F1, F3, F4, F5, F7, F10	MOAs: within Sells 1, near Sells Low Restricted Areas: within R-2305, near R-2301E, R-2304 MTRs: VR-223-239-259	36
Range 3 – Tower Helipad	BMGR (Arizona)	Luke AFB	G2, G3, G6, G7, G8 F1, F3, F4, F5, F7, F10	MOAs: within Sells 1, near Sells Low Restricted Areas: within R-2305, near R-2301E, R-2304 MTRs: VR-223-239-259	36
Rogers Lake (Logger Camp)	Camp Navajo (Arizona)	Camp Navajo	G1, G2, G3, G4, G5, G6, G7 F1, F3, F4, F5, F7, F9 W1, W2	MOAs: near Sunny Restricted Areas: near R-2302 MTRs: IR-112	9
Rogers Napier	Camp Navajo (Arizona)	Camp Navajo	G1, G2, G3, G4, G6, G7 F1, F3, F4, F5, F7	MOAs: near Sunny Restricted Areas: near R-2302 MTRs: IR-112	9
Rogers Wren	Camp Navajo (Arizona)	Camp Navajo	G1, G2, G3, G4, G5, G6, G7 F1, F3, F4, F5, F7	MOAs: near Sunny Restricted Areas: near R-2302 MTRs: IR-112	9
San Clemente Island Naval Auxiliary Landing Field	San Clemente Island (California)	Naval Base Coronado	G2, G3 F4, F6, F7, F8	MOAs: N/A Restricted Areas: N/A Warning Areas: within W-291, near W-292E, W-292W MTRs: N/A	27
San Clemente Island Surrounding Off-Shore Areas	San Clemente Island (California)	Naval Base Coronado	F4, F9 W1, W2	MOAs: N/A Restricted Areas: N/A Warning Areas: within W-291, near W-292E, W-292W MTRs: N/A	27

Proposed Personnel Recovery Training Sites					
Name	**Location**	**Controlling Agency**	**Training Activity** ***(Key below)***	**MOAs and Other Airspace in Vicinity of Training Area**	**Map Book Index #**
South Tactical Range	BMGR (Arizona)	Luke AFB	G2, G3, G6, G7, G8 F1, F3, F4, F5, F7, F10	MOAs: near Sells 1, Sells Low Restricted Areas: within R-2301E, near R-2301W, R-2305 MTRs: VR-231, VR-243, VR-244, VR-245	35
Target 333	BMGR (Arizona)	Luke AFB	G2, G3, G6, G7, G8 F1, F3, F4, F5, F7, F9, F10	MOAs: within Sells 1, near Sells Low Restricted Areas: within R-2304, near R-2305 MTRs: VR-223-239-259	36
Titan Missile Museum*	Pima County, Near Town of Sahuarita (Arizona)	USAF (leased to Pima County)	G6	MOAs: N/A Restricted Areas: near R-2303A, B; MTRs: N/A	43
Tombstone Circular	Fort Huachuca (Arizona)	Fort Huachuca	G2, G3, G6 F1, F3, F4, F5, F6, F7, F9, F10	MOAs: near Tombstone A/B/C, Ruby 1, Fuzzy Restricted Areas: within R-2303A, B; near R-2312, R-2303C MTRs: VR-259, VR-260, VR-263	46
Tombstone Rectangular	Fort Huachuca (Arizona)	Fort Huachuca	G2, G3, G6 F1, F3, F4, F5, F6, F7, F9, F10	MOAs: near Tombstone A/B/C, Ruby 1, Fuzzy Restricted Areas: within R-2303A, B; near R-2312, R-2303C MTRs: VR-259, VR-260, VR-263	46
White Sands Missile Range (WSMR) Otero Maneuver Area	Otero County (New Mexico)	White Sands Army Garrison	G1, G2, G3 F4	MOAs: near Beak A, Beak B, Beak C Restricted Areas: within R-5107B, R-5107F, near R-5107A,C,D,E,G,H,J,K; R-5111A-D, R-5119, R-5109A,B; R-5107G,F; R-5103A-C MTRs: VR-176	31
WSMR Sierra Maneuver Area	Sierra County (New Mexico)	White Sands Army Garrison	G1, G2, G3 F4	MOAs: near Beak A, Beak B, Beak C Restricted Areas: within R-5107B, R-5107F, near R-5107A,C,D,E,G,H,J,K; R-5111A-D, R-5119, R-5109A,B; R-5107G,F; R-5103A-C MTRs: VR-176	31
WSMR Small Arms Range	Socorro County (New Mexico)	White Sands Army Garrison	G8 F4	MOAs: near Beak A, Beak B, Beak C Restricted Areas: within R-5107B, R-5107F, near R-5107A,C,D,E,G,H,J,K; R-5111A-D, R-5119, R-5109A,B; R-5107G,F; R-5103A-C MTRs: VR-176	31
WSMR Stallion Army Airfield	Socorro County (New Mexico)	White Sands Army Garrison	F4, F8	MOAs: near Beak A, Beak B, Beak C Restricted Areas: within R-5107B, R-5107F, near R-5107A,C,D,E,G,H,J,K; R-5111A-D, R-5119, R-5109A,B; R-5107G,F; R-5103A-C MTRs: VR-176	31
WSMR Thurgood West Maneuver Area	Sierra County (New Mexico)	White Sands Army Garrison	G1, G2, G3 F4	MOAs: near Beak A, Beak B, Beak C Restricted Areas: within R-5107B, R-5107F, near R-5107A,C,D,E,G,H,J,K; R-5111A-D, R-5119, R-5109A,B; R-5107G,F; R-5103A-C MTRs: VR-176	31
PR Training Sites on U.S. Forest Service (USFS) or Other Federal Land					
Black Mesa - USFS Helitack Base	Apache-Sitgreaves National Forest (NF)	Apache-Sitgreaves NF	G1, G2, G3, G4, G6 F1, F3, F5, F7, F9	MOAs: near Sunny Restricted Areas: N/A MTRs: IR-112	15
Catron County Fairgrounds	Gila NF (New Mexico)	Gila NF	G1, G2, G6 F1, F3, F5, F7, F10	MOAs: within Reserve, near Morenci, Cato, Smitty, Jackal Restricted Areas: N/A MTRs: VR-176	25
Charouleau Gap*	Coronado NF (Arizona)	Coronado NF	G2, G3	MOAs: near Jackal, Jackal Low, Outlaw Restricted Areas: N/A MTRs: VR-259, VR-260, VR-263, VR-267- 268-269, VR-1233	38
Comanche	Coconino NF (Arizona)	Coconino NF	G1, G2, G3, G4, G6 F1, F3, F4, F5, F7	MOAs: near Sunny Restricted Areas: near R-2302 MTRs: IR-112	9, 13

Proposed Personnel Recovery Training Sites					
Name	**Location**	**Controlling Agency**	**Training Activity** ***(Key below)***	**MOAs and Other Airspace in Vicinity of Training Area**	**Map Book Index #**
Delamar Dry Lake	Lincoln County, Near Alamo (Nevada)	Bureau of Land Management (BLM)	F1, F8	MOAs: within Desert Restricted Areas: near R-4806E, W; R-4808N MTRs: VR-209, VR-1253	1
Devon	Coronado NF (Arizona)	Coronado NF	G1, G2, G3, G6 F1, F3, F4, F5, F7, F10	MOAs: within Ruby 1, Fuzzy; near Sells 1, Sells Low Restricted Areas: near R-2303A, B MTRs: VR-259, VR-260, VR-263	44
Elk	Coconino NF (Arizona)	Coconino NF	G1, G2, G3, G4, G6 F1, F3, F4, F5, F7	MOAs: near Sunny Restricted Areas: R-2302 MTRs: IR-112	9
Flagstaff Hotshot – USFS Helitack Base	Coconino NF (Arizona)	Coconino NF	G1, G2, G3, G4, G6 F1, F3, F4, F5, F7, F9	MOAs: near Sunny Restricted Areas: R-2302 MTRs: IR-112	9
Glenwood Ranger Station	Gila NF (New Mexico)	Gila NF	G1, G2, G3, G6 F1, F3, F5, F7, F9	MOAs: within Reserve; near Morenci, Cato, Smitty, Jackal, Jackel Low Restricted Areas: N/A MTRs: VR-176	30
Grapevine HLZ/DZ	Tonto NF (Arizona)	Tonto NF	G2, G3, G6 F1, F3, F5, F7, F9, F10	MOAs: near Outlaw, Jackal Restricted Areas: N/A MTRs: VR-239, VR-241, VR-244	21
Hannagan Meadow – USFS Helitack Base	Apache-Sitgreaves NF (Arizona)	Apache-Sitgreaves NF	G1, G2, G3, G4, G6 F1, F3, F5, F7, F9	MOAs: within Reserve, near Jackal, Jackal Low, Cato, Morenci, Smitty Restricted Areas: N/A MTRs: VR-176	24
Helibase Circular	Apache-Sitgreaves NF (Arizona)	Apache-Sitgreaves NF	G1, G2, G3, G4, G6 F1, F3, F5, F7, F9	MOAs: within Reserve, near Jackal, Jackal Low, Cato, Morenci, Smitty Restricted Areas: N/A MTRs: IR-112	24
Jacks Canyon	Coconino NF (Arizona)	Coconino NF	G1, G2, G3, G4, G6 F1, F3, F5, F7, F9	MOAs: near Sunny Restricted Areas: N/A MTRs: VR-176	15
Kinder HLZ/DZ	Cochise County (Arizona)	BLM	G6 F1, F3, F5, F7	MOAs: near Jackal, Jackal Low Restricted Areas: N/A MTRs: VR-259, VR-260, VR-263	41
KP Circular	Apache-Sitgreaves NF (Arizona)	Apache-Sitgreaves NF	G1, G2, G3, G4, G6 F1, F3, F5, F7, F9	MOAs: within Reserve, near Jackal, Jackal Low, Cato, Morenci, Smitty Restricted Areas: N/A MTRs: IR-112	24
KP Tank	Apache-Sitgreaves NF (Arizona)	Apache-Sitgreaves NF	G1, G2, G3, G4, G6 F1, F3, F5, F7, F9	MOAs: within Reserve, near Jackal, Jackal Low, Cato, Morenci, Smitty Restricted Areas: N/A MTRs: IR-112	24
Lees Ferry	Marble Canyon (Arizona)	National Park Service	G1, G2, G3, G4, G6 F7, F9	MOAs: N/A Restricted Areas: SFAR 50-2 MTRs: N/A	2
Longview – USFS Helitack Base	Coconino NF (Arizona)	Coconino NF	G1, G2, G3, G4, G6 F3, F7, F9	MOAs: N/A Restricted Areas: N/A MTRs: N/A	14
Mesa	Coronado NF (Arizona)	Coronado NF	G1, G2, G3, G6 F1, F3, F5, F7, F10	MOAs: near Jackal, Jackal Low Restricted Areas: N/A MTRs: VR-259, VR-260, VR-263, VR-267- 268- 269, VR-1233	41
Mogollon Rim (General Crook)	Coconino NF (Arizona)	Coconino NF	G1, G2, G3, G4, G6 F3, F7	MOAs: N/A Restricted Areas: N/A MTRs: N/A	14
Mohawk	Kaibab NF (Arizona)	Kaibab NF	G1, G2, G3, G4, G6 F1, F7	MOAs: near Sunny Restricted Areas: SFAR 50-2 MTRs: N/A	4

Proposed Personnel Recovery Training Sites					
Name	**Location**	**Controlling Agency**	**Training Activity** ***(Key below)***	**MOAs and Other Airspace in Vicinity of Training Area**	**Map Book Index #**
Mormon Lake – USFS Helitack Base	Coconino NF (Arizona)	Coconino NF	G1, G2, G3, G4, G6 F1, F3, F5, F7, F9	MOAs: near Sunny Restricted Areas: N/A MTRs: IR-112	9, 13
Mount Lemmon (Windy Point)	Coronado NF (Arizona)	Coronado NF	G1, G2, G3, G6 F1, F3, F5, F7	MOAs: near Jackal, Jackal Low, Outlaw Restricted Areas: N/A MTRs: VR-259, VR-260, VR-263, VR-267- 268-269, VR-1233	38, 40
Negrito Airstrip	Gila NF (New Mexico)	Gila NF	G1, G2, G3, G6 F1, F3, F5, F6, F7, F8, F9, F10	MOAs: within Reserve, near Morenci, Cato, Smitty, Jackal Restricted Areas: N/A MTRs: VR-176	25
Negrito Center	Gila NF (New Mexico)	Gila NF	G1, G2, G3, G6 F1, F3, F5, F7, F9, F10	MOAs: within Reserve, near Morenci, Cato, Smitty, Jackal Restricted Areas: N/A MTRs: VR-176	25
Negrito Helibase	Gila NF (New Mexico)	Gila NF	G1, G2, G3, G6 F1, F3, F5, F7, F10	MOAs: within Reserve, near Morenci, Cato, Smitty, Jackal Restricted Areas: N/A MTRs: VR-176	25
Negrito North	Gila NF (New Mexico)	Gila NF	G1, G2, G3, G6 F1, F3, F5, F7, F9, F10	MOAs: within Reserve, near Morenci, Cato, Smitty, Jackal Restricted Areas: N/A MTRs: VR-176	25
Negrito South	Gila NF (New Mexico)	Gila NF	G1, G2, G3, G6 F1, F3, F5, F7, F9, F10	MOAs: within Reserve, near Morenci, Cato, Smitty, Jackal Restricted Areas: N/A MTRs: VR-176	25
Overgaard – USFS Helitack Base	Apache-Sitgreaves NF (Arizona)	Apache-Sitgreaves NF	G1, G2, G3, G4, G6 F3, F5, F7, F9	MOAs: N/A Restricted Areas: N/A MTRs: IR-320	16
Payson-RimSide	Tonto NF (Arizona)	Tonto NF	G1, G2, G3, G4, G6 F3, F5, F7	MOAs: N/A Restricted Areas: N/A MTRs: N/A	14
Pittman Valley	Kaibab NF (Arizona)	Kaibab NF	G1, G2, G3, G4, G6 F1, F3, F4, F5, F7, F9	MOAs: near Sunny Restricted Areas: near R-2302 MTRs: N/A	8
Portal Cabin and Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) Bunkhouse*	Coronado NF (Arizona)	Coronado NF	G1, G2, G3, G4	MOAs: near Tombstone A/C Restricted Areas: N/A MTRs: N/A	47
Portal HLZ*	Coronado NF (Arizona)	Coronado NF	G2, G3, G6 F1, F3, F5, F7, F10	MOAs: near Tombstone A/C Restricted Areas: N/A MTRs: N/A	47
Rainy Mesa	Gila NF (New Mexico)	Gila NF	G1, G2, G3, G6 F1, F3, F5, F7, F9, F10	MOAs: within Reserve, near Morenci, Cato, Smitty, Jackal Restricted Areas: N/A MTRs: VR-176	25
Ranger	Coronado NF (Arizona)	Coronado NF	G1, G2, G3, G6 F1, F3, F4, F5, F7, F9 F10	MOAs: within Tombstone A/C, near Tombstone B Restricted Areas: N/A MTRs: VR-259, VR-263	47
Redington Pass*	Coronado NF (Arizona)	Coronado NF	G1, G2, G3, G4, G6, G7	MOAs: near Jackal, Jackal Low, Outlaw Restricted Areas: N/A MTRs: VR-259, VR-260, VR-263, VR-267- 268-269, VR-1233	38, 40
Reserve Airport	Gila NF (New Mexico)	Gila NF	G1, G2, G6 F1, F3, F5, F7, F8, F9, F10	MOAs: within Reserve, near Morenci, Cato, Smitty, Jackal Restricted Areas: N/A MTRs: VR-176	25
Reserve Ranger Station	Gila NF (New Mexico)	Gila NF	G1, G2, G6 F1, F3, F5, F7, F10	MOAs: within Reserve, near Morenci, Cato, Smitty, Jackal Restricted Areas: N/A MTRs: VR-176	25

Proposed Personnel Recovery Training Sites					
Name	**Location**	**Controlling Agency**	**Training Activity** ***(Key below)***	**MOAs and Other Airspace in Vicinity of Training Area**	**Map Book Index #**
Roosevelt Lake	Tonto NF (Arizona)	Tonto NF	G1, G2, G3, G4, G6 F1, F3, F5, F7, F9, F10 W1, W2	MOAs: near Outlaw Restricted Areas: N/A MTRs: VR-239, VR-241, VR-244	21
Rough Rider	Coconino NF (Arizona)	Coconino NF	G1, G2, G3, G4, G6 F1, F3, F5, F7	MOAs: near Sunny Restricted Areas: N/A MTRs: IR-112	13
Rucker HLZ*	Coronado NF (Arizona)	Coronado NF	G1, G2, G3, G5, G6 F1, F3, F4, F5, F7, F10	MOAs: within Tombstone A/C, near Tombstone b Restricted Areas: near R-2303C MTRs: VR-259, VR-263	47
Saddle Mountain East	Coronado NF (Arizona)	Coronado NF	G1, G2, G3, G6 F1, F3, F4, F5, F7, F9, F10	MOAs: near Ruby 1, Fuzzy, Tombstone A/B/C Restricted Areas: within R-2303A, B; near R-2303C, R-2312 MTRs: VR-259, VR-260, VR-263	45
Saddle Mountain South	Coronado NF (Arizona)	Coronado NF	G1, G2, G3, G6 F1, F3, F4, F5, F7, F9, F10	MOAs: near Ruby 1, Fuzzy, Tombstone A/B/C Restricted Areas: within R-2303B, near R-2303A,C; R-2312 MTRs: VR-259, VR-260, VR-263	45
Saddle Mountain West	Coronado NF (Arizona)	Coronado NF	G1, G2, G3, G6 F1, F3, F4, F5, F7, F9, F10	MOAs: near Ruby 1, Fuzzy, Tombstone A/B/C Restricted Areas: within R-2303A, B; near R-2303C, R-2312 MTRs: VR-259, VR-260, VR-263	45
Saguaro Lake Ranch	Tonto NF (Arizona)	Tonto NF	W1, W2	MOAs: near Outlaw Restricted Areas: N/A MTRs: VR-244	20
Spring Valley Cabin*	Kaibab NF (Arizona)	Kaibab NF	G1, G2, G3, G4 F1, F3, F4	MOAs: near Sunny Restricted Areas: near R-2302 MTRs: N/A	8
Tribeland	Kaibab NF (Arizona)	Kaibab NF	G1, G2, G3, G4, G6 F1, F7, F9	MOAs: near Sunny Restricted Areas: SFAR 50-2 MTRs: N/A	4
Verde River	Tonto NF (Arizona)	Tonto NF	W1, W2	MOAs: near Outlaw Restricted Areas: near R-2310A-C MTRs: VR-244	20
PR Training Sites on Other Land (Municipal, City, County, State, or Tribal)					
Bisbee Douglas International Airport (IAP) (Chang Noi DZ)	Cochise County, North of Douglas (Arizona)	Cochise County	G1, G2, G3, G6 F1, F3, F5, F6, F7, F8, F9	MOAs: within Tombstone C, near Tombstone A/B Restricted Areas: near R-2303A, B; R-2303C, R-2312 MTRs: VR-259, VR-263	47
Blackhills HLZ/DZ	Pima County (Arizona)	State of Arizona (State Trust land)	G6 F1, F3, F4, F5, F7	MOAs: near Ruby 1, Fuzzy, Sells 1, Sells Low Restricted Areas: near R-2303A, B MTRs: VR-259, VR-260, VR-263	42
Black Mountain Reservoir*	Pima County, Northwest of Town of Sahuarita (Arizona)	Town of Sahuarita	W2	MOAs: near Ruby 1, Fuzzy Restricted Areas: near R-2303A, B MTRs: N/A	43
Brooke HLZ/DZ	Pinal County (Arizona)	State of Arizona (State Trust land)	G2, G3, G6 F1, F3, F5, F7, F10	MOAs: within Jackal, near Outlaw, Jackal Low Restricted Areas: N/A MTRs: N/A	38
Caldwell Meadows	Apache County (Arizona)	Arizona Game and Fish Department	G1, G2, G3, G4, G6 F1, F3, F5, F7, F9, F10	MOAs: within Reserve, near Jackal, Jackal Low, Cato, Morenci, Smitty Restricted Areas: N/A MTRs: VR-176	24
Caliente HLZ/DZ	Santa Cruz County (Arizona)	State of Arizona (State Trust land)	G6 F1, F3, F7	MOAs: near Ruby 1, Fuzzy Restricted Areas: near R-2303A, B MTRs: VR-260	43, 44

Proposed Personnel Recovery Training Sites					
Name	**Location**	**Controlling Agency**	**Training Activity** ***(Key below)***	**MOAs and Other Airspace in Vicinity of Training Area**	**Map Book Index #**
Cattle	Coconino County, Northeast of City of Flagstaff (Arizona)	City of Flagstaff	G1, G2, G3, G4, G6 F1, F3, F4, F5, F7, F9	MOAs: near Sunny Restricted Areas: near R-2302 MTRs: IR-112	9
City of Flagstaff*	Northern Arizona University (Arizona)	Arizona Board of Regents (Northern Arizona University)	G5 F1, F3	MOAs: near Sunny Restricted Areas: near R-2302 MTRs: IR-112	9
City of Winslow*	City of Winslow (Arizona)	City of Winslow	G5 F1, F3	MOAs: near Sunny Restricted Areas: N/A MTRs: IR-112	10
Colorado River	Bullhead City (Nevada)	Nevada Division of State Parks	W1, W2	MOAs: near Turtle Restricted Areas: N/A MTRs: IR-213, IR-213-217, VR-1265	6
Coolidge Airport	Pinal County, Southeast of City of Coolidge (Arizona)	City of Coolidge	G1, G3, G6 F1, F3, F4, F5, F7, F8, F9	MOAs: near Outlaw Restricted Areas: near R-2310A-C MTRs: VR-241, VR-241-244, VR-239-244, VR-267-268-269	37
Flagstaff Pulliam Airport	Coconino County, South of City of Flagstaff (Arizona)	City of Flagstaff	G1, G2, G3, G6 F1, F3, F4, F5, F7, F8	MOAs: near Sunny Restricted Areas: near R-2302 MTRs: IR-112	9
Froelich HLZ/DZ	Graham County (Arizona)	State of Arizona (State Trust land)	G6 F1, F3, F5, F7	MOAs: near Outlaw, Jackal, Jackal Low Restricted Areas: N/A MTRs: N/A	41
Gila County Sheriff Roosevelt Substation	Gila County, North of Roosevelt (Arizona)	Gila County Sheriff	G1, G2, G3, G4, G6 F1, F3, F5, F7, F9, F10	MOAs: near Outlaw, Jackal Restricted Areas: R-2310A-C MTRs: VR-239, VR-241, VR-244	21
Grand Canyon National Park Airport	Coconino County, South of Tusayan (Arizona)	State of Arizona	G1, G2, G3, G6 F1, F7, F8	MOAs: near Sunny Restricted Areas: SFAR 50-2 MTRs: N/A	4
H. A. Clark Memorial Field	Coconino County, North of City of Williams (Arizona)	City of Williams	G1, G2, G3, G6 F1, F3, F4, F7, F8, F9	MOAs: near Sunny Restricted Areas: near R-2302 MTRs: N/A	8
Highway 80 Paladins (TW 2 Paladins)	Cochise County, (Arizona)	State of Arizona (State Trust land)	G2, G3, G6 F1, F3, F5, F7, F9, F10	MOAs: within Tombstone B/C, near Tombstone A, Playas Temporary Restricted Areas: N/A MTRs: VR-259, VR-263	47
Jeep HLZ/DZ	Cochise County (Arizona)	State of Arizona (State Trust land)	G6 F1, F3, F5, F7	MOAs: near Outlaw, Jackal, Jackal Low Restricted Areas: N/A MTRs: VR-259, VR-260, VR-263	41
Jenna HLZ/DZ	Cochise County (Arizona)	State of Arizona (State Trust land)	G6 F1, F3, F5, F7	MOAs: near Outlaw, Jackal, Jackal Low Restricted Areas: N/A MTRs: VR-259, VR-260, VR-263	41
Kingman Airport	Mohave County, Northeast of the City of Kingman (Arizona)	City of Kingman	G1, G2, G3, G6 F1, F3, F5, F7, F8, F9	MOAs: near Turtle, Bagdad 1 Restricted Areas: SFAR 50-2 MTRs: VR-243, VR-1268, IR-213, IR-214	7

Proposed Personnel Recovery Training Sites					
Name	**Location**	**Controlling Agency**	**Training Activity** ***(Key below)***	**MOAs and Other Airspace in Vicinity of Training Area**	**Map Book Index #**
Lake Havasu Airport	Mohave County, North of Lake Havasu City (Arizona)	Lake Havasu City	F1, F3, F8	MOAs: within Turtle, near Bagdad 1, Quail, Gladden 1 Restricted Areas: N/A MTRs: VR-299	11
Lake Patagonia*	Santa Cruz County (Arizona)	Arizona State Parks	G6 F1, F3, F7 W1, W2	MOAs: near Ruby 1, Fuzzy, Tombstone A/B/C Restricted Areas: near R-2303A, B, C; R-2312 MTRs: VR-259, VR-260, VR-263	44, 45
Lake Pleasant*	Maricopa County (Arizona)	Maricopa Water District	W2	MOAs: near Gladden 1 Restricted Areas: near A-231 MTRs: VF-239, VR-241-244	19
Lost Acre HLZ/DZ	Pima County (Arizona)	State of Arizona (State Trust land)	G6 F1, F3, F7	MOAs: near Sells 1, Sells Low Restricted Areas: N/A MTRs: N/A	39
Marana Regional Airport*	Pima County, South of Town of Marana (Arizona)	Town of Marana	G1, G2, G3, G4, G5, G6, G7, G8 F1, F3, F7, F8, F9	MOAs: near Sells 1, Sells Low Restricted Areas: N/A MTRs: N/A	39
Penitas HLZ/DZ	Pima County (Arizona)	State of Arizona (State Trust land)	G2, G3, G6 F1, F3, F5, F7	MOAs: within Ruby 1, near Fuzzy, Sells 1, Sells Low Restricted Areas: 2303A, B; MTRs: VR-259, VR-260, VR-263	42, 43, 44
Phoenix Sky Harbor IAP	Maricopa County, City of Phoenix (Arizona)	City of Phoenix	F1, F3, F4, F5, F8	MOAs: near Gladden 1, Outlaw, Sells Low, Sells 1 Restricted Areas: near R-2310A-C, R 2304, R-2305 MTRs: VR-223, VR-231, VR-239, VR-241, VR-242, VR-243, VR-244, VR-245	29
Pima County Emergency Operations Center	City of Tucson (Arizona)	Pima County Sheriff	G2, G3	MOAs: near Outlaw, Jackal Low, Ruby 1, Fuzzy Restricted Areas: near R-2303A, B, C; R-2312 MTRs: VR-267-268-269, VR-259, VR-260, VR-263, VR-1233, VR-259	40
Pima County Regional Training Center	City of Tucson (Arizona)	Pima County Sheriff	G2, G3, G8	MOAs: near Outlaw, Jackal Low, Ruby 1, Fuzzy Restricted Areas: near R-2303A, B, C; R-2312 MTRs: VR-267-268-269, VR-259, VR-260, VR-263, VR-1233, VR-259	40
Pinal Air Park*	Pinal County, Northwest of Town of Marana (Arizona)	Pinal County	G2, G3, G6 F1, F3, F7, F8, F9	MOAs: near Sells 1, Sells Low, Outlaw Restricted Areas: N/A MTRs: N/A	39
Pinnacle HLZ/DZ	Cochise County (Arizona)	State of Arizona (State Trust land)	G6 F1, F3, F5, F7	MOAs: near Outlaw, Jackal, Jackal Low Restricted Areas: near R-2303A, B, C; R-2312 MTRs: VR-259, VR-260, VR-263	41
Playas Training and Research Center	Hidalgo County, Playas (New Mexico)	New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology	G1, G2, G3, G5, G6, G7, G8 F1, F2, F3, F4, F5, F6, F7, F8, F9, F10	MOAs: within Playas Temporary MOA, near Tombstone A/B/C Restricted Areas: near R-5115 MTRs: VR-263	48
Pond HLZ/DZ	Pima County (Arizona)	State of Arizona (State Trust land)	G6 F1, F3, F7	MOAs: near Ruby 1, Fuzz; Sells 1, Sells Low Restricted Areas: near R-2303A, B MTRs: VR-259, VR-260, VR-263	42
Prescott Airport	Yavapai County, North of City of Prescott (Arizona)	City of Prescott	F1, F3, F8	MOAs: near Bagdad 1, Gladden 1 Restricted Areas: N/A MTRs: VR-242	12
Prieto HLZ/DZ	Pima County (Arizona)	State of Arizona (State Trust land)	G6 F1, F3, F5, F7	MOAs: near Ruby 1, Fuzz; near Sells 1, Sells Low Restricted Areas: near R-2303A, B MTRs: VR-259, VR-260, VR-263	42

Proposed Personnel Recovery Training Sites					
Name	**Location**	**Controlling Agency**	**Training Activity** ***(Key below)***	**MOAs and Other Airspace in Vicinity of Training Area**	**Map Book Index #**
Rancho Seco HLZ/DZ	Pima County (Arizona)	State of Arizona (State Trust land)	G2, G3, G6 F1, F3, F5, F7, F10	MOAs: within Ruby 1, Fuzzy; near Sells 1, Sells Low Restricted Areas: near R-2303A, B MTRs: VR-259, VR-260, VR-263	42
Ruby Fuzzy Paladins	Pima County (Arizona)	State of Arizona (State Trust land)	G2, G3, G4, G5, G6 F1, F3, F4, F5, F7, F9, F10	MOAs: within Ruby 1, Fuzzy; near Sells 1, Sells Low Restricted Areas: near R-2303A, B MTRs: VR-259, VR-260, VR-263	42
Sage	Coconino County, Northwest of City of Flagstaff (Arizona)	Arizona Department of Transportation (ADOT)	G1, G2, G3, G4, G6 F1, F3, F7, F9	MOAs: near Sunny Restricted Areas: near R-2302, SFAR 50-2 MTRs: N/A	4
Sahuarita Lake*	Town of Sahuarita (Arizona)	Town of Sahuarita	W2	MOAs: N/A Restricted Areas: N/A MTRs: N/A	43
Salt River High	White River (Arizona)	White Mountain Apache	G2, G3, G6 F1, F3, F5, F7, F10 W2	MOAs: near Outlaw, Jackal Restricted Areas: N/A MTRs: VR-239	22
Salt River Low	San Carlos (Arizona)	White Mountain Apache	G2, G3, G6 F1, F3, F5, F7, F10 W1, W2	MOAs: near Outlaw, Jackal Restricted Areas: N/A MTRs: VR-239	22
Sierrita HLZ/DZ	Pima County (Arizona)	State of Arizona (State Trust land)	G6 F1, F3, F5, F7	MOAs: near Ruby 1, Fuzz, Sells 1, Sells Low Restricted Areas: R-2303A, B MTRs: VR-259, VR-260, VR-263	42
Silvermine HLZ/DZ	Pima County (Arizona)	State of Arizona (State Trust land)	G6 F1, F3, F7	MOAs: near Sell 1, Sells Low Restricted Areas: N/A MTRs: N/A	39
Springerville Airport	Apache County, West of Town of Springerville (Arizona)	Town of Springerville	G1, G2, G3, G4, G6 F1, F3, F5, F7, F8, F9	MOAs: near Jackal, Reserve, Cato, Smitty Restricted Areas: N/A MTRs: VR-176, IR-320	23
St. Johns Industrial Air Park	Apache County, North of City of St. Johns (Arizona)	City of St. Johns	G1, G2, G3, G4, G6 F1, F3, F5, F6, F7, F8, F9	MOAs: near Jackal, Reserve, Cato, Smitty Restricted Areas: N/A MTRs: VR-176, IR-112, IR-320	17
Tombstone 8 HLZ*	Hidalgo County (New Mexico)	State of New Mexico (State Trust land)	G2, G3, G6 F1, F3, F5, F7, F10	MOAs: within Tombstone B/C, near Tombstone A/C, Playas Temporary Restricted Areas: N/A MTRs: VR-259, VR-263	48
Tombstone 15 HLZ*	Cochise County (Arizona)	State of Arizona (State Trust land)	G2, G3, G6 F1, F3, F5, F7, F10	MOAs: within Tombstone A/C, near Tombstone B Restricted Areas: near R-2303C MTRs: VR-259, VR-263	47
Tombstone 18 HLZ*	Cochise County (Arizona)	State of Arizona (State Trust land)	G2, G3, G6 F1, F3, F5, F7, F10	MOAs: within Tombstone A/C, near Tombstone B Restricted Areas: R-2303C MTRs: VR-259, VR-263	47
Tombstone 19 HLZ*	Cochise County (Arizona)	State of Arizona (State Trust land)	G2, G3, G6 F1, F3, F5, F7, F10	MOAs: within Tombstone B/C, near Tombstone A Restricted Areas: N/A MTRs: VR-259, VR-263	47
Tombstone Paladins	Cochise County (Arizona)	State of Arizona (State Trust land)	G2, G3, G6 F1, F3, F7, F9, F10	MOAs: within Tombstone A/C, near Tombstone B Restricted Areas: N/A MTRs: VR-259, VR-263	47
University of Arizona Dive Pool*	City of Tucson (Arizona)	Arizona Board of Regents (University of Arizona)	W2	MOAs: N/A Restricted Areas: N/A MTRs: N/A	40

Proposed Personnel Recovery Training Sites					
Name	**Location**	**Controlling Agency**	**Training Activity** ***(Key below)***	**MOAs and Other Airspace in Vicinity of Training Area**	**Map Book Index #**
University of Arizona Medical Center	City of Tucson (Arizona)	Arizona Board of Regents (University of Arizona)	F7	MOAs: near Outlaw, Jackal, Jackal Low, Sells 1, Sells Low, Ruby 1, Fuzzy Restricted Areas: near R-2303A, B MTRs: VR-267-268-269, VR-259, VR-260, VR-263, VR-1233, VR-259	40
Waterman HLZ/DZ	Pima County (Arizona)	State of Arizona (State Trust land)	G2, G3, G6 F1, F3, F7	MOAs: near Sells 1, Sells Low Restricted Areas: N/A MTRs: N/A	39
Winslow-Lindbergh Regional Airport (Wiseman Aviation)	Navajo County, West of City of Winslow (Arizona)	City of Winslow	G1, G2, G3, G4, G6 F1, F3, F5, F6, F7, F8, F9	MOAs: near Sunny Restricted Areas: N/A MTRs: IR-112	10
Yuma Airport	Yuma County, South of City of Yuma (Arizona)	City of Yuma	F1, F3, F8	MOAs: within Dome, near Able East Restricted Areas: near R-2301W, R-2306A-F, R-2307, R-2311, R-2309 MTRs: IR-218	34
PR Training Sites on Private Property					
Babbitt Ranch 1	Coconino County, North of City Flagstaff (Arizona)	Private	G1, G2, G3, G4, G6 F1, F3, F5, F7	MOAs: within Sunny Restricted Areas: R-2302, SFAR 50-2 MTRs: IR-112	5
Babbitt Ranch 2	Coconino County, Northwest of City of Flagstaff (Arizona)	Private	G1, G2, G3, G4, G6 F1, F3, F5, F7	MOAs: near Sunny Restricted Areas: R-2302, SFAR 50-2 MTRs: IR-112	5
Babbitt Ranch 3	Coconino County, North of City of Flagstaff (Arizona)	Private	G1, G2, G3, G4, G6 F1, F3, F5, F7	MOAs: within Sunny Restricted Areas: R-2302, SFAR 50-2 MTRs: IR-112	5
Bone Crusher	Coconino County, Northwest of City of Flagstaff (Arizona)	Private	G1, G2, G3, G4, G6 F1, F3, F5, F7	MOAs: near Sunny Restricted Areas: R-2302, SFAR 50-2 MTRs: IR-112	4
Cattle LTFW	Coconino County, North of City of Flagstaff (Arizona)	Private	G1, G2, G3, G4, G6 F1, F3, F5, F7	MOAs: within Sunny Restricted Areas: near R-2302 MTRs: IR-112	5
Eloy North	Pinal County, North of City of Eloy (Arizona)	Skydive Arizona	G1, G2, G3, G6 F1, F3, F4, F5, F7, F9	MOAs: near Outlaw, Sells 1, Sells Low Restricted Areas: near R-2310A, R-2310A, B; R-2310A, C MTRs: VR-241, VR-239-244	37
Eloy South	Pinal County, North of City of Eloy (Arizona)	Skydive Arizona	G1, G2, G3, G6 F1, F3, F4, F5, F7, F9	MOAs: near Outlaw, Sells 1, Sells Low Restricted Areas: near R-2310A, R-2310A, B; R-2310A, C MTRs: VR241, VR239-244	37
FR 320/311	Coconino County, Northwest of City of Flagstaff (Arizona)	Private	G1, G2, G3 F1, F3, F5, F7	MOAs: near Sunny Restricted Areas: near R-2302, SFAR 50-2 MTRs: IR-112	4
Gerbil	Coconino County, Northwest of City of Flagstaff (Arizona)	Private	G1, G2, G3, G4, G5, G6, G7, G8 F1, F3, F5, F7, F9	MOAs: near Sunny Restricted Areas: near R-2302, SFAR 50-2 MTRs: IR-112	5

Proposed Personnel Recovery Training Sites					
Name	**Location**	**Controlling Agency**	**Training Activity** ***(Key below)***	**MOAs and Other Airspace in Vicinity of Training Area**	**Map Book Index #**
Grand Canyon Valle Airport	Coconino County, East of Valle (Arizona)	Grand Canyon Valle Corp	G1, G2, G3, G6 F1, F3, F7, F8, F9	MOAs: near Sunny Restricted Areas: near R-2302, SFAR 50-2 MTRs: N/A	4
HLZ 5	Coconino County, Northeast of City of Flagstaff (Arizona)	Private	G1, G2, G3, G4, G6 F1, F3, F4, F5, F7	MOAs: near Sunny Restricted Areas: near R-2302 MTRs: IR-112	9
HLZ 6	Coconino County, Northeast of City of Flagstaff (Arizona)	Private	G1, G2, G3, G4, G6 F1, F3, F4, F5, F7	MOAs: near Sunny Restricted Areas: near R-2302 MTRs: IR-112	9
HLZ 7	Coconino County, Northeast of City of Flagstaff (Arizona)	Private	G1, G2, G3, G4, G6 F1, F3, F4, F5, F7	MOAs: near Sunny Restricted Areas: near R-2302 MTRs: IR-112	9
HLZ 8	Coconino County, Northeast of City of Flagstaff (Arizona)	Private	G1, G2, G3, G4, G6 F1, F3, F4, F5, F7	MOAs: near Sunny Restricted Areas: near R-2302 MTRs: IR-112	9
Ott Family YMCA of Tucson Pool*	City of Tucson (Arizona)	YMCA of Tucson	W2	MOAs: N/A Restricted Areas: N/A MTRs: N/A	40
Little Outfit	Santa Cruz County, Southwest of Canelo (Arizona)	Pete Robbins	G1, G2, G3, G6 F1, F3, F4, F5, F7, F9	MOAs: near Ruby 1, Fuzzy, Tombstone A/B/C Restricted Areas: within R-2303A, B; near R-2303C, R-2312 MTRs: VR-259, VR-260, VR-263	45
Panda	Coconino County, North of City of Flagstaff (Arizona)	Private	G1, G2, G3, G4, G6 F1, F3, F5, F7	MOAs: within Sunny Restricted Areas: near R-2302 MTRs: IR-112	5
Powerline	Coconino County, Northwest of City of Flagstaff (Arizona)	Private	G1, G2, G3, G4, G6 F1, F3, F5, F7	MOAs: near Sunny Restricted Areas: near R-2302, SFAR 50-2 MTRs: IR-112	5
Scottsdale Osborn	City of Scottsdale (Arizona)	HonorHealth	F7	MOAs: near Gladden 1, Outlaw, Sells Low, Sells 1 Restricted Areas: near R-2310A-C, MTRs: VR-223, VR-231, VR-239, VR-241, VR-242, VR-243, VR-244, VR-245	29
Sinkhole	Coconino County, Northeast of City of Flagstaff (Arizona)	Private	G1, G2, G3, G4, G6 F1, F3, F5, F7	MOAs: within Sunny Restricted Areas: near R-2302 MTRs: IR-112	5
Sprucedale Guest Ranch	Greenlee County, Southwest of Alpine (Arizona)	Whitney Wiltbank	G1	MOAs: within Reserve, near Jackal, Cato, Morenci, Smitty Restricted Areas: N/A MTRs: VR-176	24
Squirrel	Coconino County, Northwest of City of Flagstaff (Arizona)	Private	G1, G2, G3, G6 F1, F3, F5, F7, F9	MOAs: near Sunny Restricted Areas: near R-2302, SFAR 50-2 MTRs: IR-112	5

Proposed Personnel Recovery Training Sites					
Name	**Location**	**Controlling Agency**	**Training Activity** ***(Key below)***	**MOAs and Other Airspace in Vicinity of Training Area**	**Map Book Index #**
Three Points Public Shooting Range	Pima County, West of Three Points (Arizona)	Tucson Rifle Club, Inc.	G8	MOAs: near Sells Low, Sells 1, Ruby 1, Fuzzy Restricted Areas: N/A MTRs: VR-223, VR-239-244, VR-259, VR-260	42

Training Activity Key:
G1 = Ground Ops – Camping, Bivouacking, and Assembly Area Use
G2 = Ground Ops – Cross-Country Dismounted (Non-Vehicle) Movements
G3 = Ground Ops – Mounted (Vehicle) Movement/Blackout Driving
G4 = Ground Ops – Survival Training/Natural Resource Consumption
G5 = Ground Ops – Military Operations in Urban Terrain/Urban Evasion
G6 = Ground Ops – Technical Rope Work
G7 = Ground Ops – Pyrotechnic Use
G8 = Ground Ops – Shooting / Firing Range

F1 = Flight Ops – Established MOAs
F2 = Flight Ops – Temporary MOAs
F3 = Flight Ops – LATN Areas
F4 = Flight Ops – Restricted Areas
F5 = Flight Ops – Other Airspace (e.g., MTRs)
F6 = Flight Ops – FARP Operations
F7 = Flight Ops – HLZs
F8 = Flight Ops – Fixed-Wing LZs
F9 = Flight Ops – Parachute Operation/DZs
F10 = Flight Ops - Close Air Support

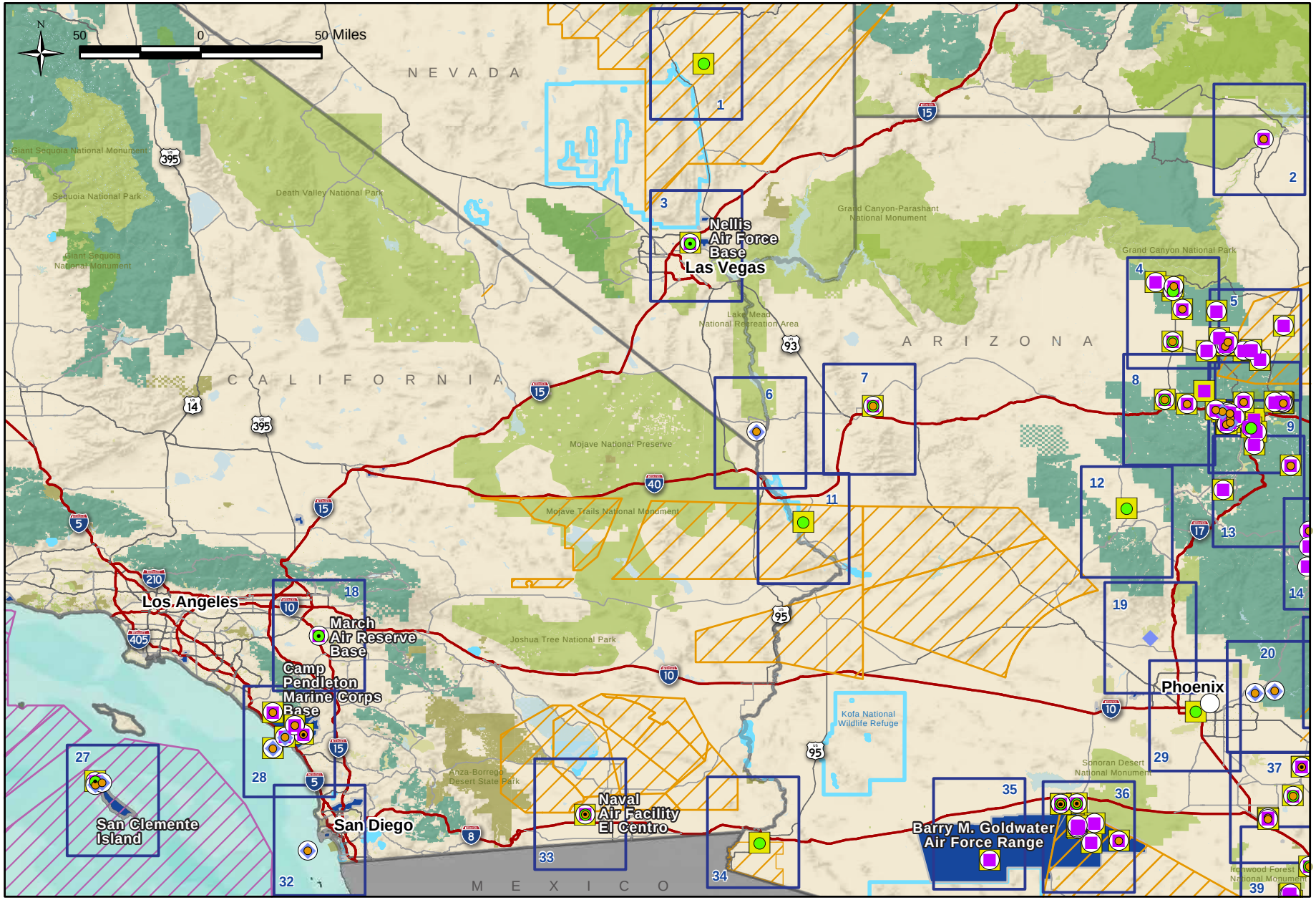
W1 = Water Ops – HLZs/DZs/Overwater Hoist Operations
W2 = Water Ops – Amphibious Ops

Note that those PR training sites denoted with an asterisk (*) are new PR training sites.

Acronyms, Abbreviations and Symbols:
AFB = Air Force Base
ARB = Air Reserve Base
BLM = Bureau of Land Management
BMGR = Barry M. Goldwater Range
DZ = Drop Zone
HLZ = Helicopter Landing Zone
IAP = International Airport
IR = Instrument Route
MCB = Marine Corps Base
MOA = Military Operations Area
MTR = Military Training Route
N/A = not applicable
NAS = Naval Air Station
NF = National Forest
PDL = Piedra de Lumbre
R = Restricted
SFAR = Special Federal Aviation Regulation
USAF = United States Air Force
USFS = United States Forest Service
VR = Visual Route
W = Warning Area

Attachment 2

Proposed Training Sites Map Book



LEGEND

- Map Book Page Index
- Military Installation
- Military Operations Area
- Warning Area
- U.S. Highway
- Interstate Highway

Training Sites

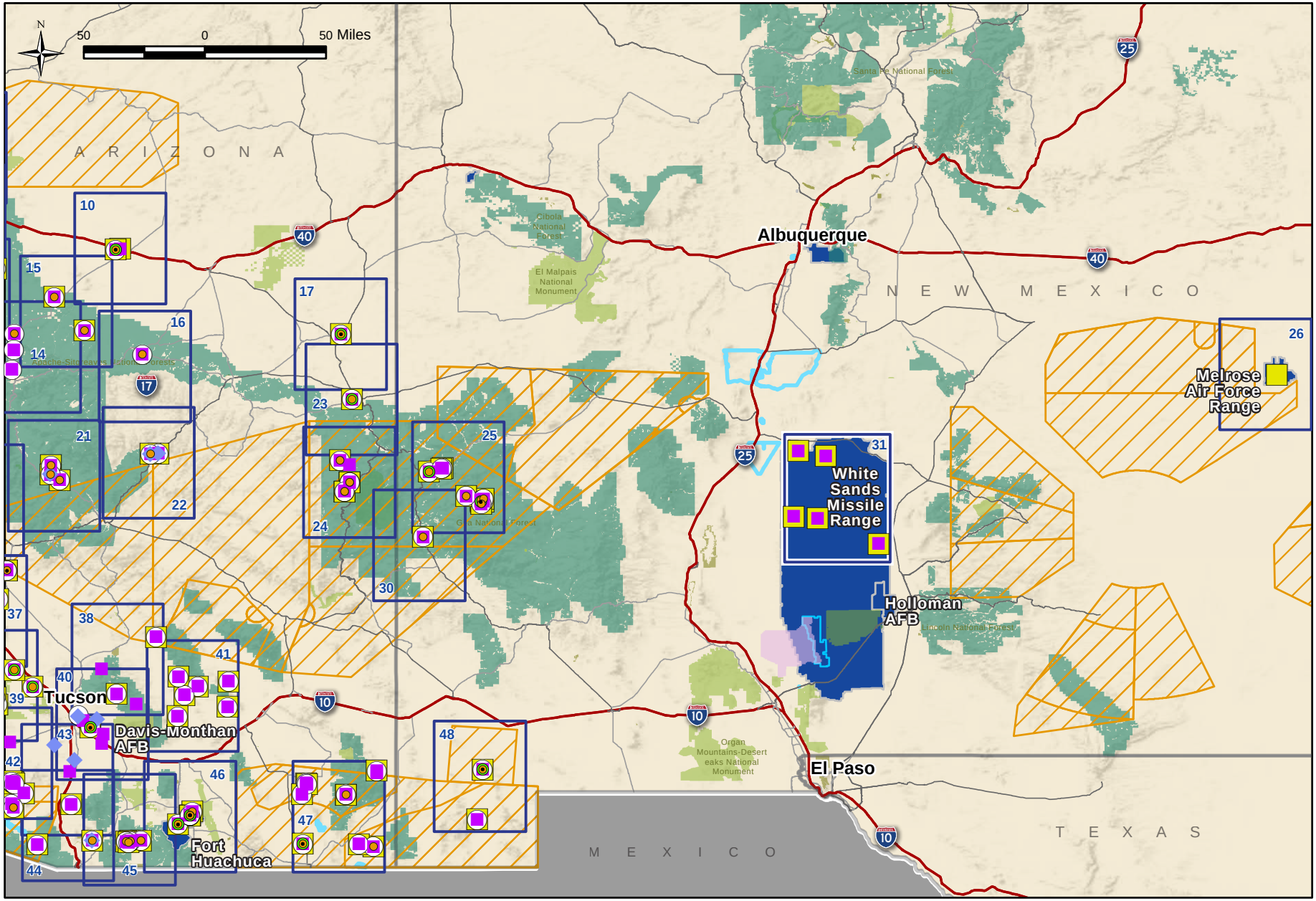
- Forward Aircraft Refueling Point
- Drop Zone
- Fixed-Wing Landing Zone
- Ground Training
- Helicopter Landing Zone
- Water Training
- Flight Training (MOA and/or RA)

Protected Lands

- National Wildlife Refuge
- US Forest Land
- National Park, Monument, Conservation or Recreation Land
- State Park or Recreation Land

Proposed Western Military Sites to be Used During Personnel Recovery Training

Figure C-1



LEGEND

- Map Book Page Index
- Military Installation
- Military Operations Area
- Warning Area
- Interstate Highway

Training Sites

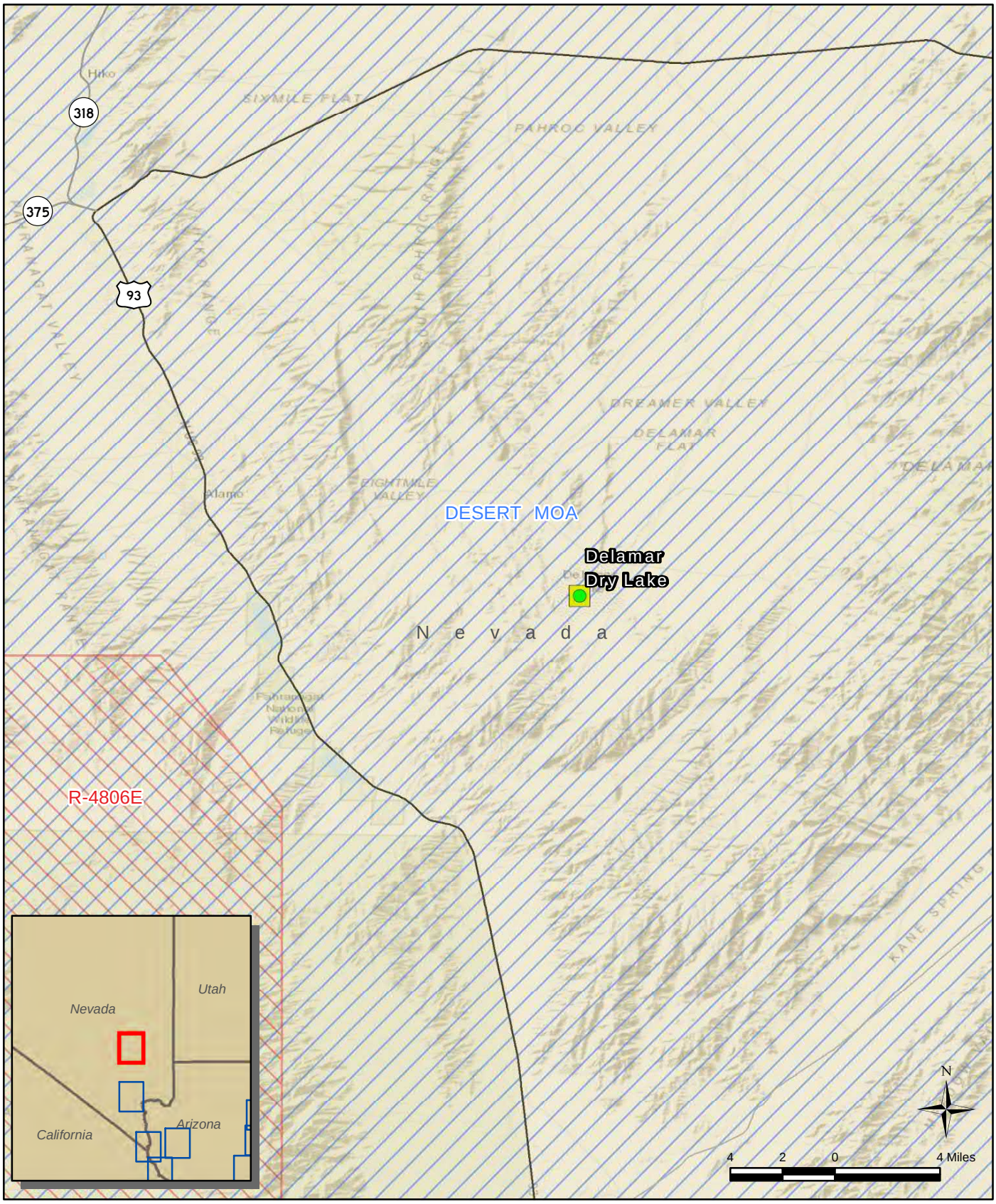
- Forward Aircraft Refueling Point
- Drop Zone
- Fixed-Wing Landing Zone
- Ground Training
- Helicopter Landing Zone
- Water Training
- Flight Training (MOA and/or RA)

Protected Lands

- National Wildlife Refuge
- US Forest Land
- National Park, Monument, Conservation or Recreation Land
- State Park or Recreation Land
- U.S. Dept. of Agriculture Experimental Range

Proposed Eastern Military Sites to be Used During Personnel Recovery Training

Figure C-2



Legend

- Fixed-Wing Landing Zone
- Flight Training
- US Highway
- State Highway and Route
- Other Roads
- Restricted Area
- Military Operations Area

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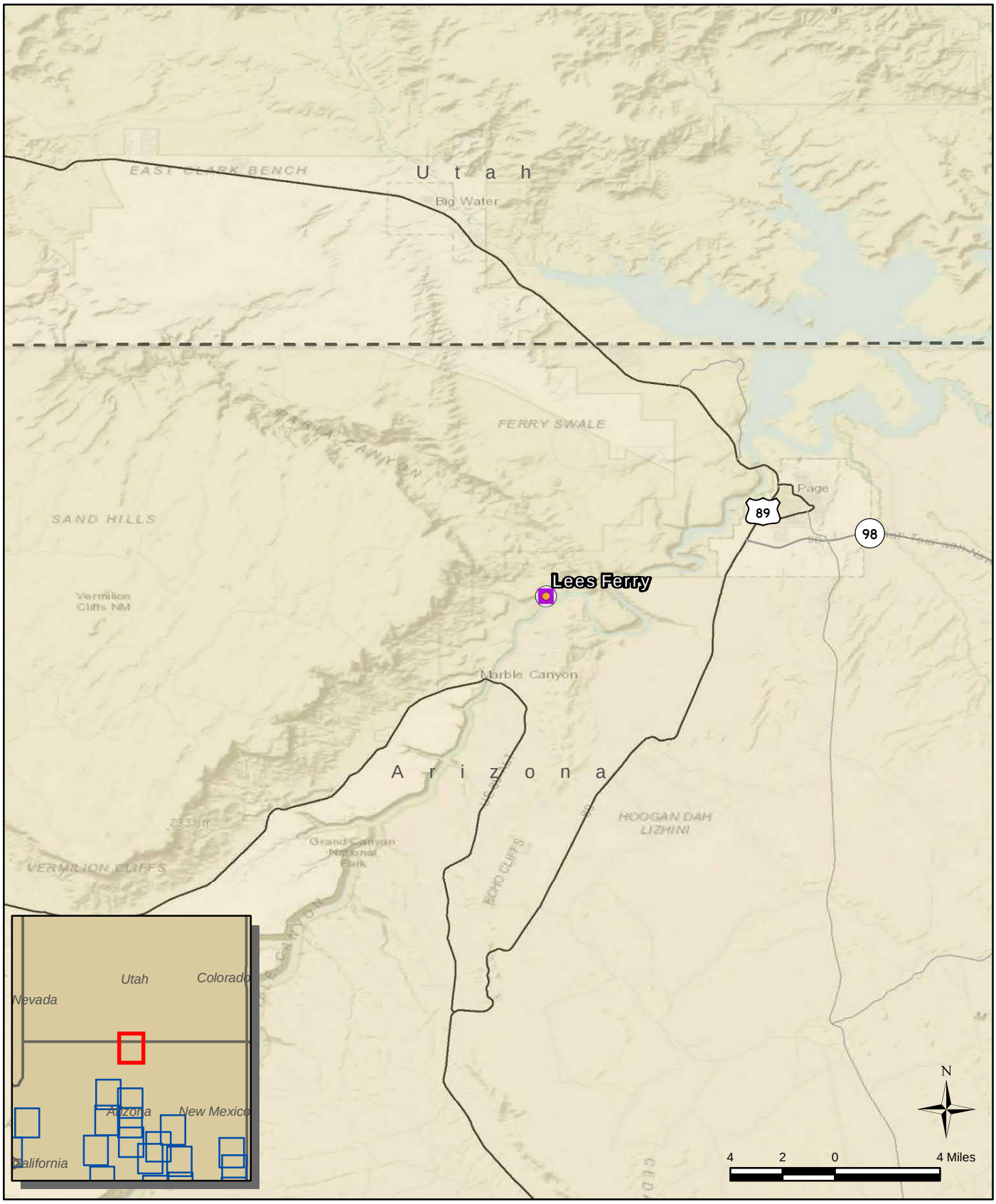
Figure C-3



Legend

- Drop Zone
- Ground Training
- Helicopter Landing Zone
- US Highway
- State Highway and Route
- Other Roads

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Figure C-4

Legend

- Forward Aircraft Refueling Point
- Fixed-Wing Landing Zone
- Ground Training
- Helicopter Landing Zone
- Flight Training
- Interstate Highway
- US Highway
- State Highway and Route
- Other Roads
- Military Operations Area

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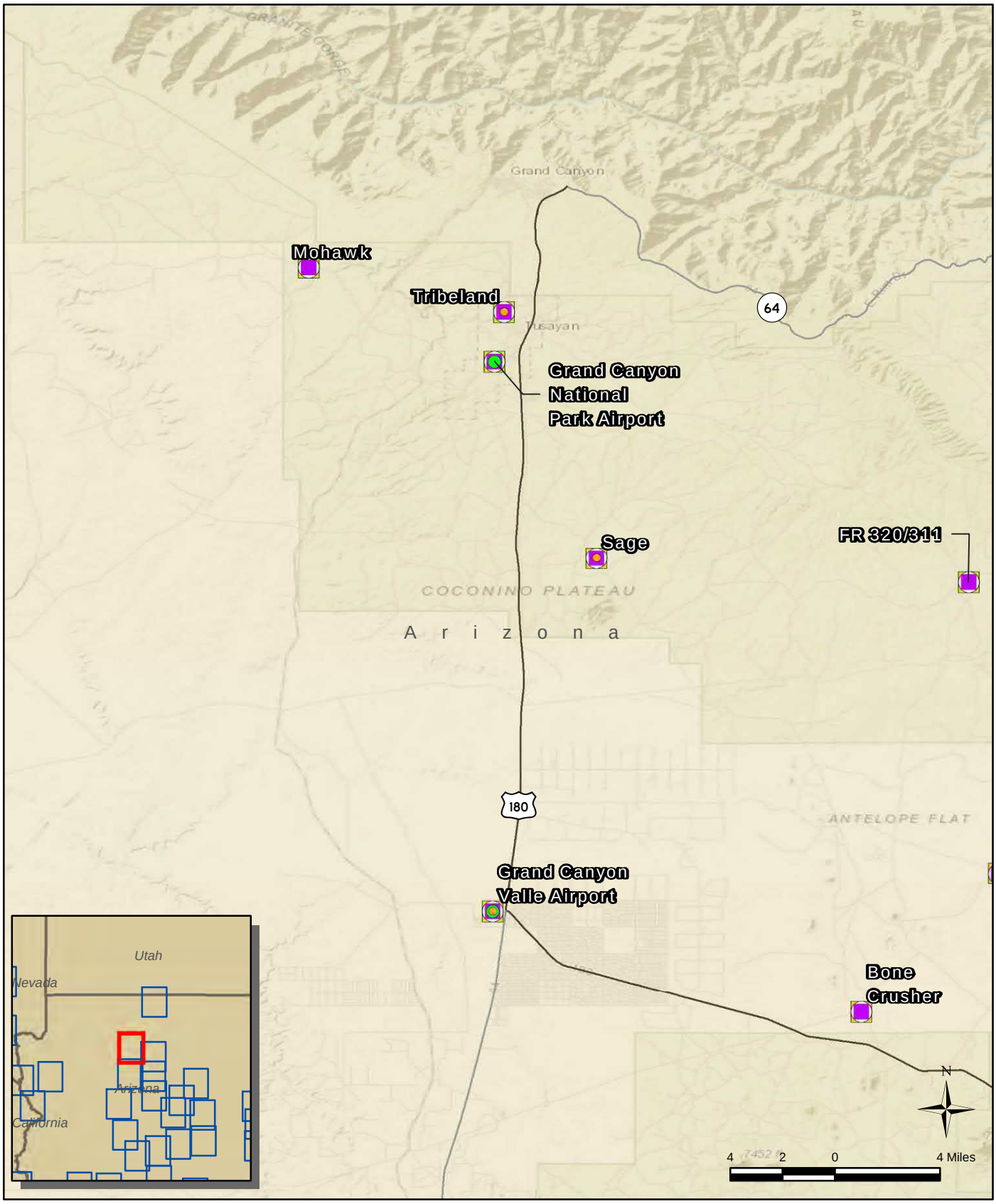
Figure C-5



Legend

- Drop Zone
- Fixed-Wing Landing Zone
- Ground Training
- Helicopter Landing Zone
- Flight Training
- US Highway
- State Highway and Route
- Other Roads

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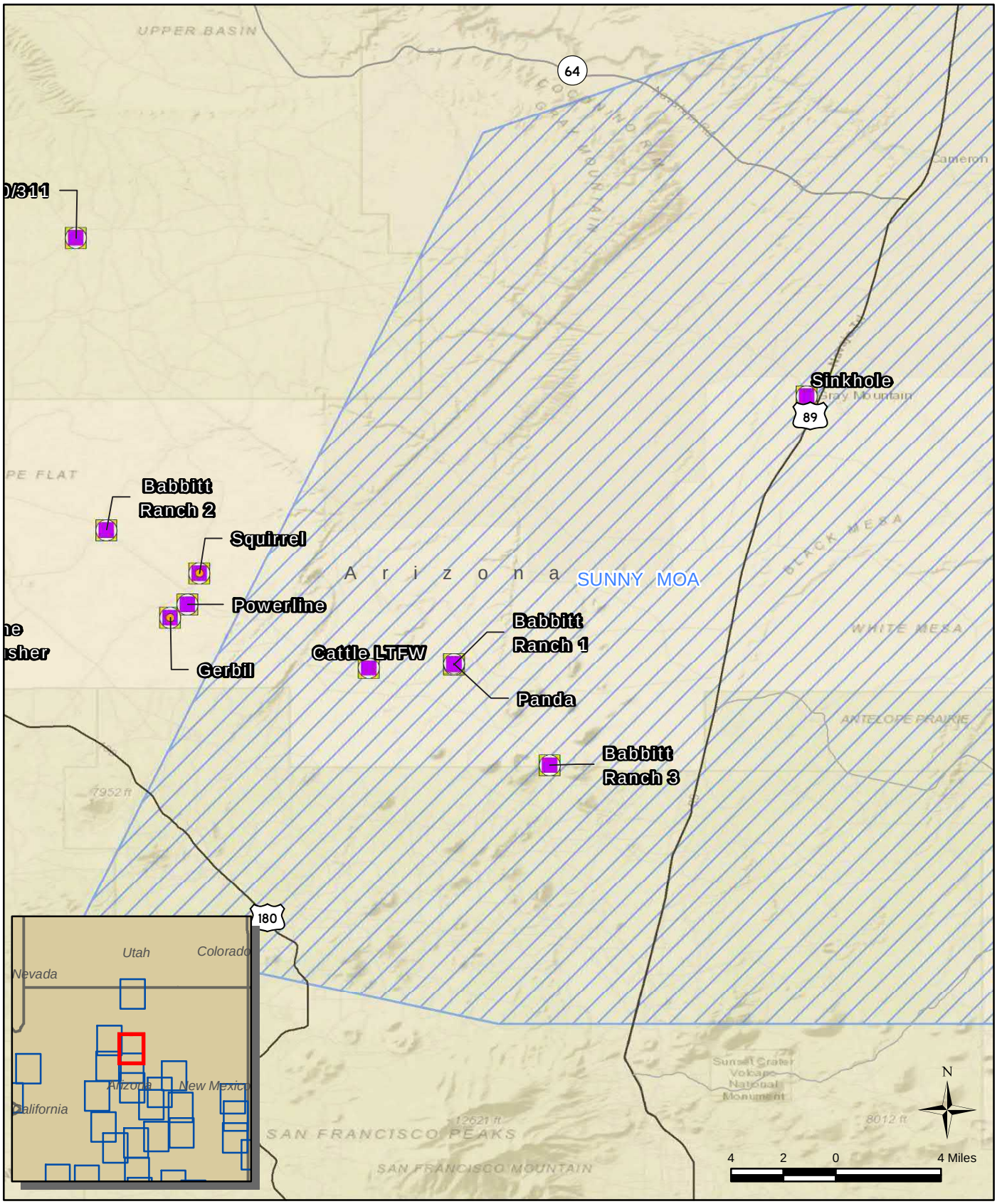
Figure C-6



Legend

- Drop Zone
- Ground Training
- Helicopter Landing Zone
- Flight Training
- US Highway
- State Highway and Route
- Other Roads
- Military Operations Area

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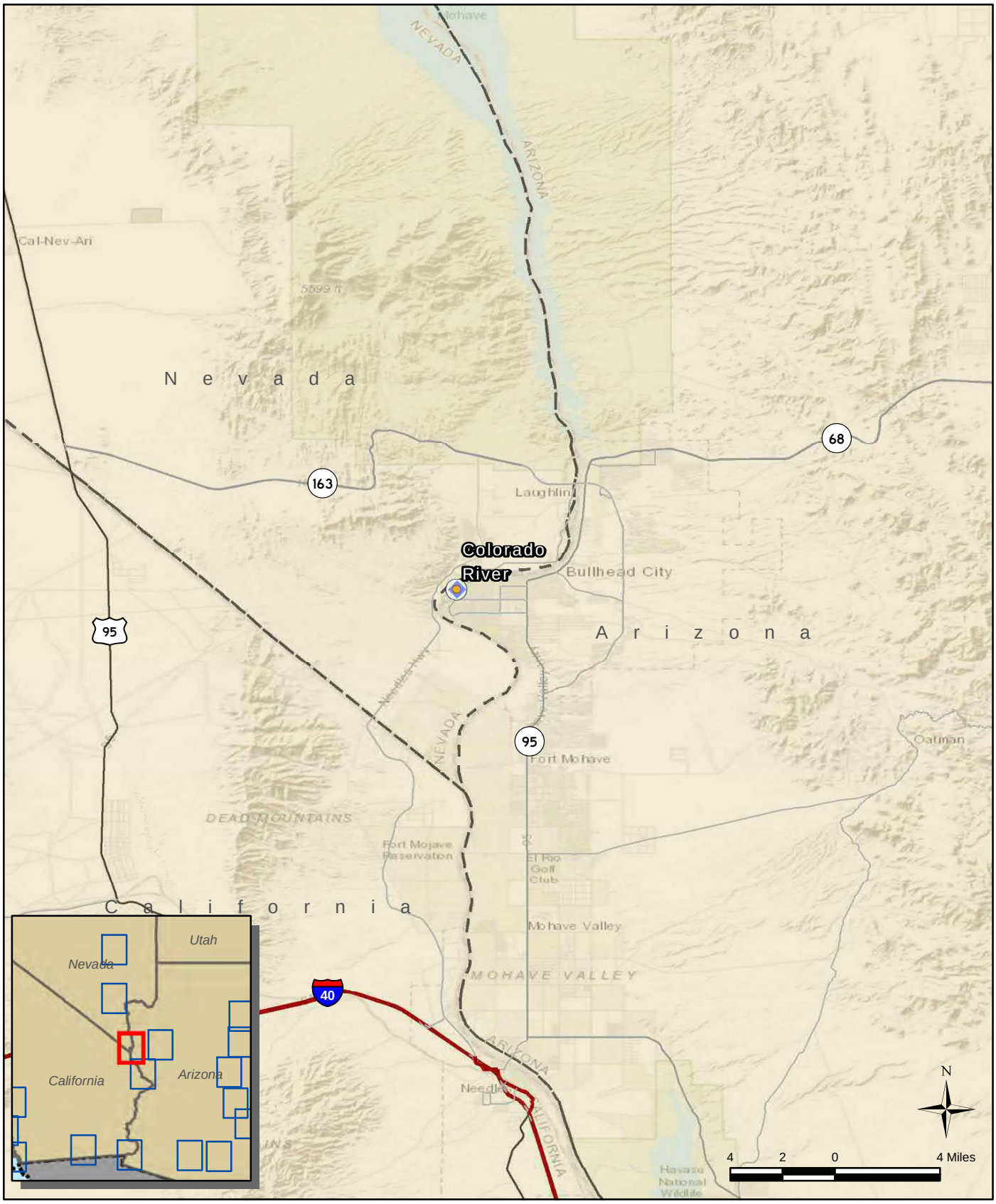
Figure C-7



Legend

- Drop Zone
- Water Training
- Helicopter Landing Zone
- Interstate Highway
- US Highway
- State Highway and Route
- Other Roads

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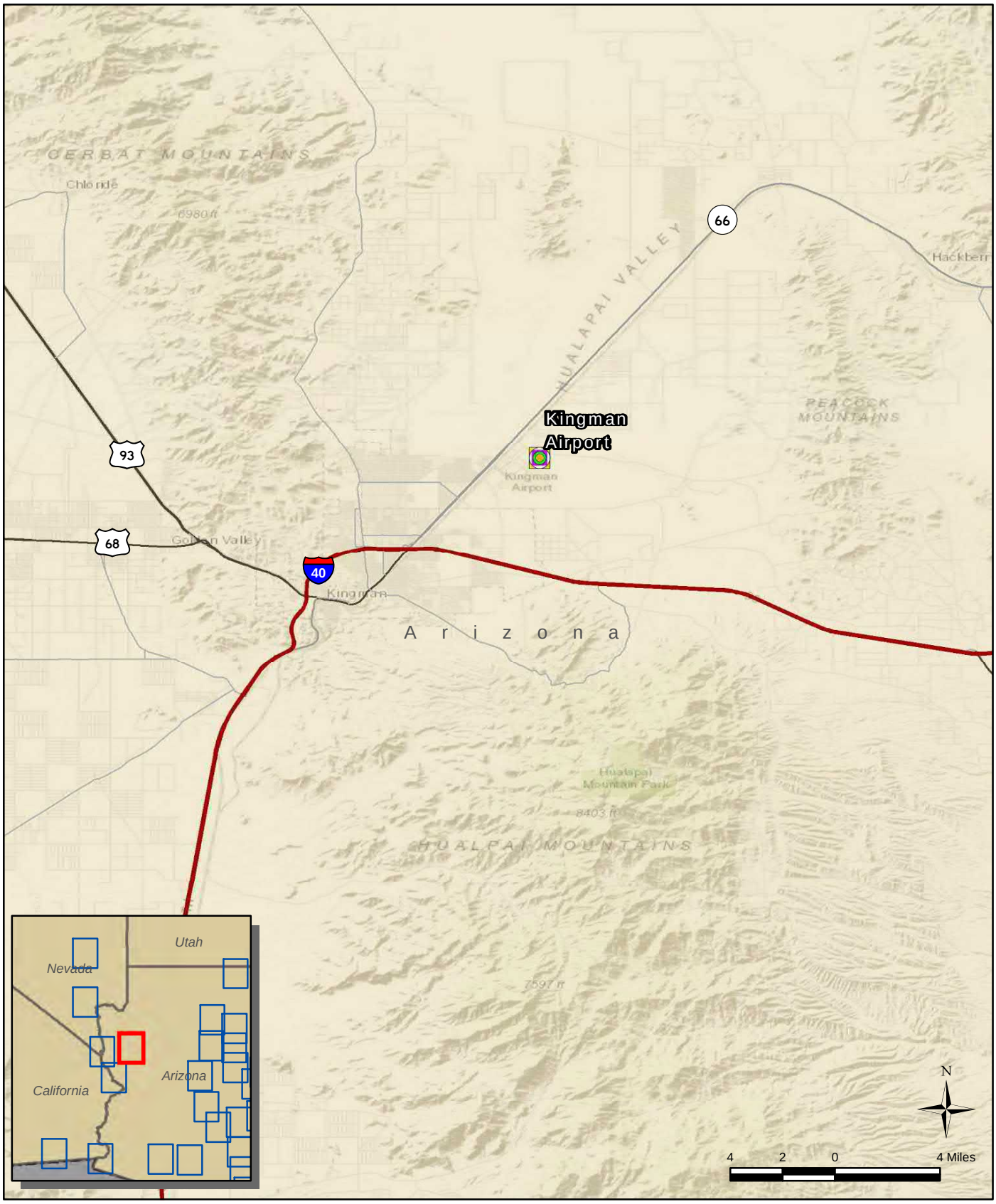
Figure C-8



Legend

- Drop Zone
- Fixed-Wing Landing Zone
- Ground Training
- Helicopter Landing Zone
- Flight Training
- Interstate Highway
- US Highway
- State Highway and Route
- Other Roads

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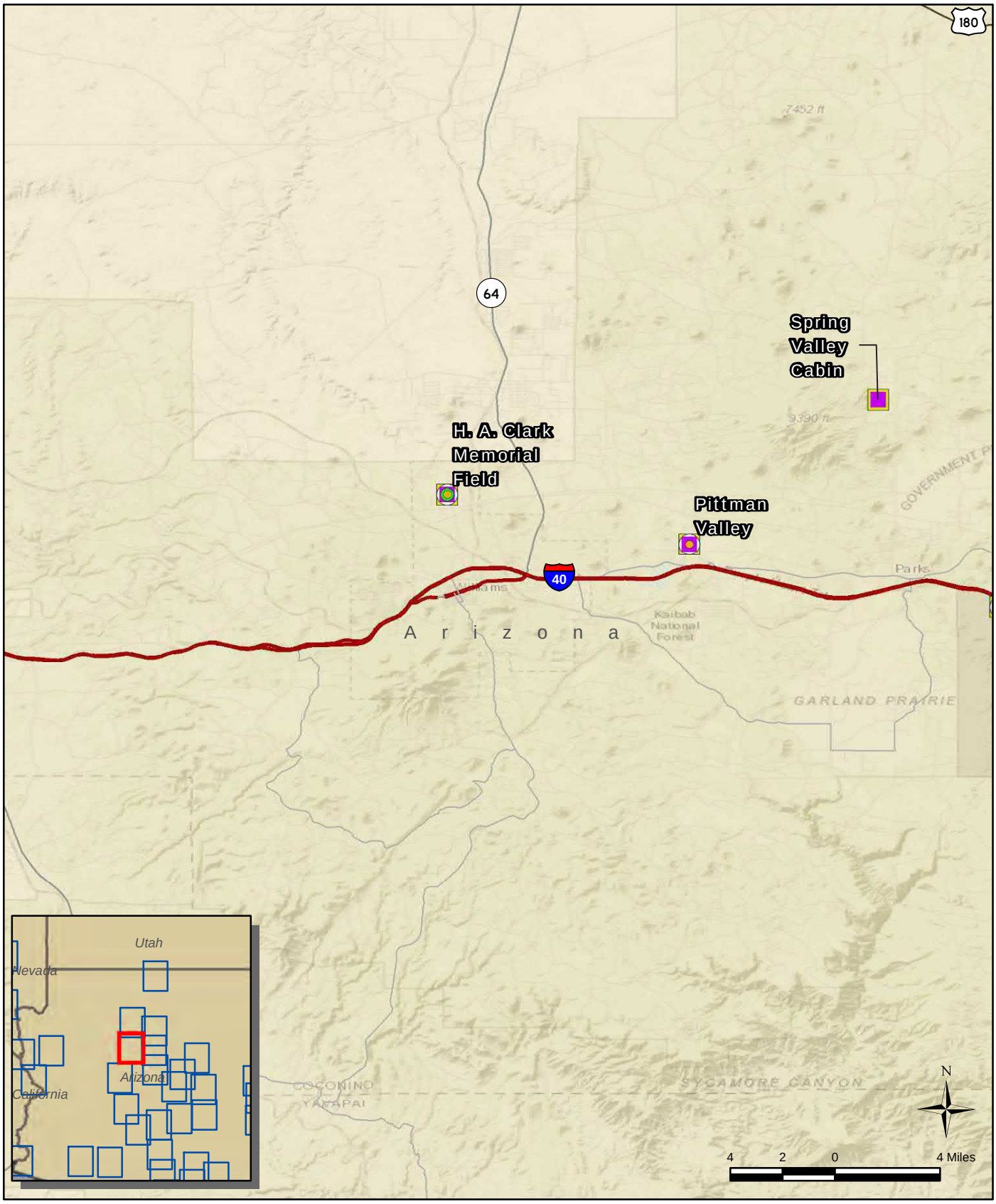
Figure C-9



Legend

- Drop Zone
- Fixed-Wing Landing Zone
- Ground Training
- Helicopter Landing Zone
- Flight Training
- Interstate Highway
- US Highway
- State Highway and Route
- Other Roads

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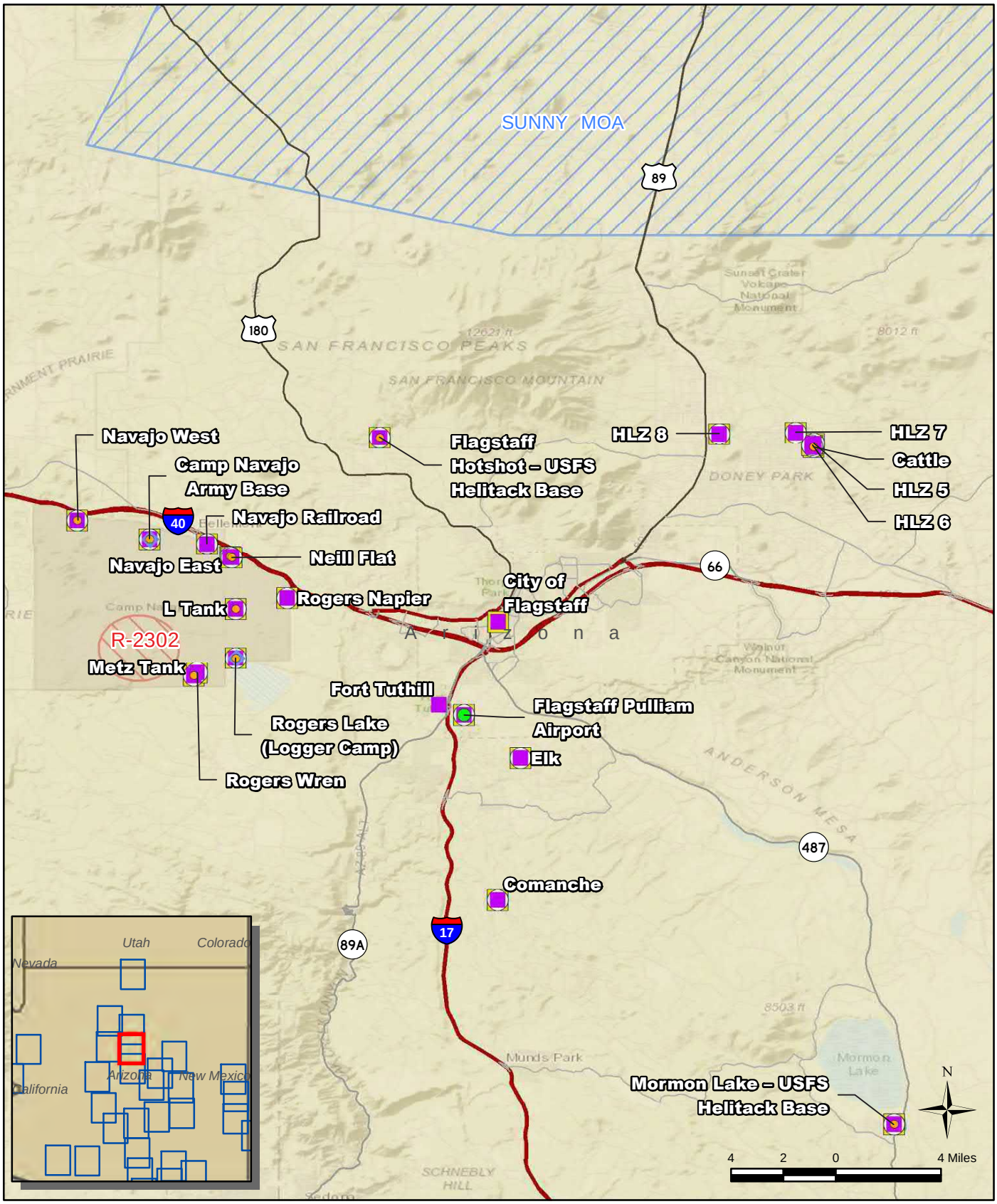
Figure C-10



Legend

- Drop Zone
- Fixed-Wing Landing Zone
- Water Training
- Ground Training
- Helicopter Landing Zone
- Flight Training
- Interstate Highway
- US Highway
- State Highway and Route
- Other Roads
- Restricted Area
- Military Operations Area

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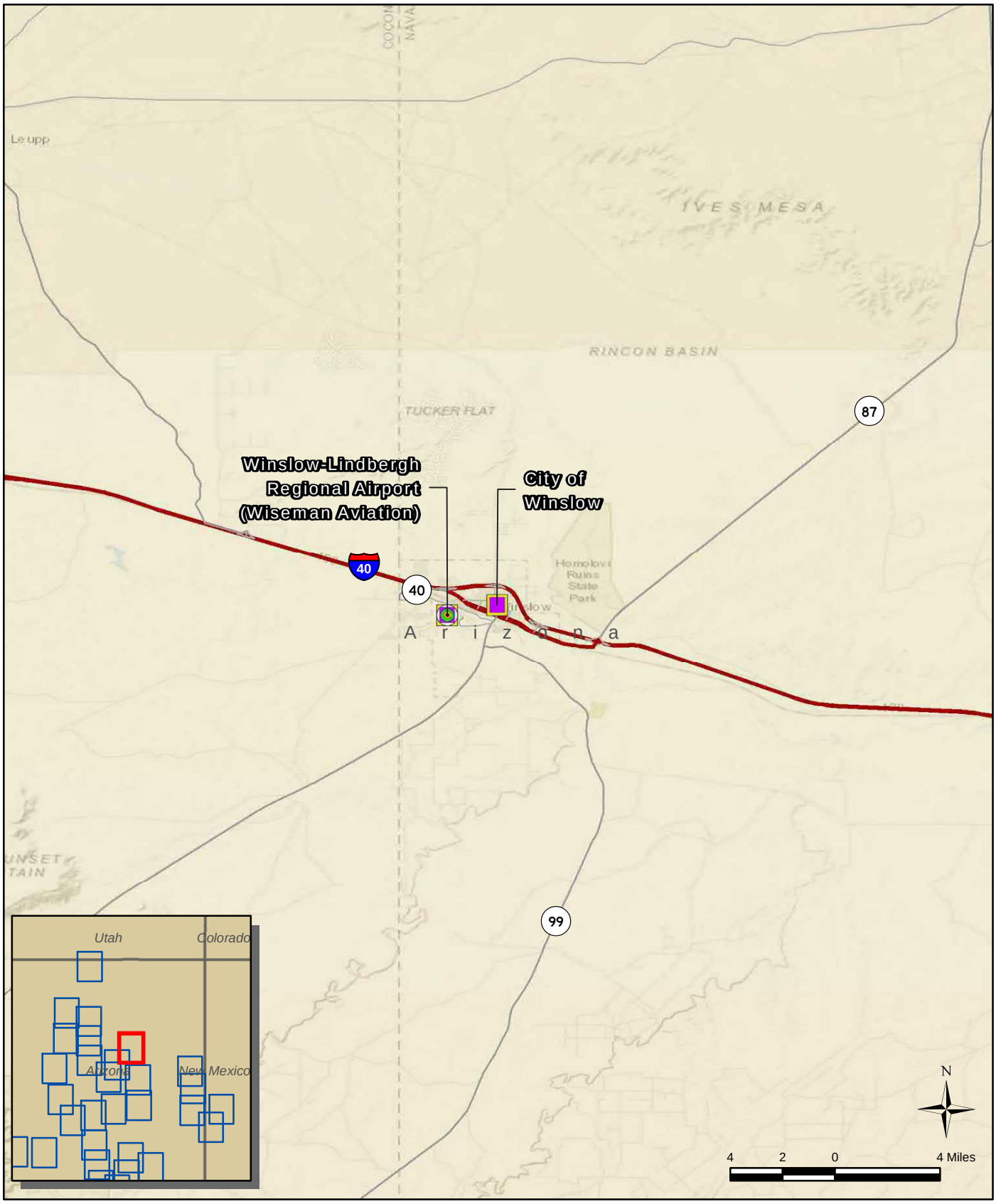
Figure C-11



Legend

- Forward Aircraft Refueling Point
- Drop Zone
- Fixed-Wing Landing Zone
- Ground Training
- Helicopter Landing Zone
- Flight Training
- Interstate Highway
- State Highway and Route
- Other Roads

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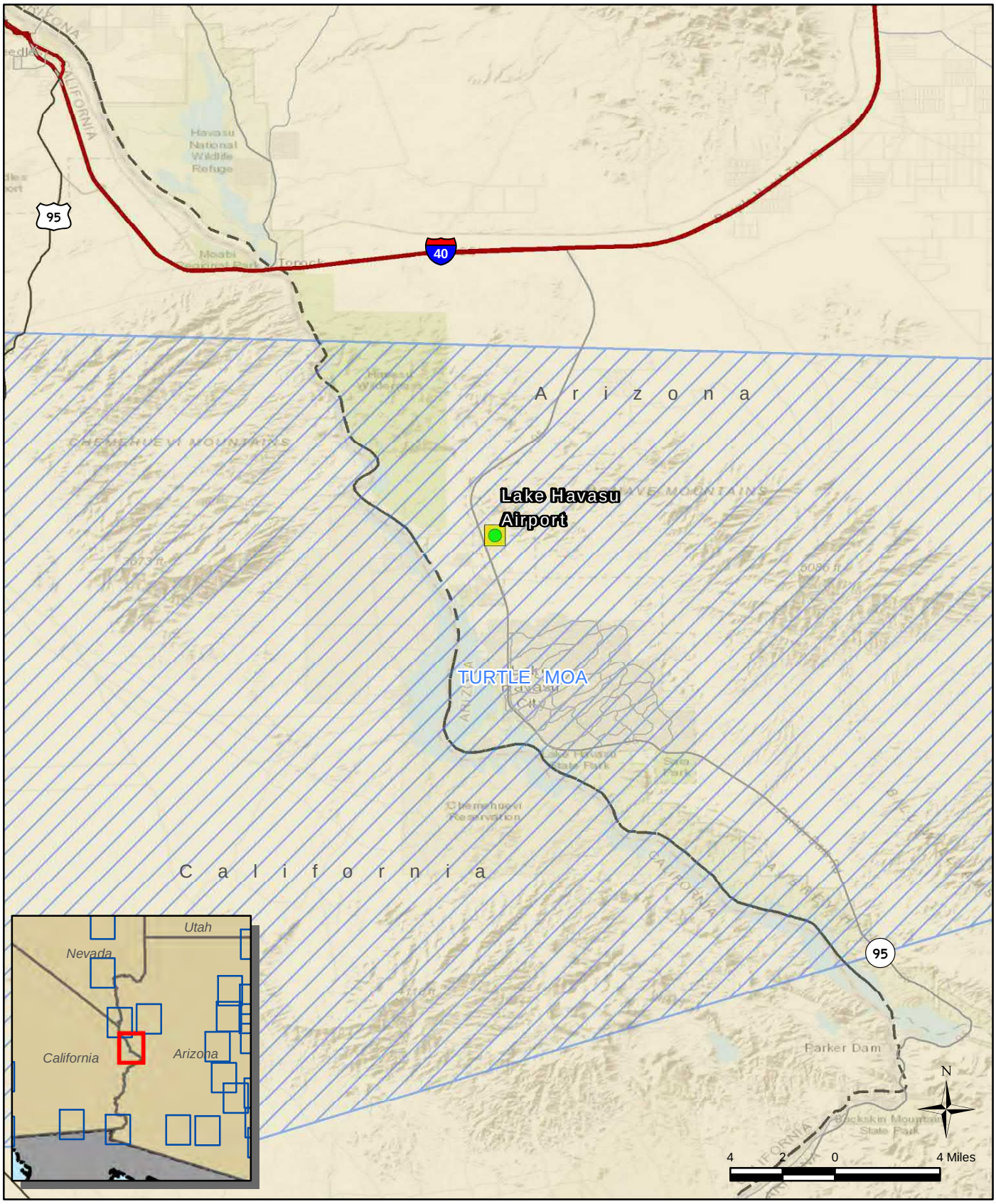
Figure C-12



Legend

- Fixed-Wing Landing Zone
- Flight Training
- Interstate Highway
- US Highway
- State Highway and Route
- Other Roads
- Military Operations Area

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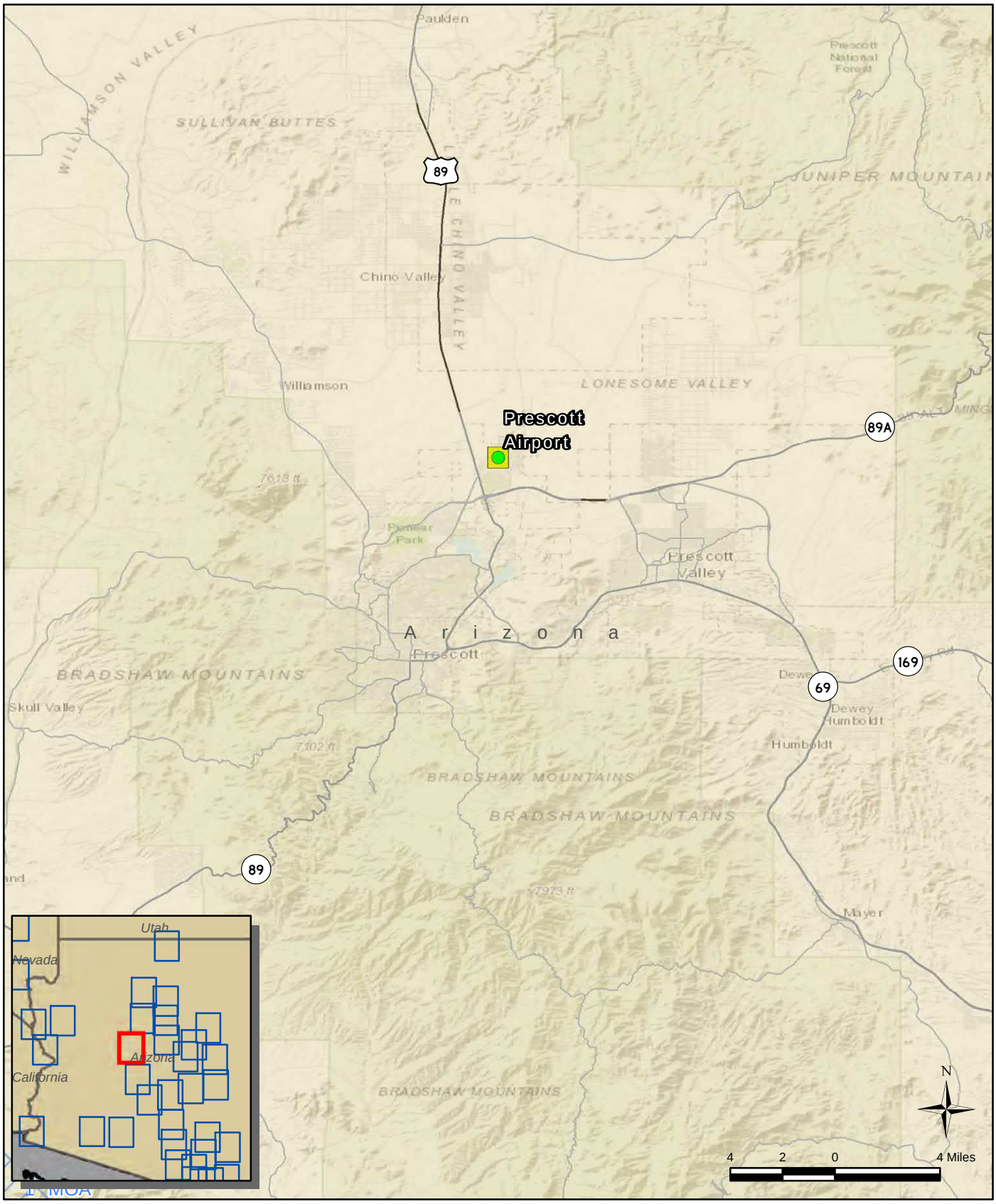
Figure C-13



Legend

- Fixed-Wing Landing Zone
- Flight Training
- US Highway
- State Highway and Route
- Other Roads
- Military Operations Area

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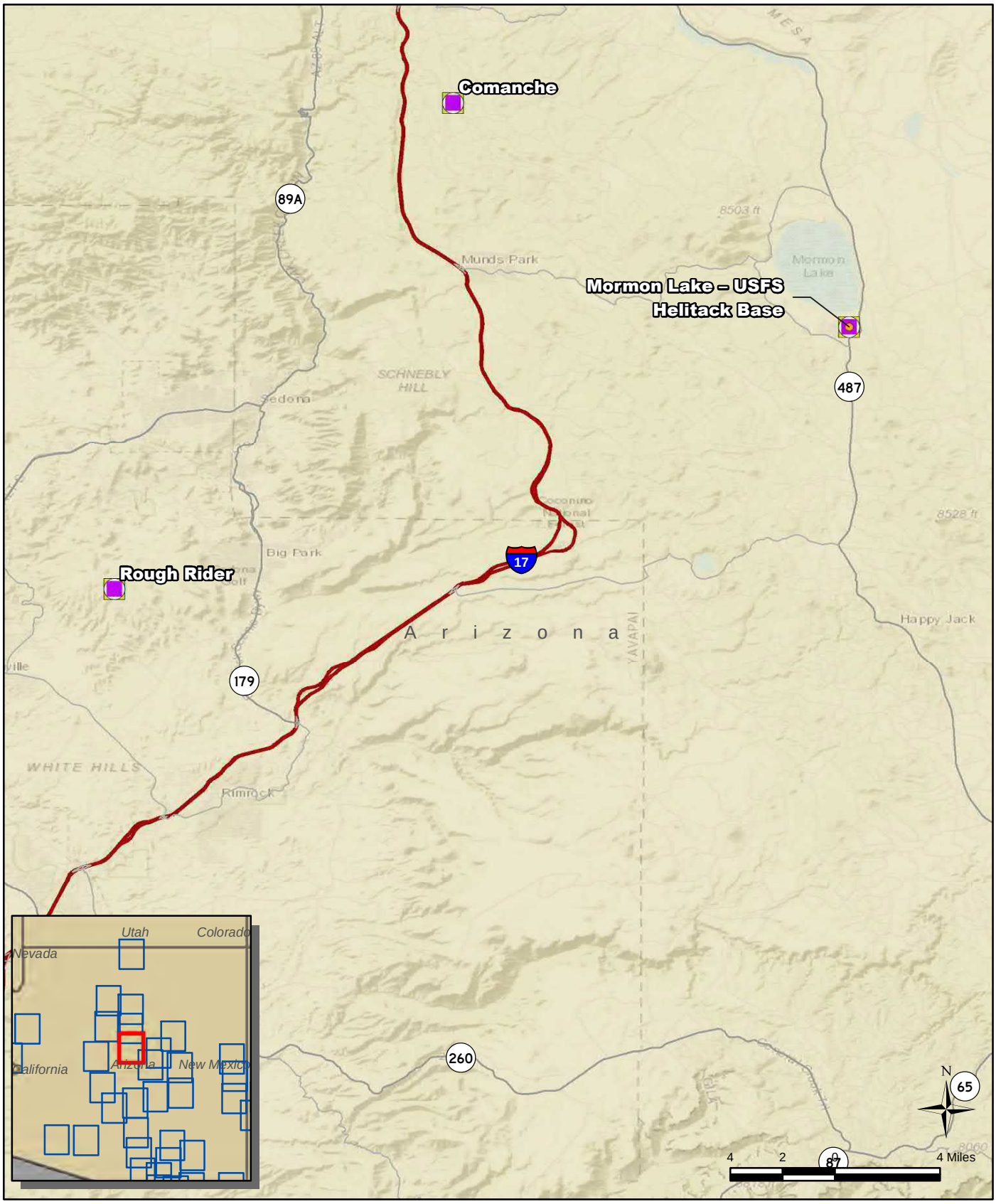
Figure C-14



Legend

- Drop Zone
- Ground Training
- Helicopter Landing Zone
- Flight Training
- Interstate Highway
- State Highway and Route
- Other Roads

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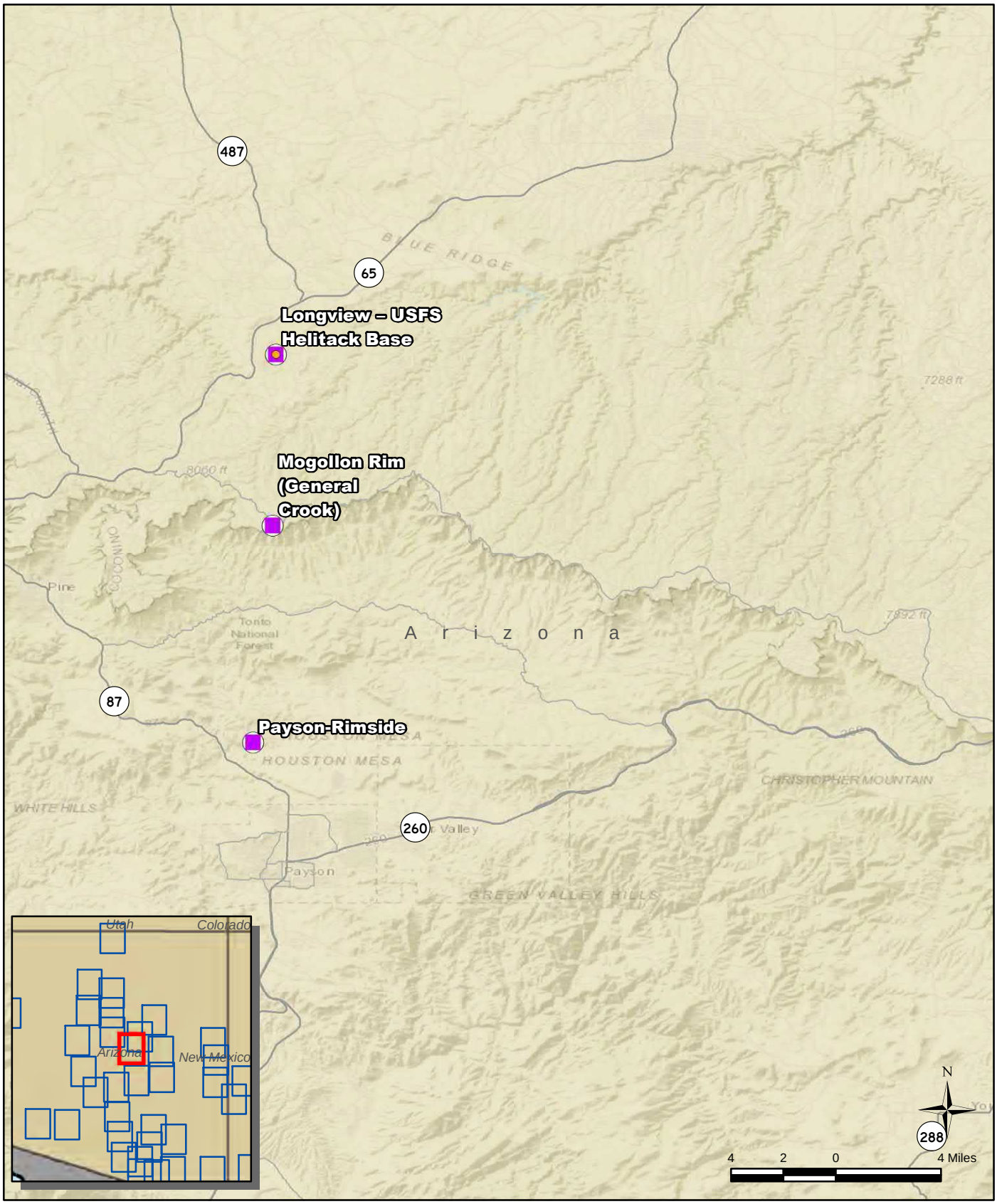
Figure C-15



Legend

- Drop Zone
- Ground Training
- Helicopter Landing Zone
- State Highway and Route
- Other Roads

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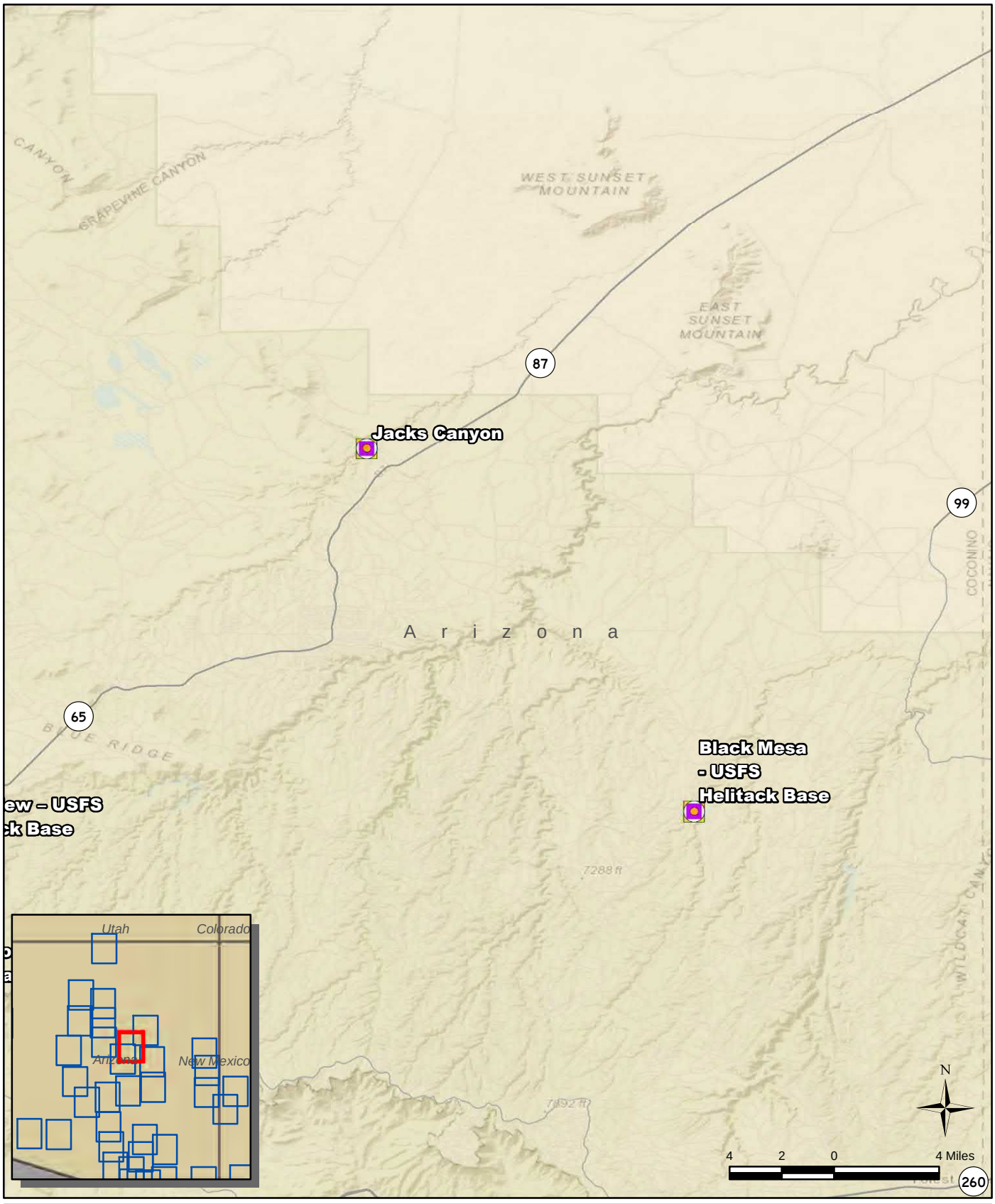
Figure C-16



Legend

- Drop Zone
- Ground Training
- Helicopter Landing Zone
- Flight Training
- State Highway and Route
- Other Roads

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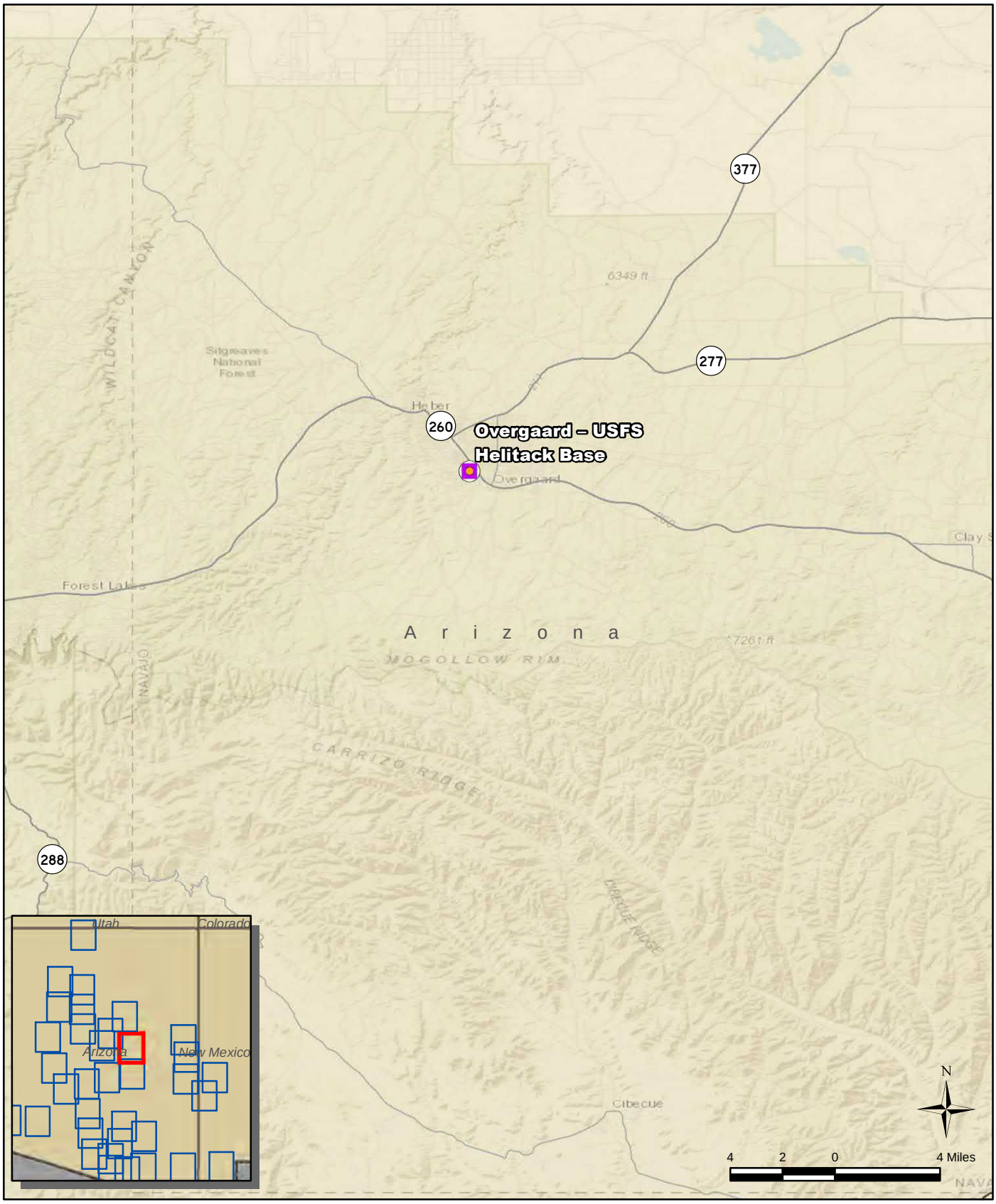
Figure C-17



Legend

- Drop Zone
- Ground Training
- Helicopter Landing Zone
- US Highway
- State Highway and Route
- Other Roads

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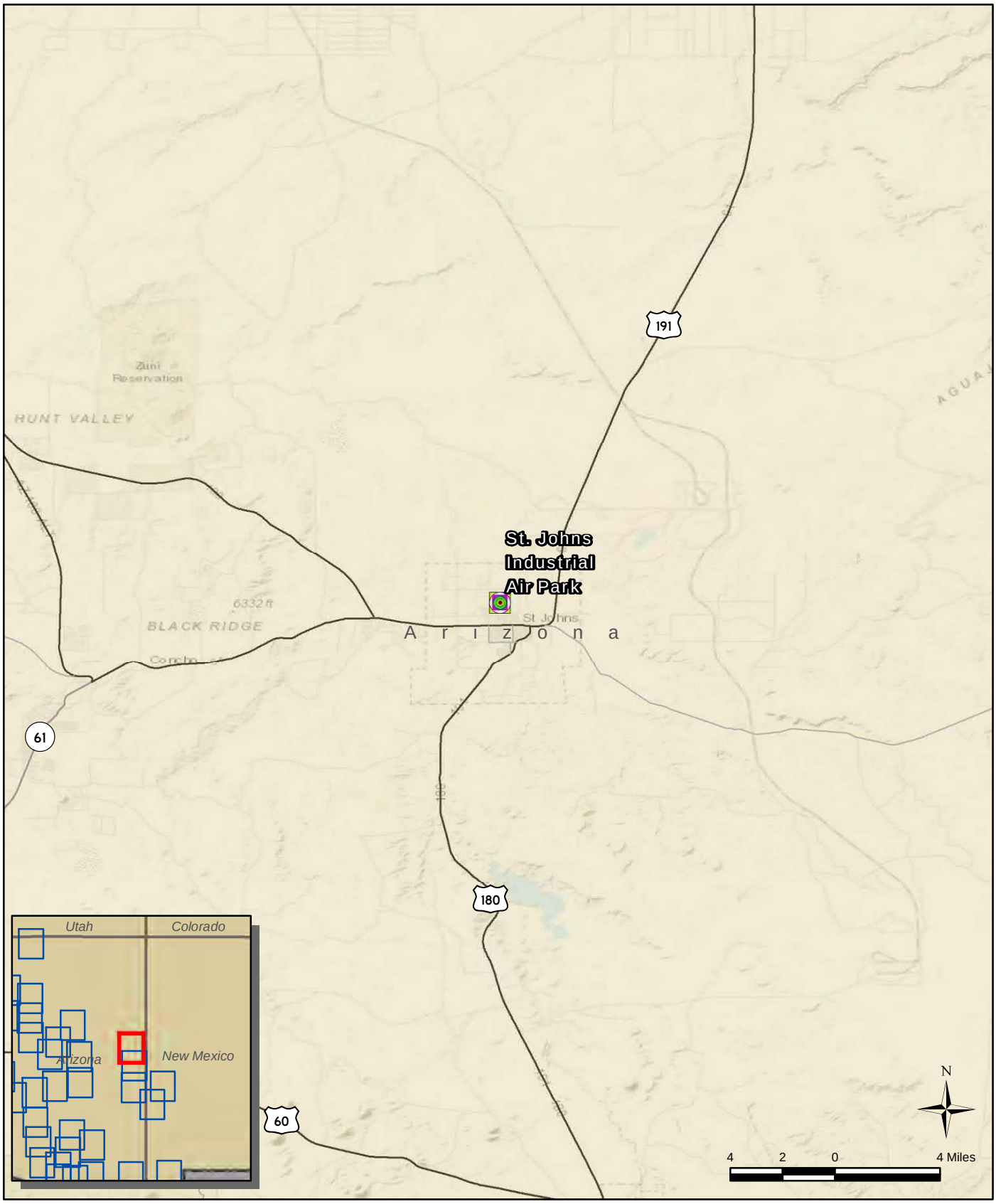
Figure C-18



Legend

- Forward Aircraft Refueling Point
- Drop Zone
- Fixed-Wing Landing Zone
- Ground Training
- Helicopter Landing Zone
- Flight Training
- US Highway
- State Highway and Route
- Other Roads

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Figure C-19

Legend

- Forward Aircraft Refueling Point
- Fixed-Wing Landing Zone
- Ground Training
- Helicopter Landing Zone
- Interstate Highway
- State Highway and Route
- Other Roads

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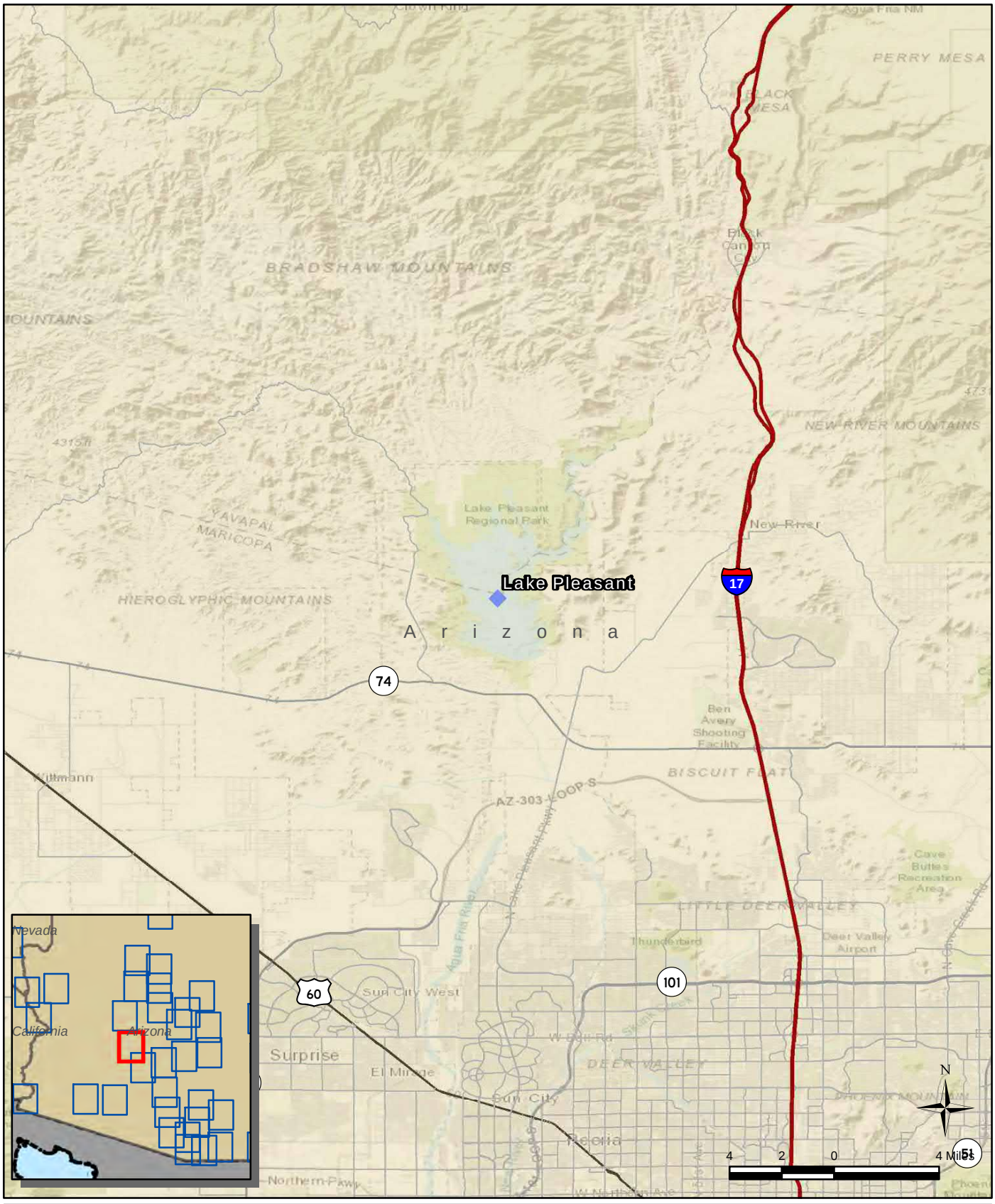
Figure C-20



Legend

- Water Training
- Interstate Highway
- US Highway
- State Highway and Route
- Other Roads

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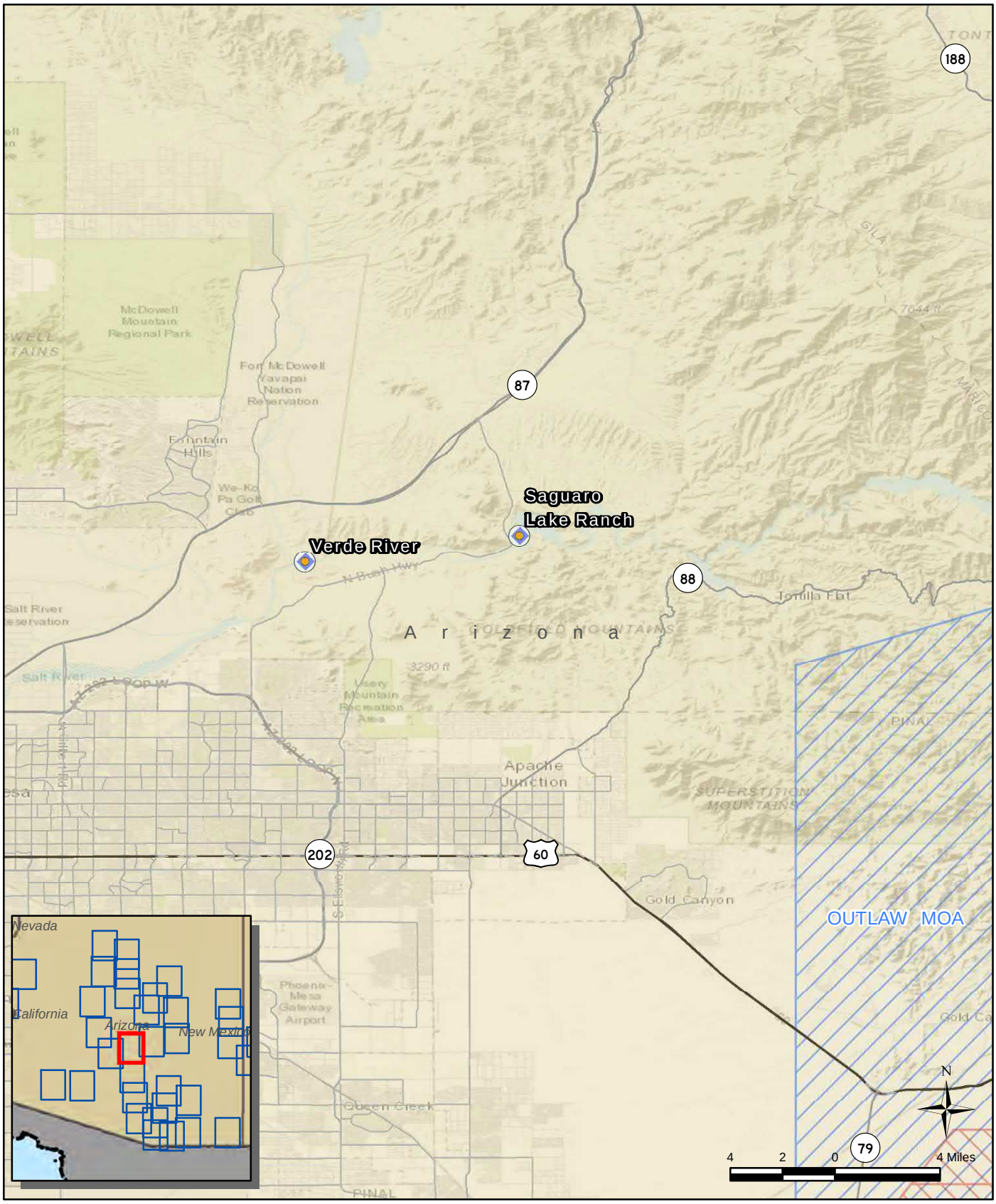
Figure C-21



Legend

- Drop Zone
- Water Training
- Helicopter Landing Zone
- US Highway
- State Highway and Route
- Other Roads
- Restricted Area
- Military Operations Area

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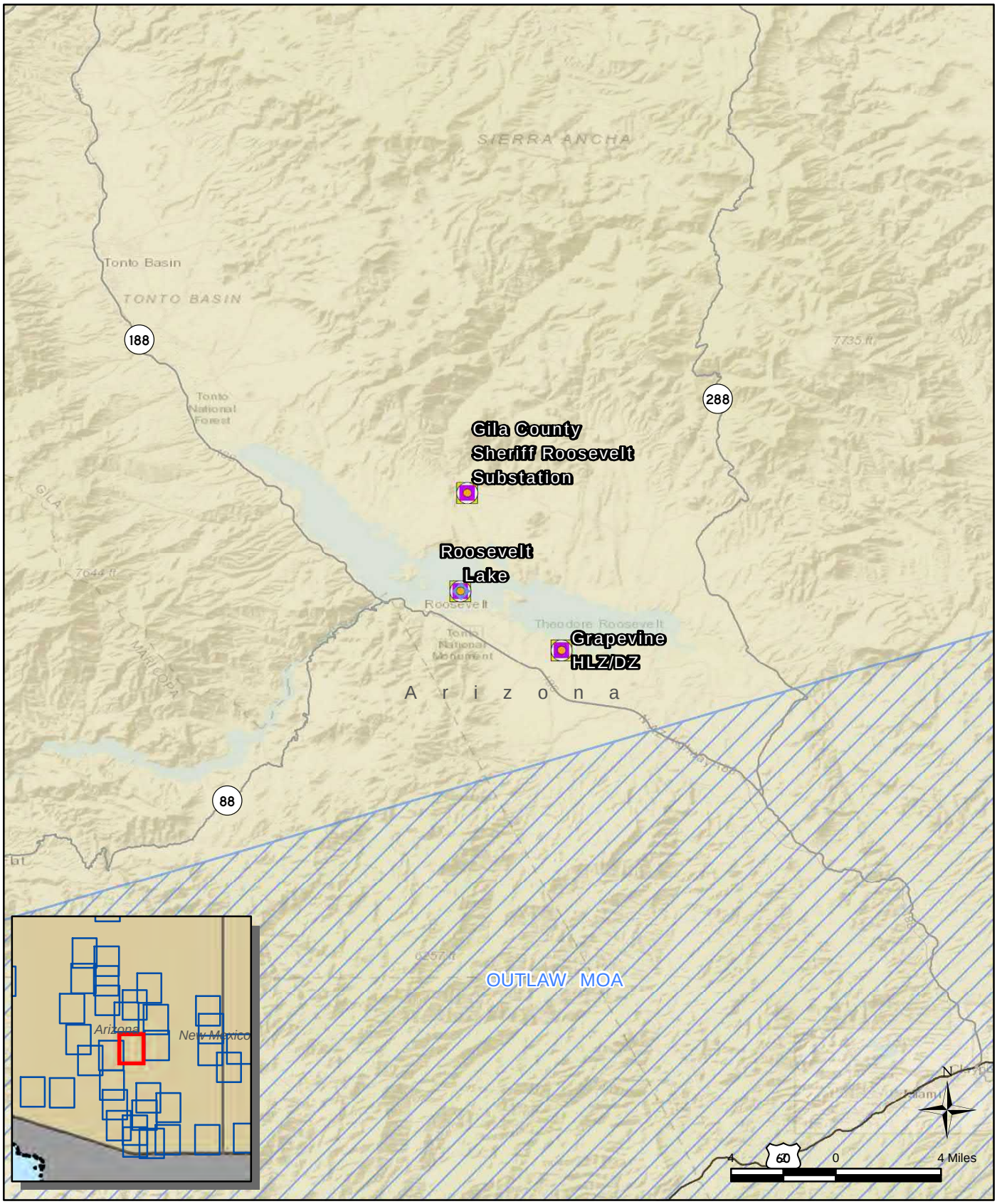
Figure C-22



Legend

- Drop Zone
- Water Training
- Ground Training
- Helicopter Landing Zone
- Flight Training
- US Highway
- State Highway and Route
- Other Roads
- Military Operations Area

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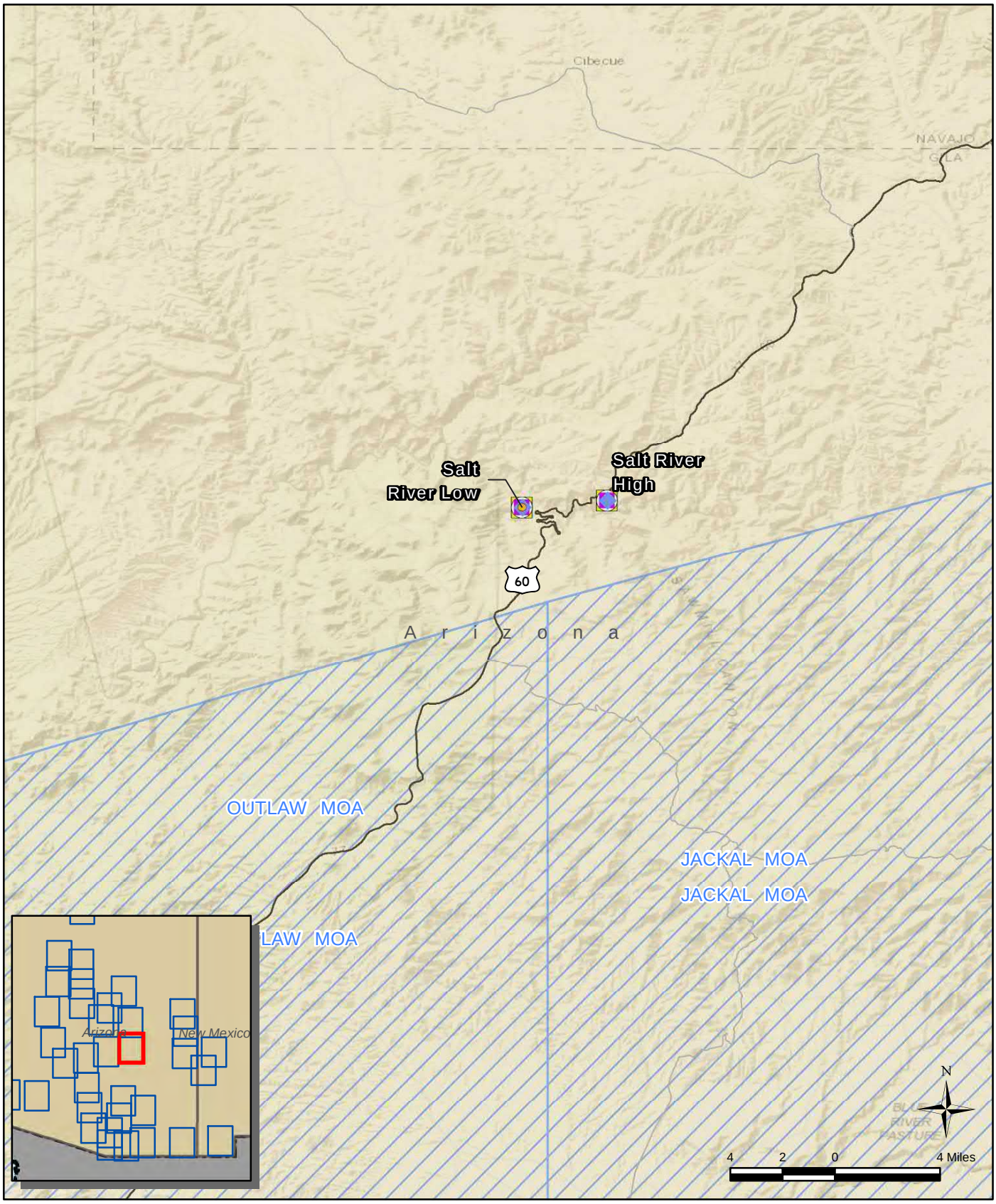
Figure C-23



Legend

- Drop Zone
- Water Training
- Ground Training
- Helicopter Landing Zone
- Flight Training
- US Highway
- State Highway and Route
- Other Roads
- Military Operations Area

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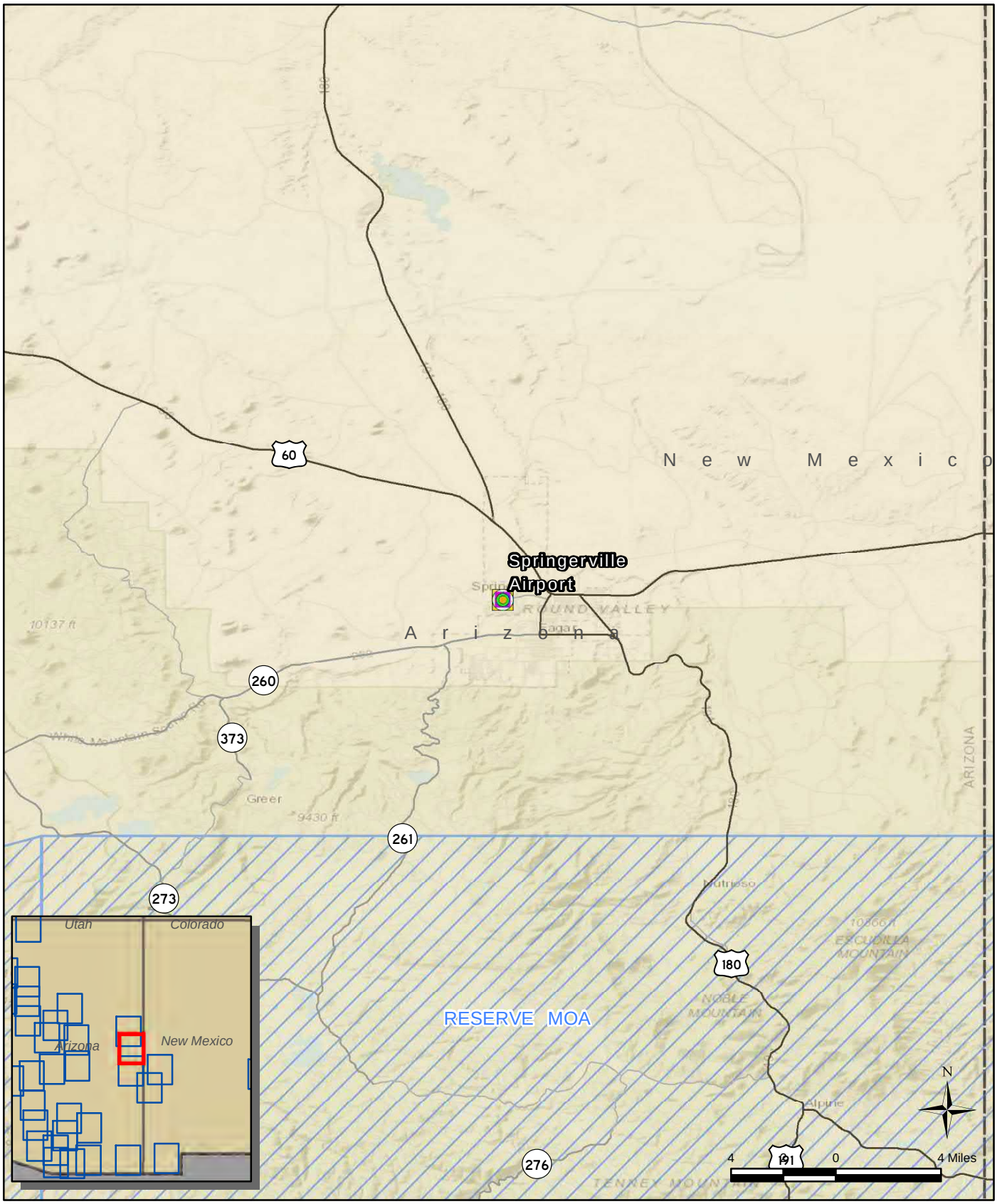
Figure C-24



Legend

- Drop Zone
- Fixed-Wing Landing Zone
- Ground Training
- Helicopter Landing Zone
- Flight Training
- US Highway
- State Highway and Route
- Other Roads
- Military Operations Area

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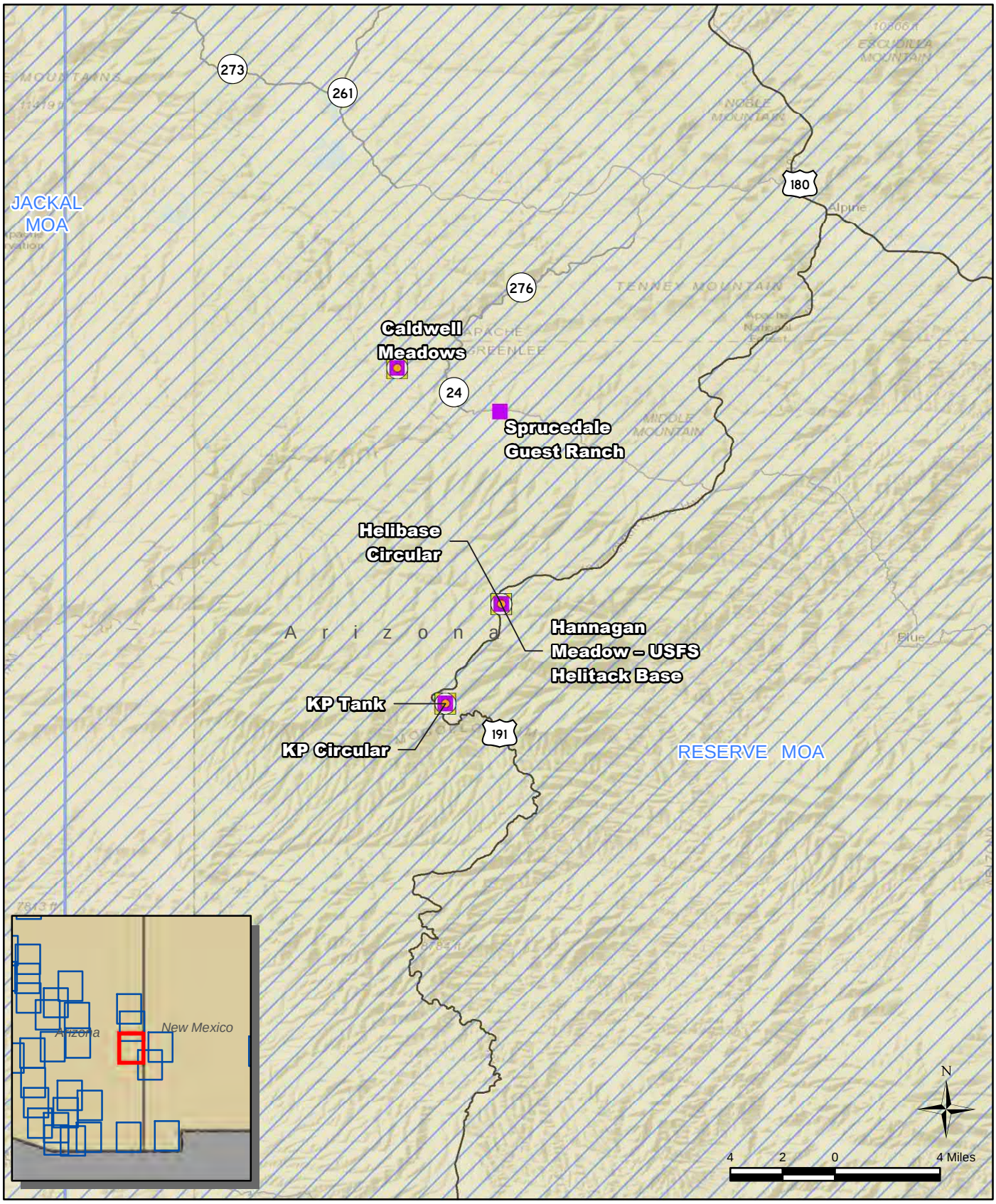
Figure C-25



Legend

- Drop Zone
- Ground Training
- Helicopter Landing Zone
- Flight Training
- US Highway
- State Highway and Route
- Other Roads
- Military Operations Area

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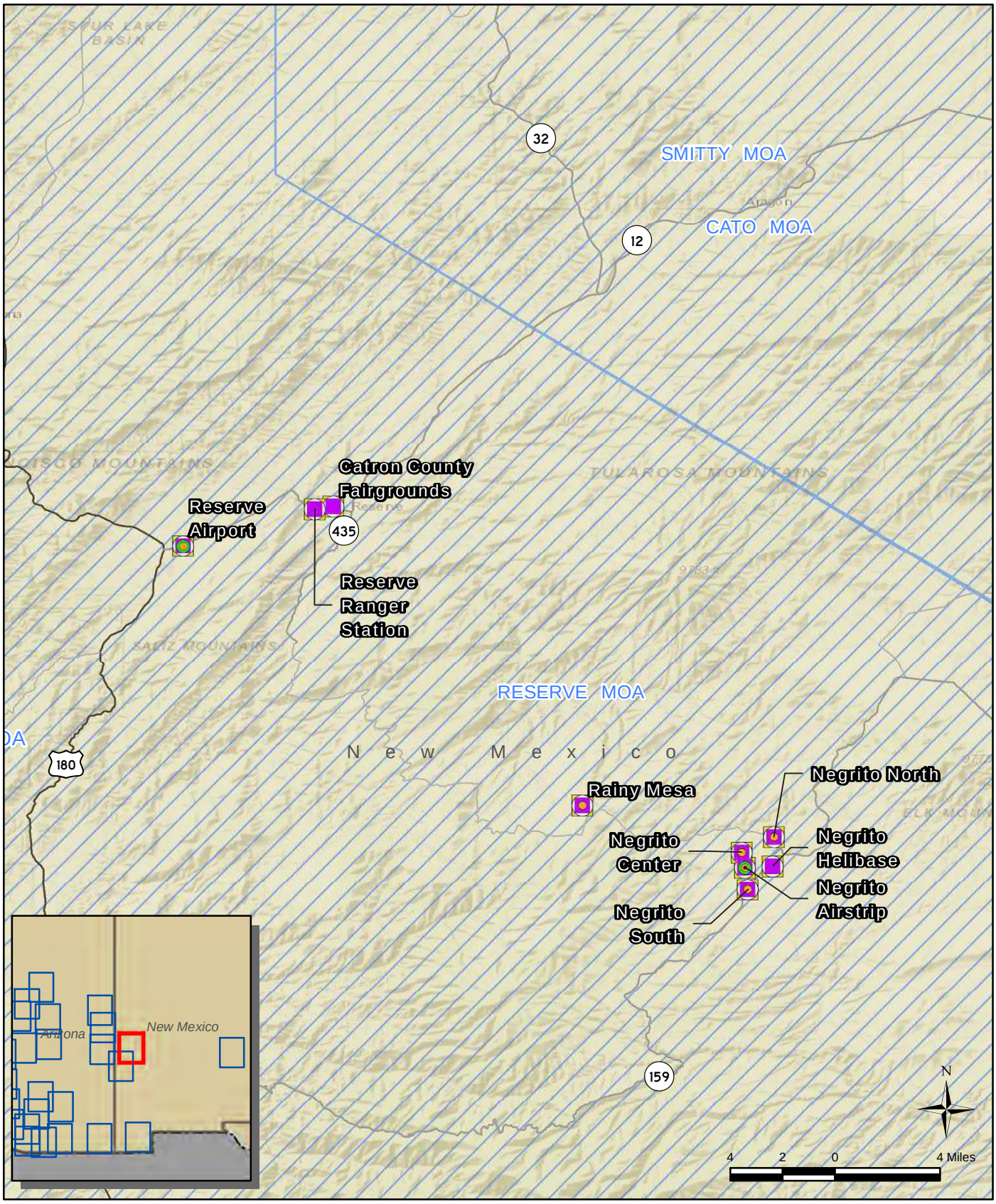
Figure C-26



Legend

- Forward Aircraft Refueling Point
- Drop Zone
- Fixed-Wing Landing Zone
- Ground Training
- Helicopter Landing Zone
- Flight Training
- US Highway
- State Highway and Route
- Other Roads
- Military Operations Area

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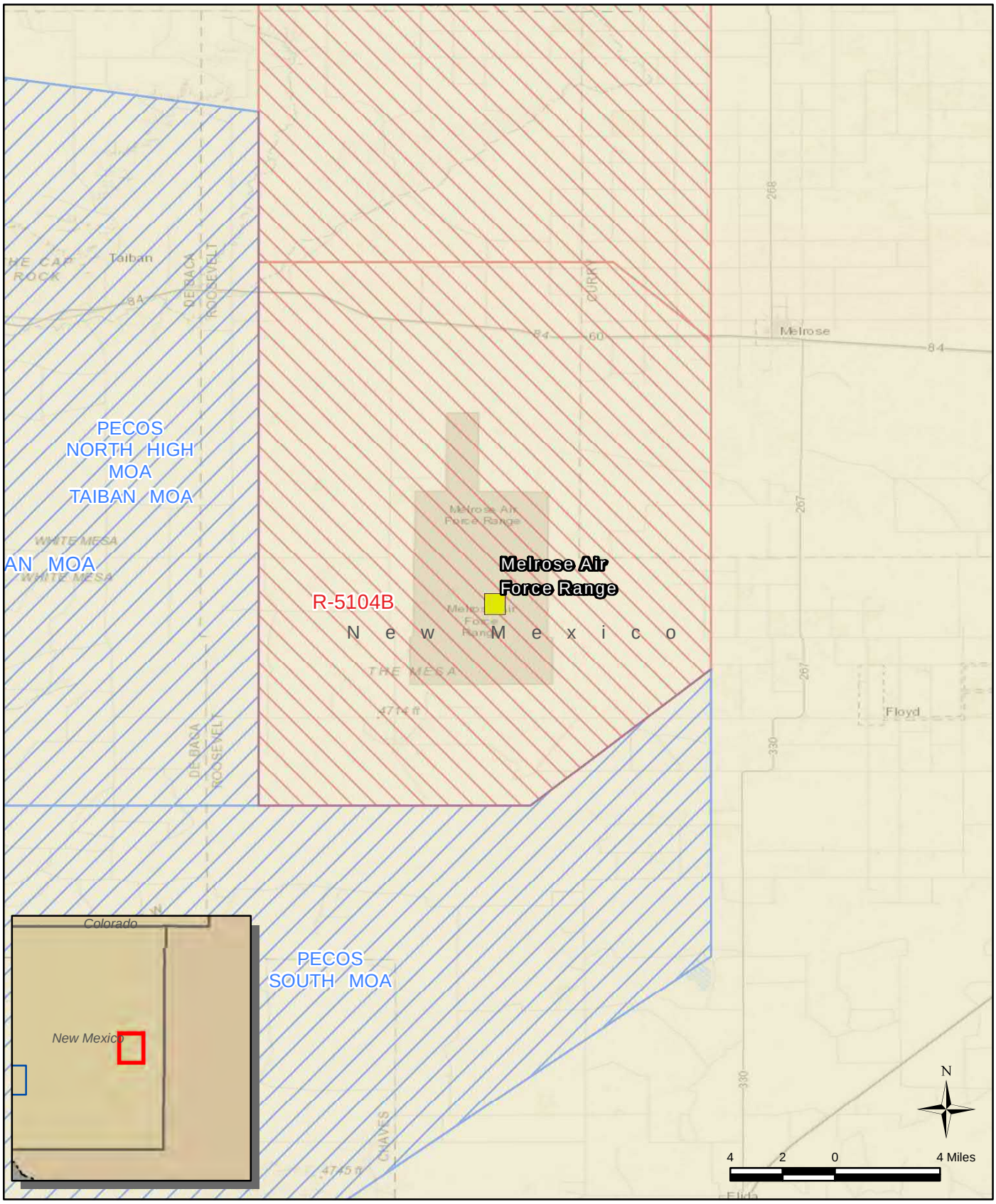
Figure C-27



Legend

- Flight Training
- Restricted Area
- Military Operations Area

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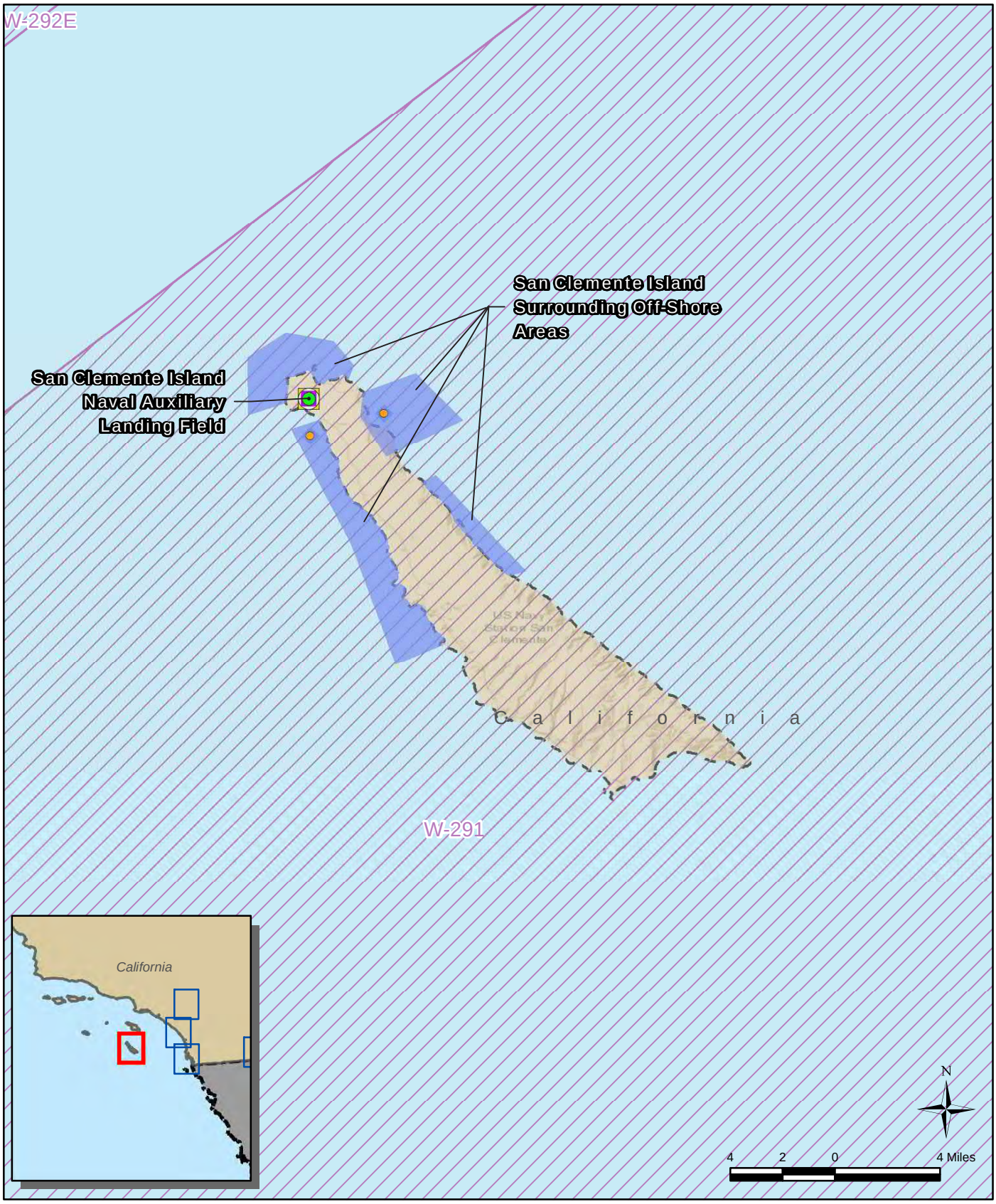
Figure C-28



Legend

- Forward Aircraft Refueling Point
- Drop Zone
- Fixed-Wing Landing Zone
- Water Training
- Ground Training
- Helicopter Landing Zone
- Flight Training
- San Clemente Island Surrounding Off-Shore Areas (include Drop Zones and Water Training)
- Warning Area

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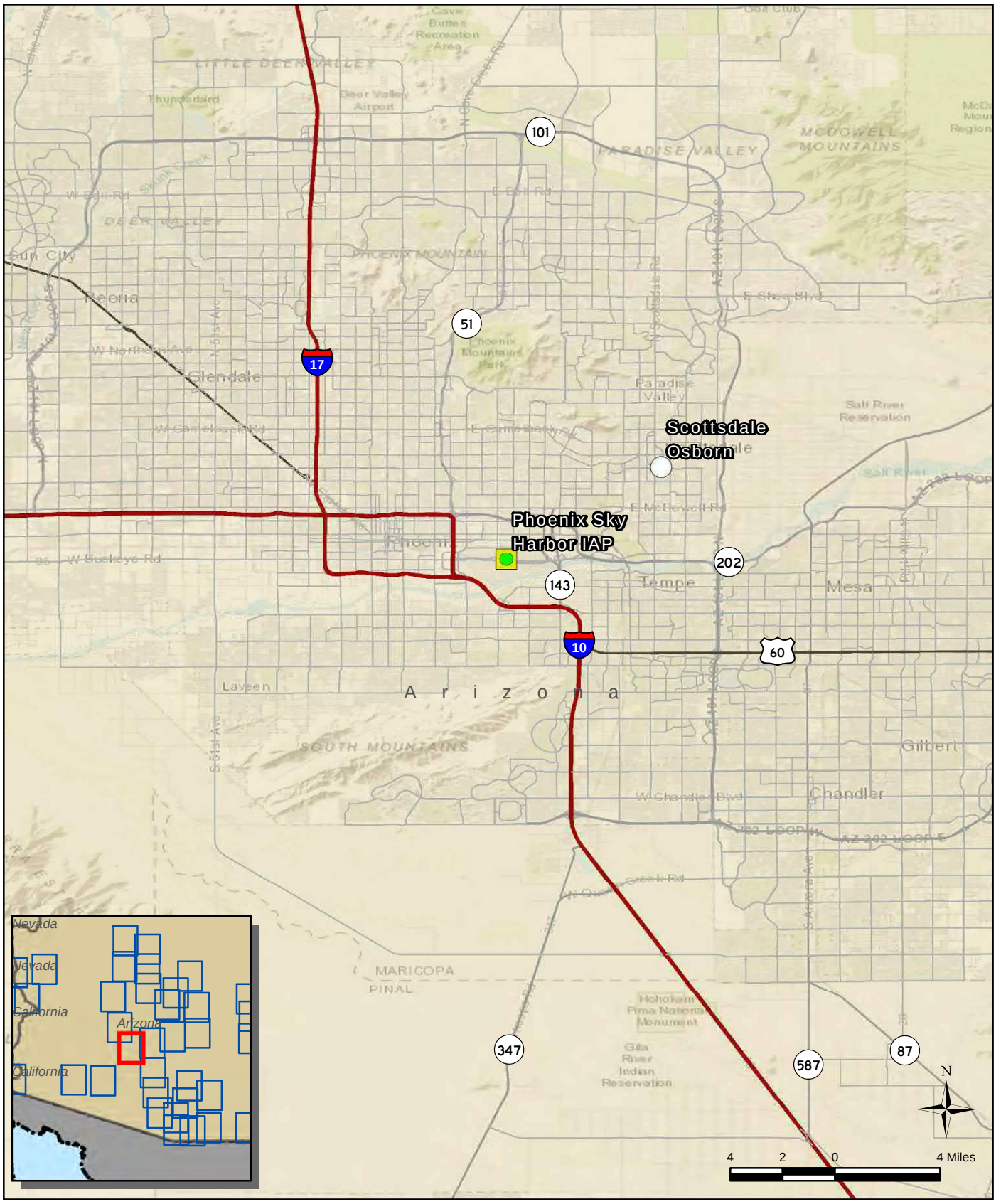
Figure C-29

Legend

- Forward Aircraft Refueling Point
- Drop Zone
- Water Training
- Ground Training
- Helicopter Landing Zone
- Flight Training
- Interstate Highway
- State Highway and Route
- Other Roads
- Restricted Area

Figure C-30



Legend

- Fixed-Wing Landing Zone
- Helicopter Landing Zone
- Flight Training
- Interstate Highway
- US Highway
- State Highway and Route
- Other Roads

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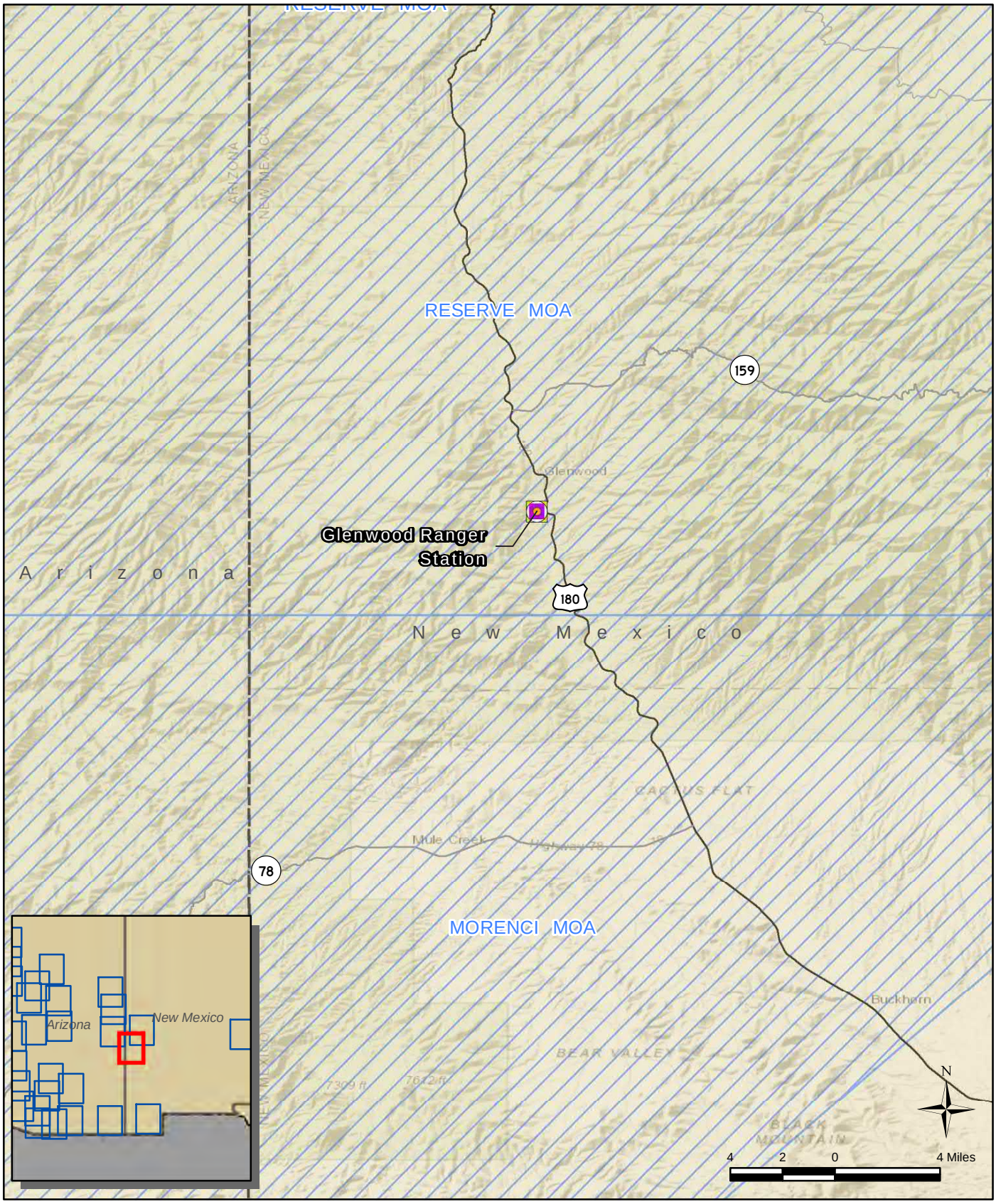
Figure C-31



Legend

- Drop Zone
- Ground Training
- Helicopter Landing Zone
- Flight Training
- US Highway
- State Highway and Route
- Other Roads
- Military Operations Area

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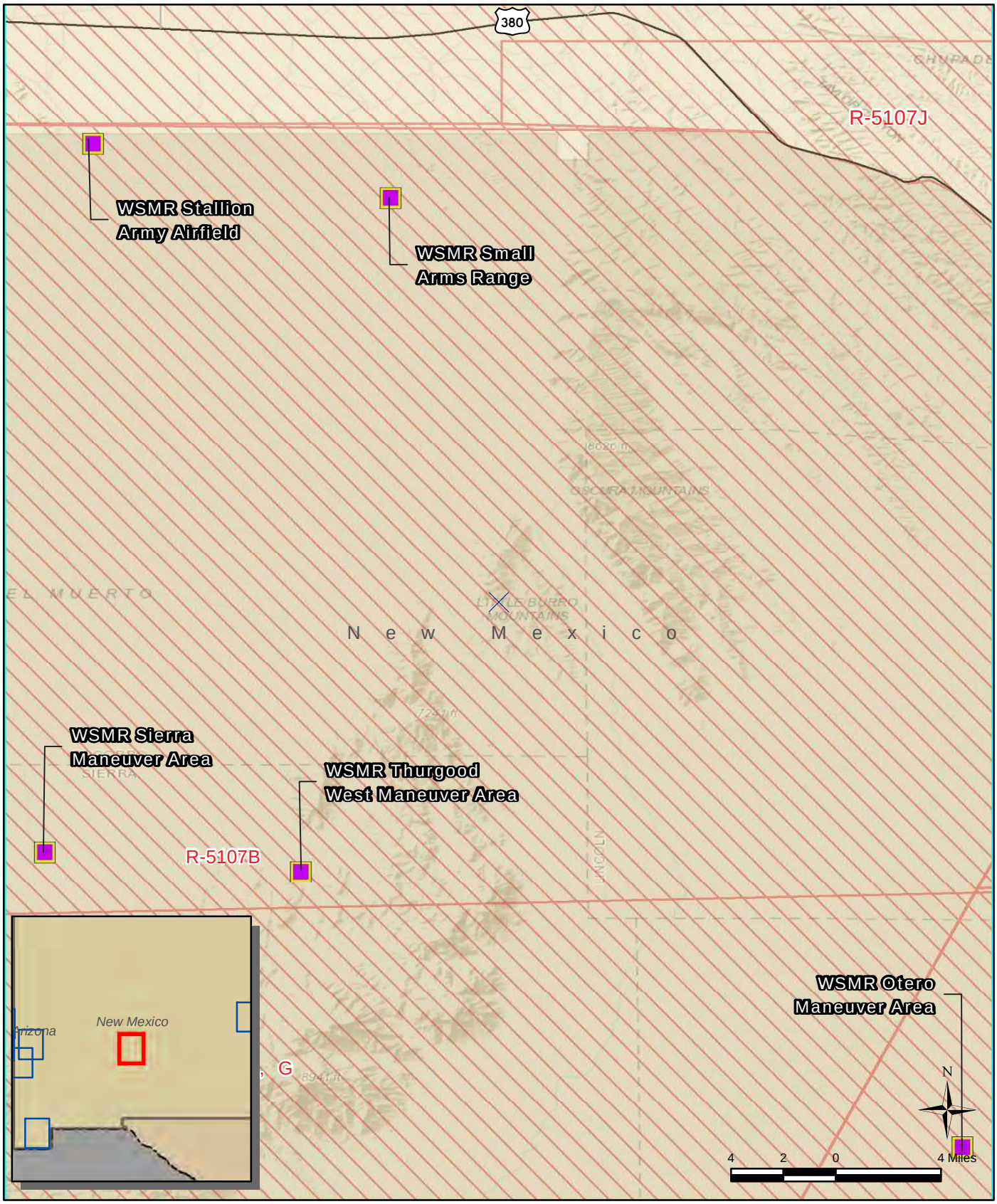
Figure C-32



Legend

- Ground Training
- Flight Training
- US Highway
- Other Roads
- Restricted Area

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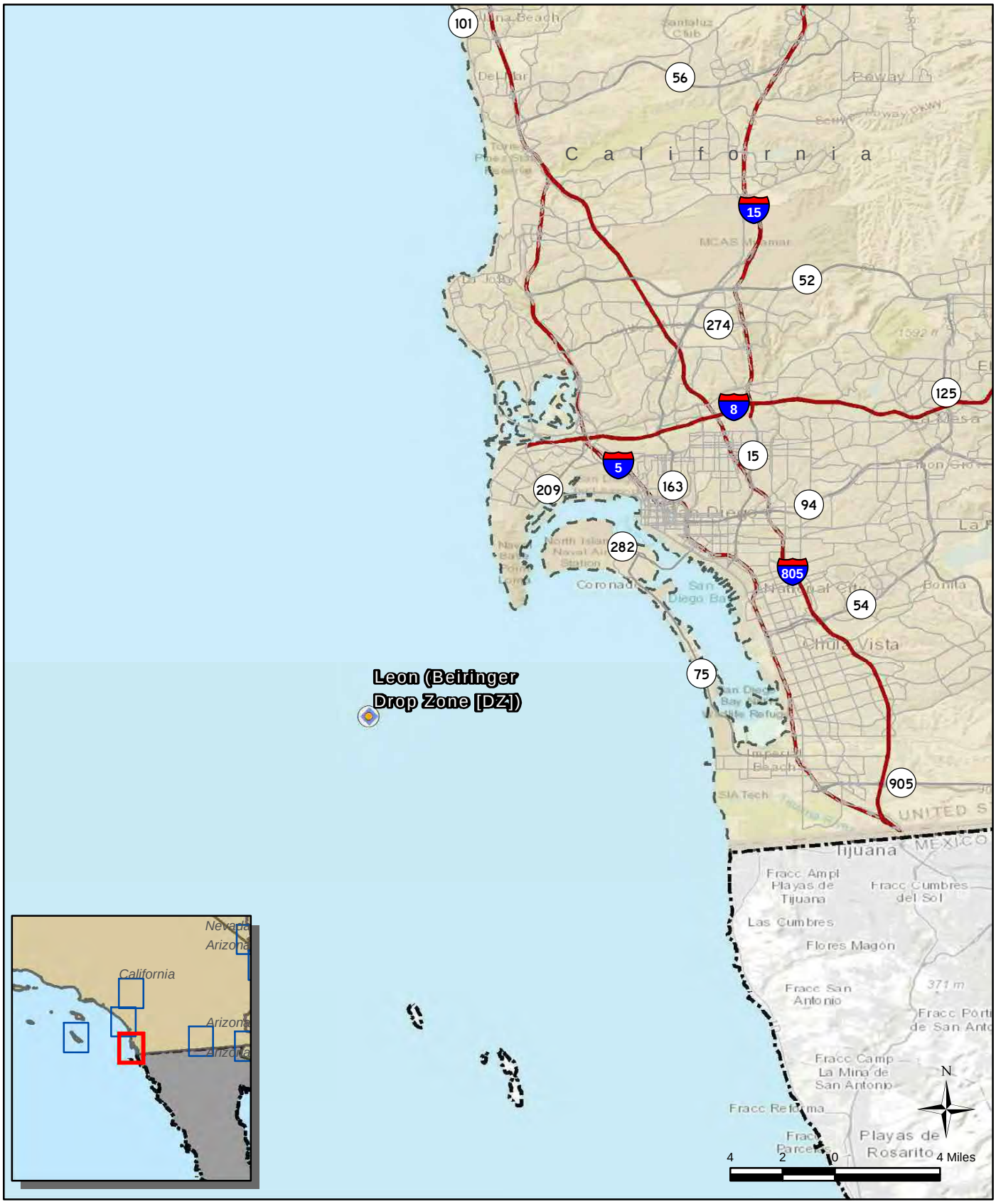
Figure C-33



Legend

- Drop Zone
- Water Training
- Helicopter Landing Zone
- Interstate Highway
- State Highway and Route
- Other Roads

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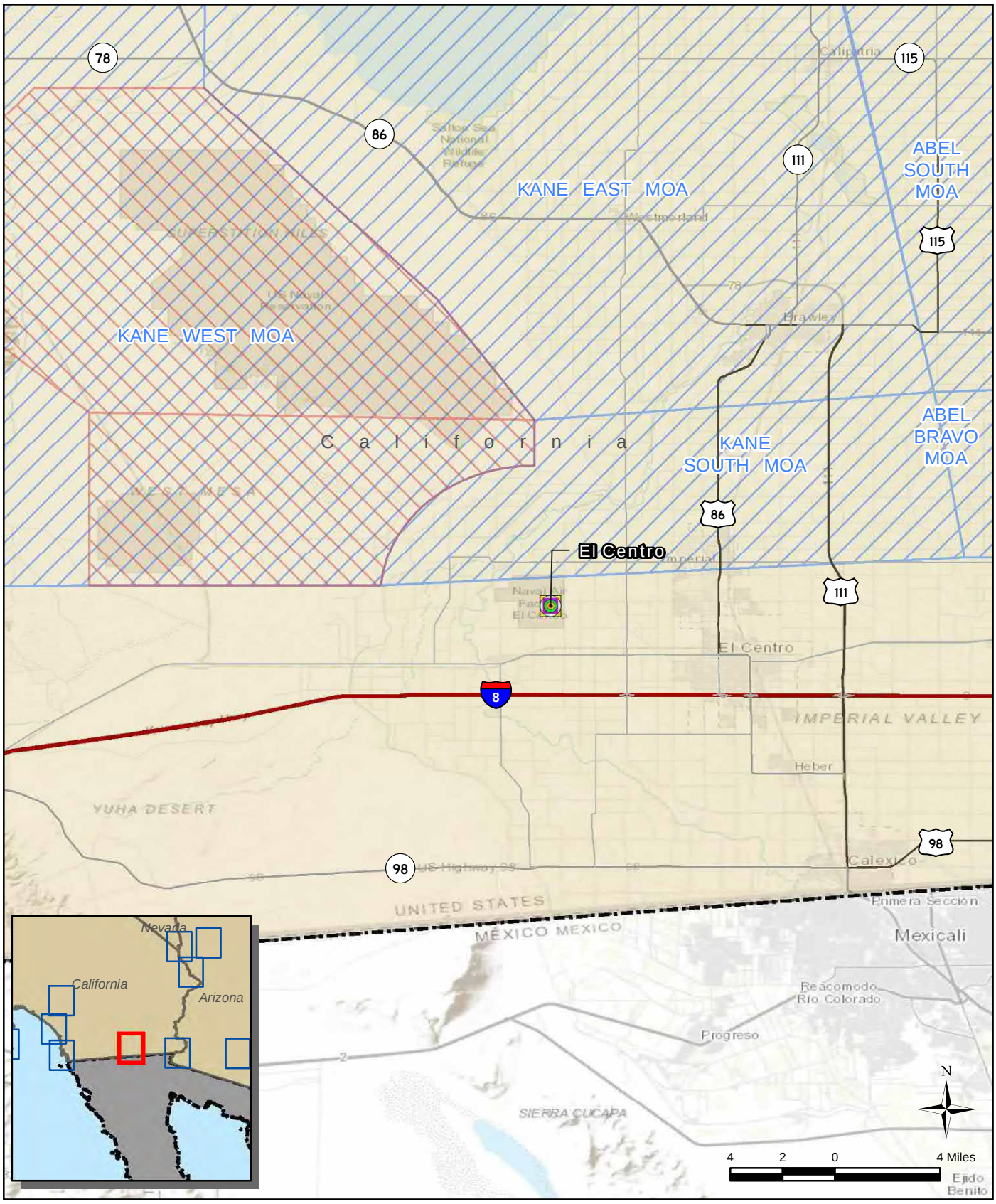
Figure C-34



Legend

- Forward Aircraft Refueling Point
- Drop Zone
- Fixed-Wing Landing Zone
- Ground Training
- Helicopter Landing Zone
- Flight Training
- Interstate Highway
- US Highway
- State Highway and Route
- Other Roads
- Restricted Area
- Military Operations Area

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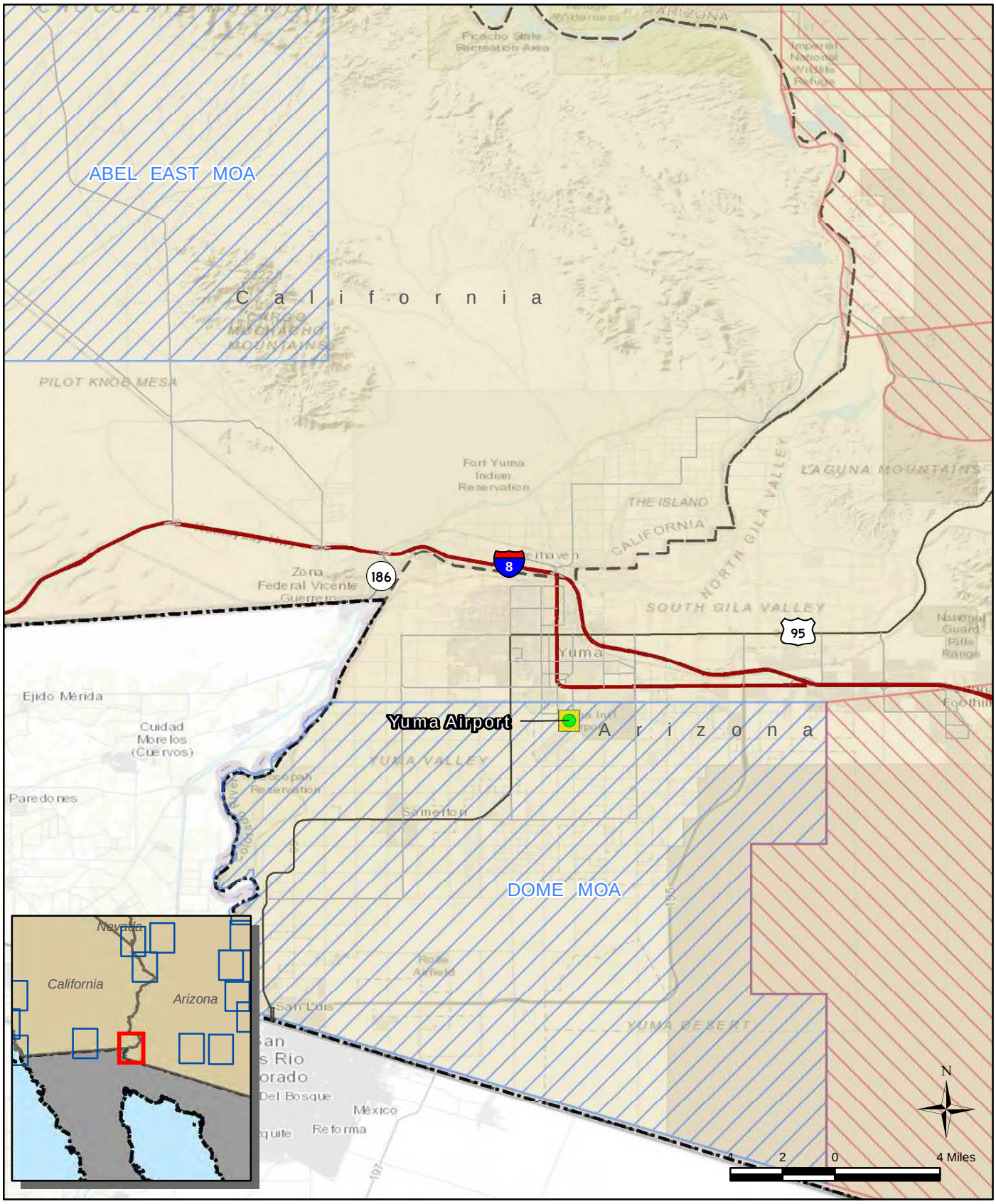
Figure C-35



Legend

- Fixed-Wing Landing Zone
- Flight Training
- Interstate Highway
- US Highway
- State Highway and Route
- Other Roads
- Restricted Area
- Military Operations Area

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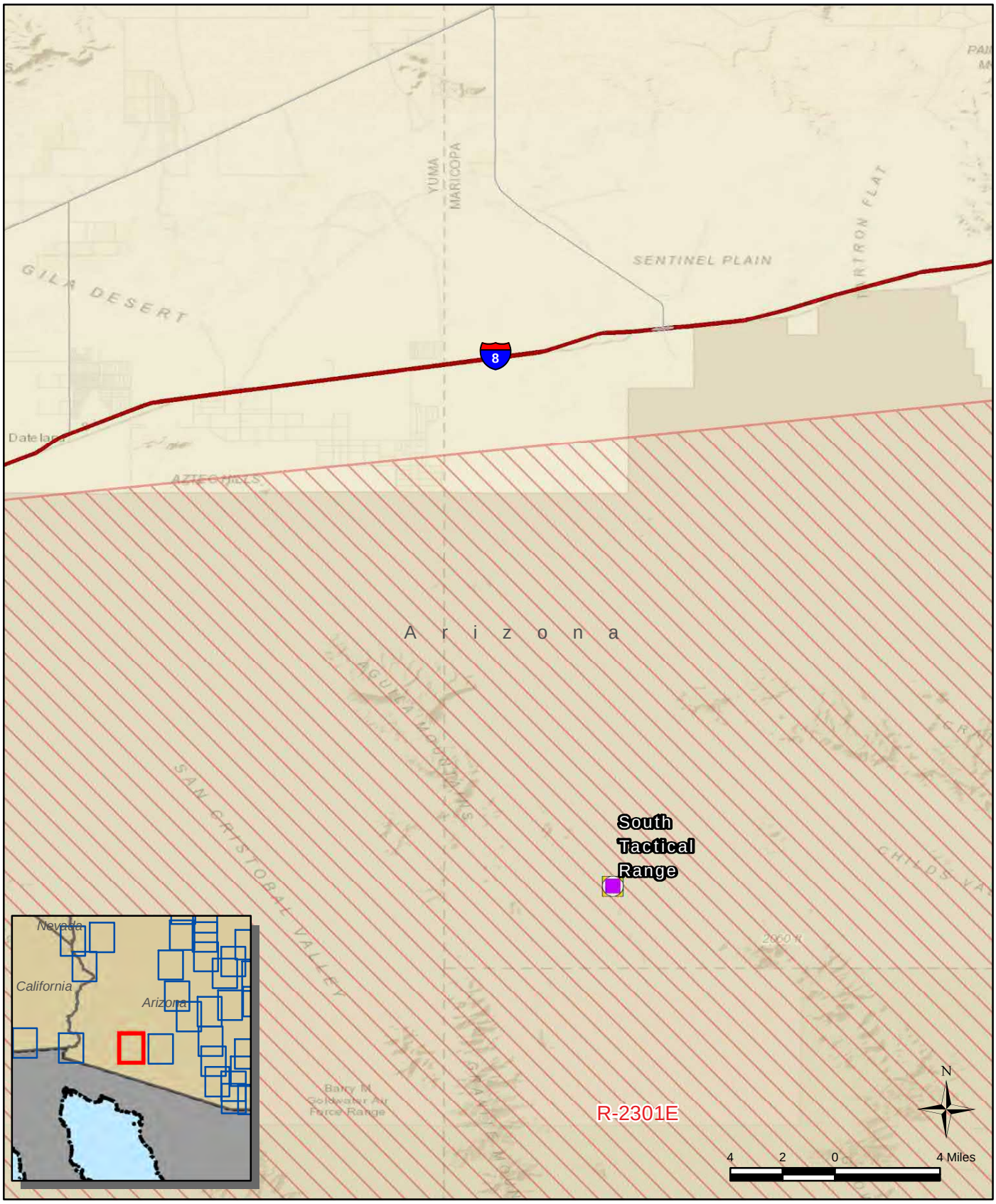
Figure C-36



Legend

- Ground Training
- Helicopter Landing Zone
- Flight Training
- Interstate Highway
- Other Roads
- Restricted Area

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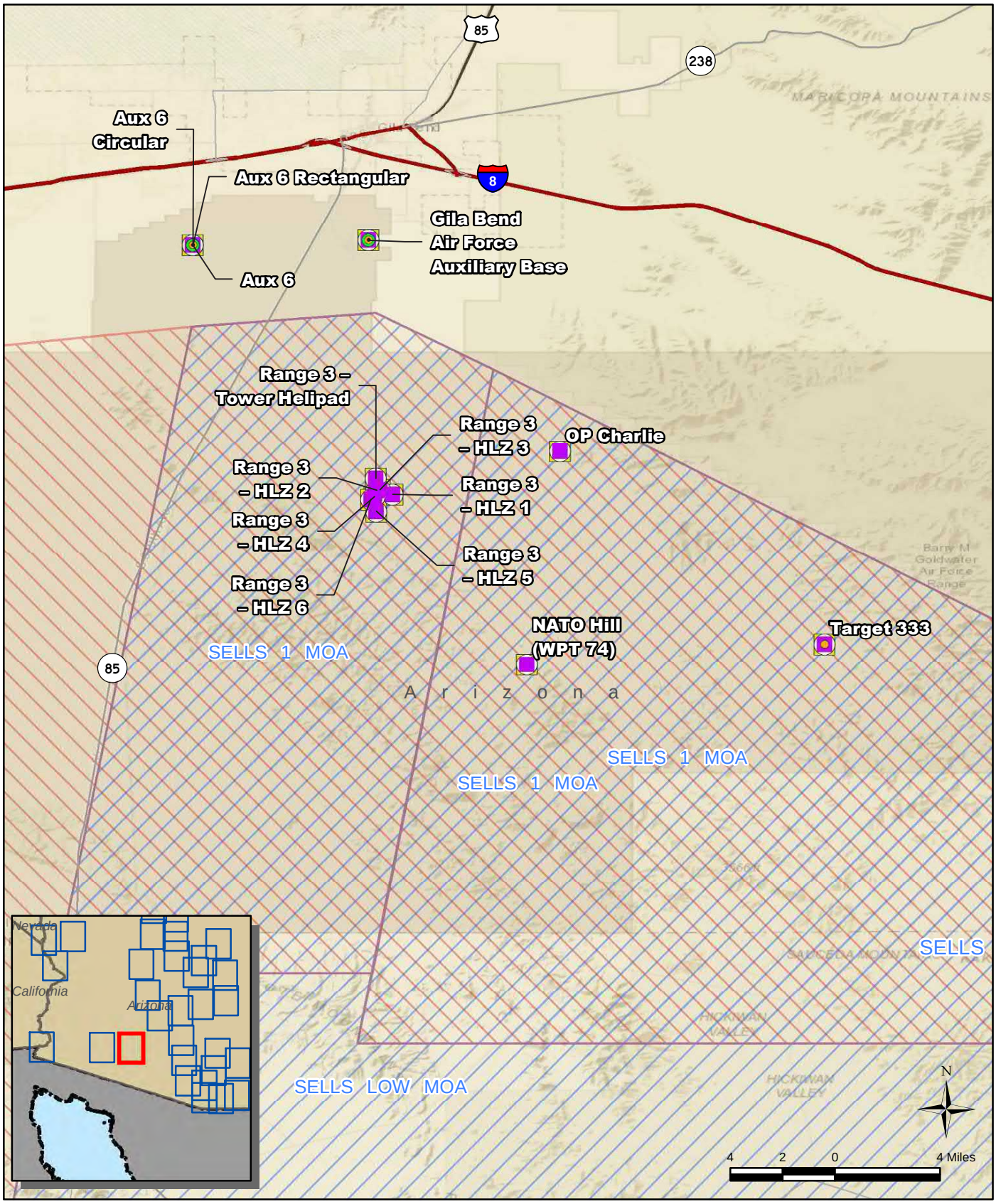
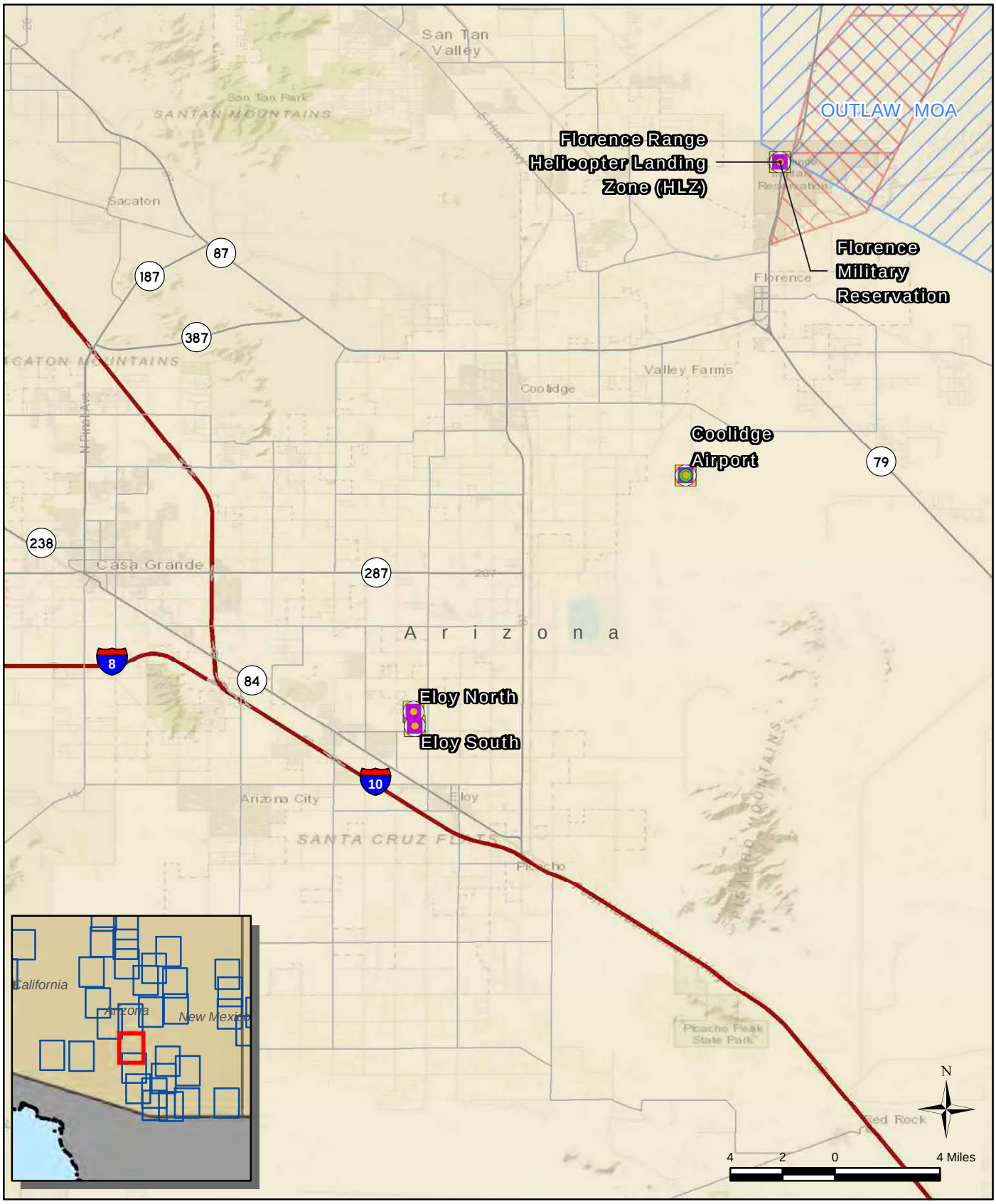
Figure C-37



Legend

- Forward Aircraft Refueling Point
- Drop Zone
- Fixed-Wing Landing Zone
- Ground Training
- Helicopter Landing Zone
- Flight Training
- Interstate Highway
- US Highway
- State Highway and Route
- Other Roads
- Restricted Area
- Military Operations Area

Figure C-38



Legend

- Forward Aircraft Refueling Point
- Drop Zone
- Fixed-Wing Landing Zone
- Ground Training
- Helicopter Landing Zone
- Flight Training
- Interstate Highway
- State Highway and Route
- Other Roads
- Restricted Area
- Military Operations Area

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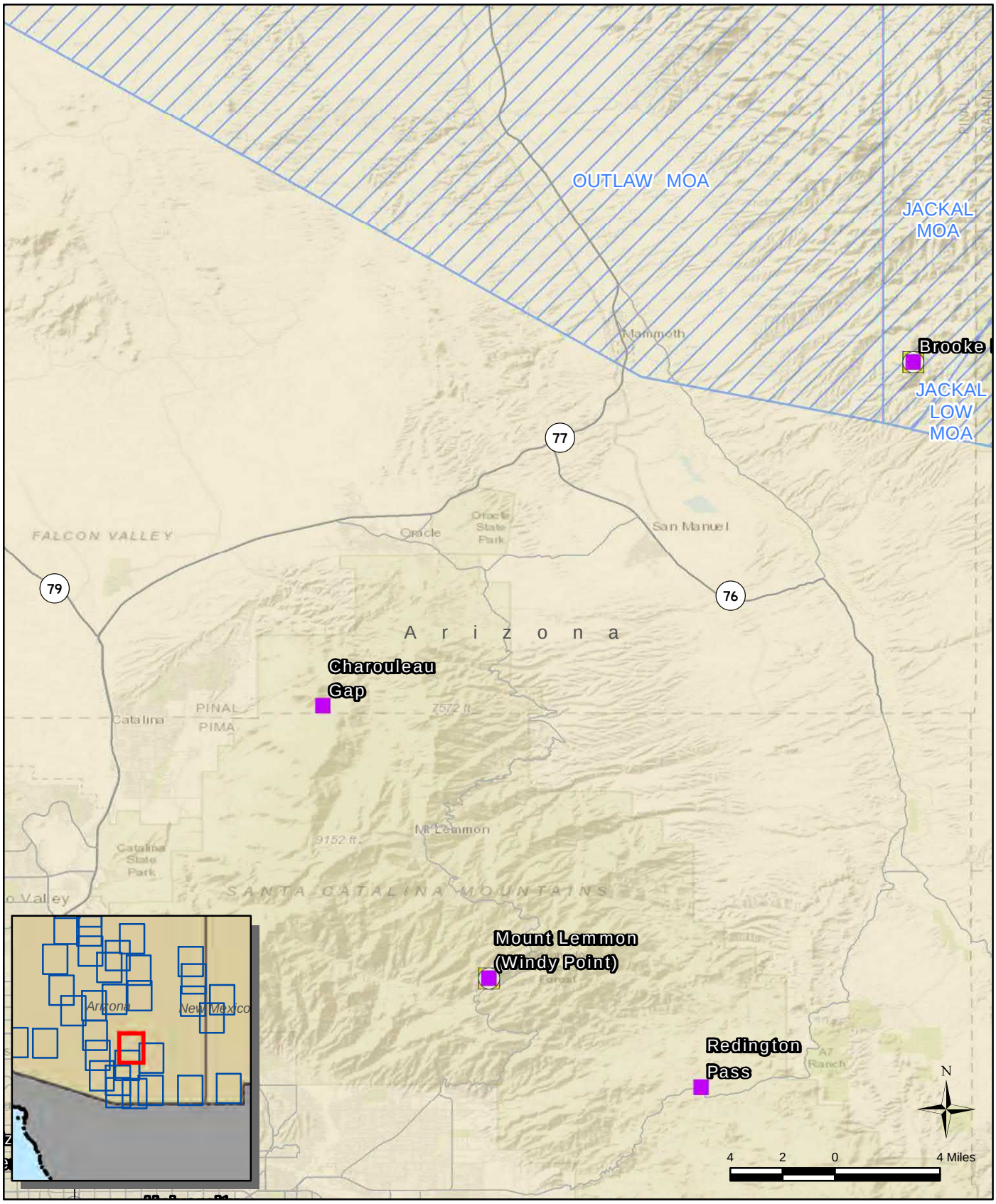
Figure C-39



Legend

- Ground Training
- Helicopter Landing Zone
- Flight Training
- State Highway and Route
- Other Roads
- Military Operations Area

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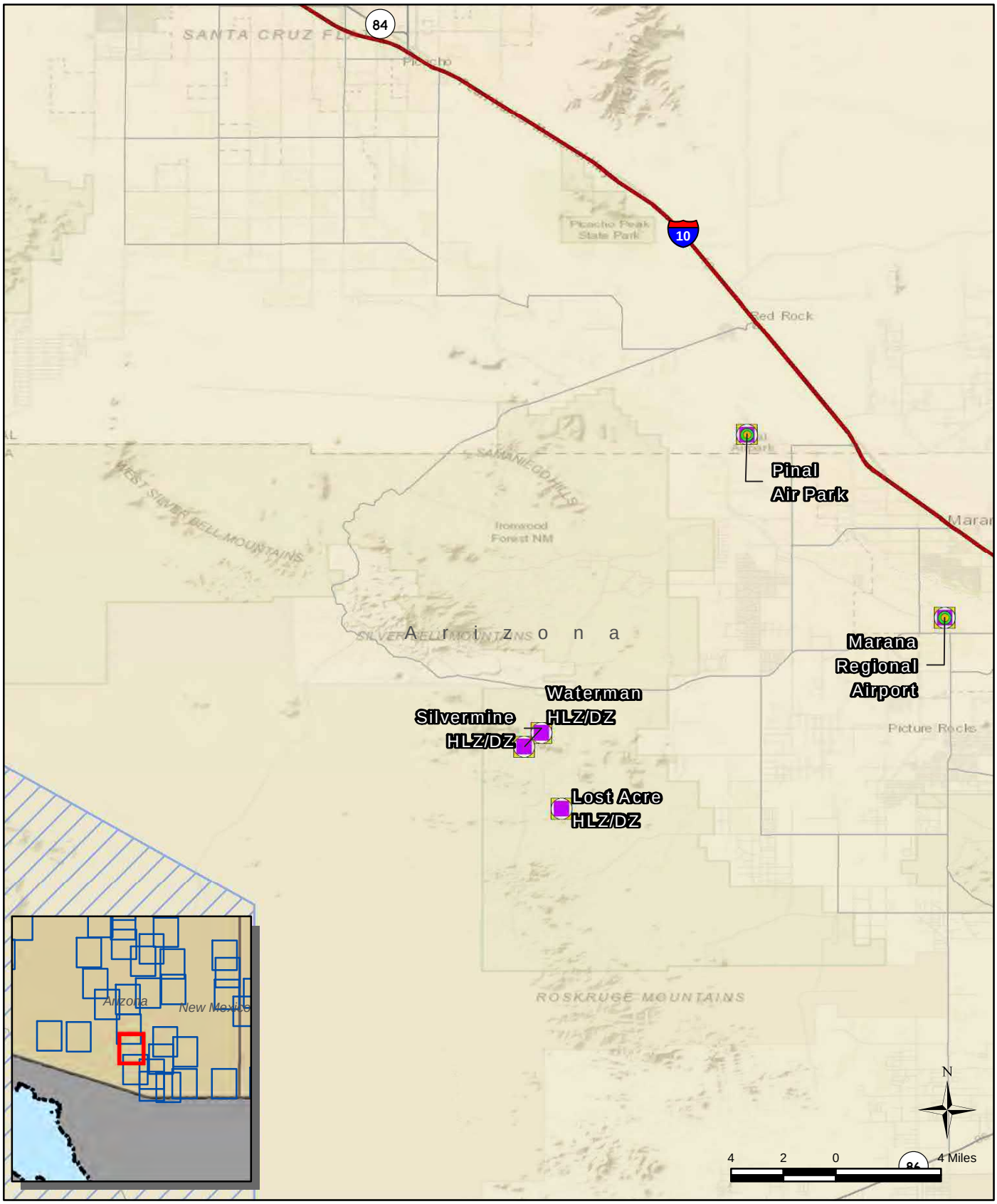
Figure C-40



Legend

- Drop Zone
- Fixed-Wing Landing Zone
- Ground Training
- Helicopter Landing Zone
- Flight Training
- Interstate Highway
- State Highway and Route
- Other Roads
- Military Operations Area

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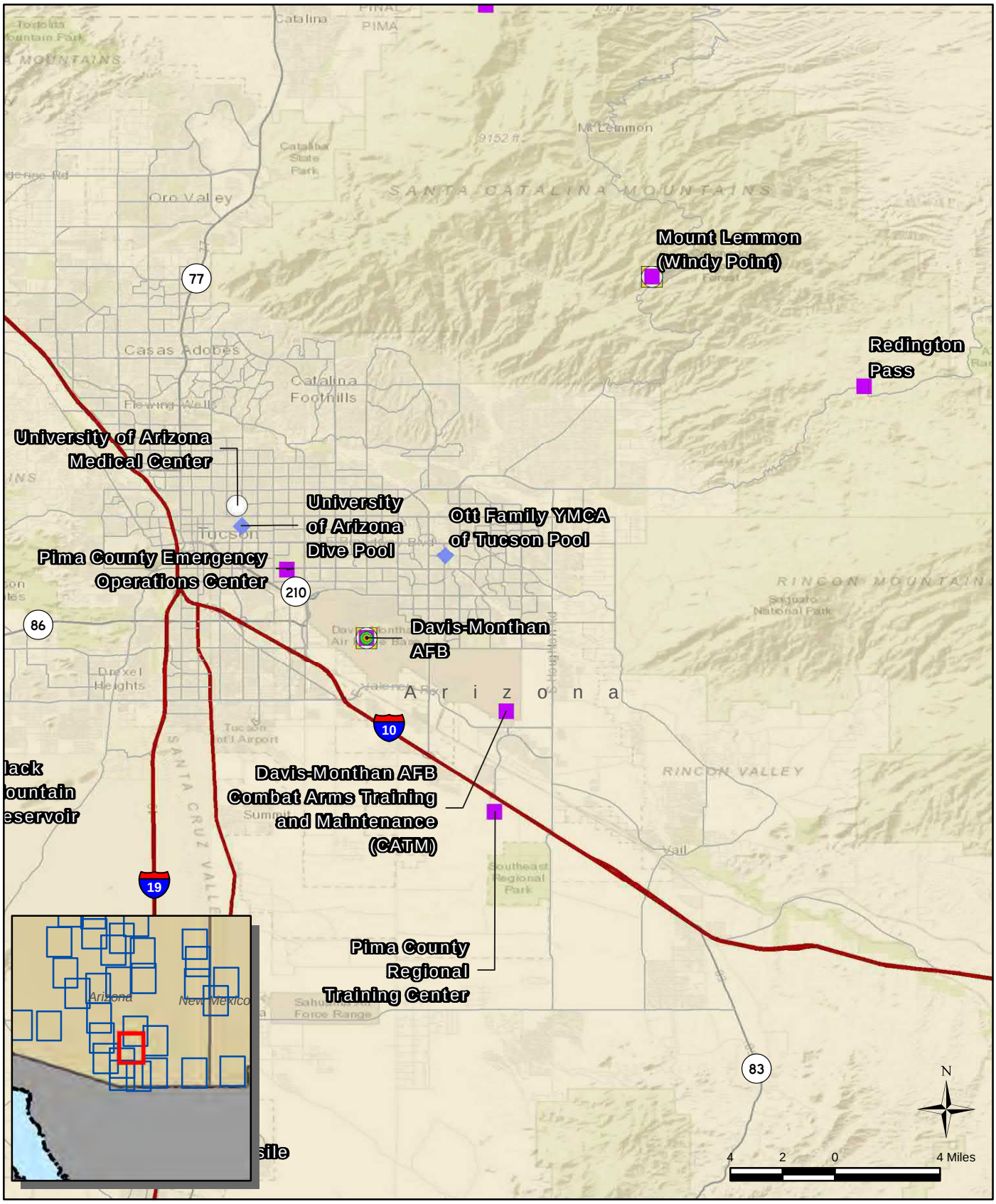
Figure C-41



Legend

- Forward Aircraft Refueling Point
- Drop Zone
- Fixed-Wing Landing Zone
- Water Training
- Ground Training
- Helicopter Landing Zone
- Flight Training
- Interstate Highway
- State Highway and Route
- Other Roads

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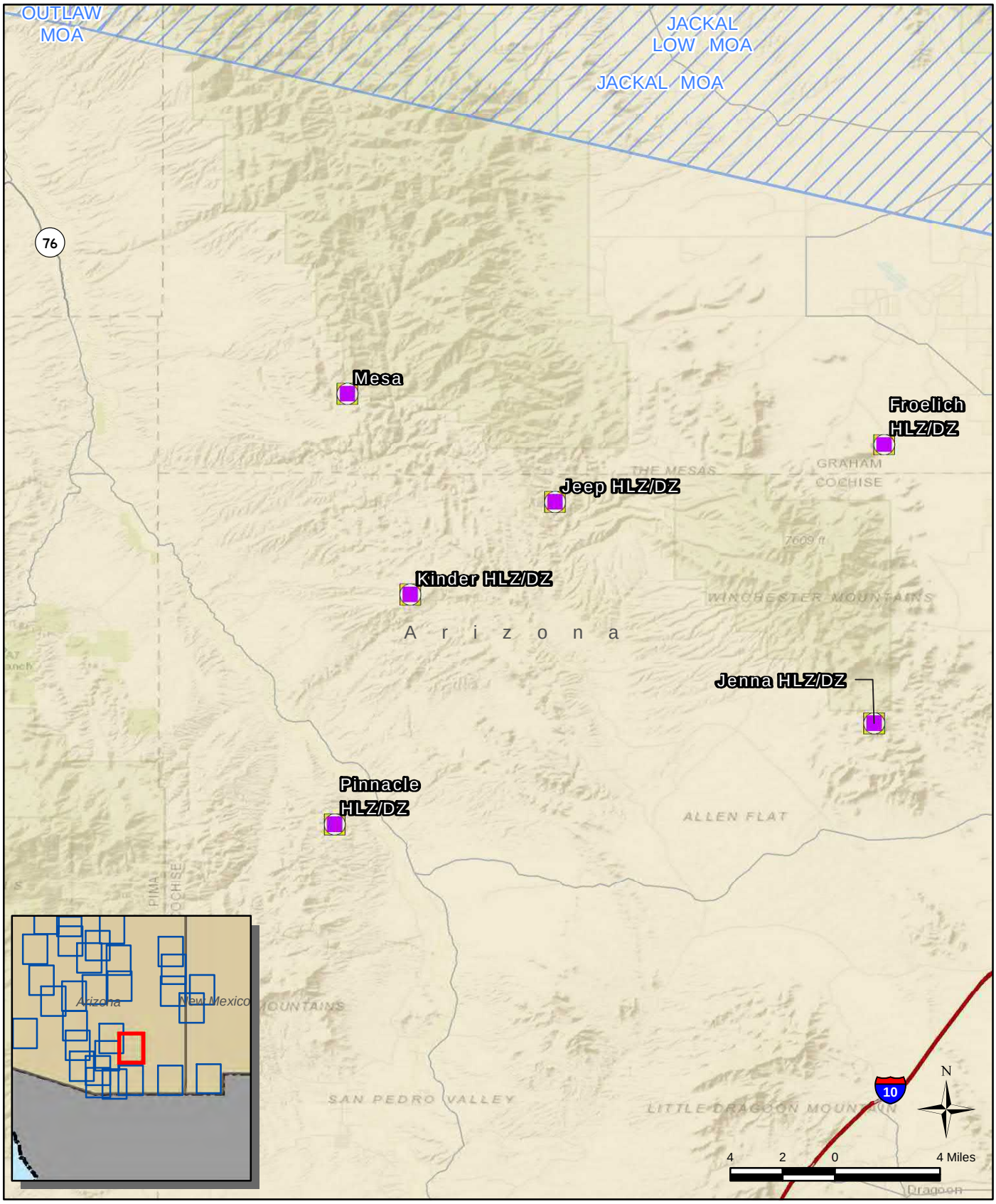
Figure C-42



Legend

- Ground Training
- Helicopter Landing Zone
- Flight Training
- Interstate Highway
- State Highway and Route
- Other Roads
- Military Operations Area

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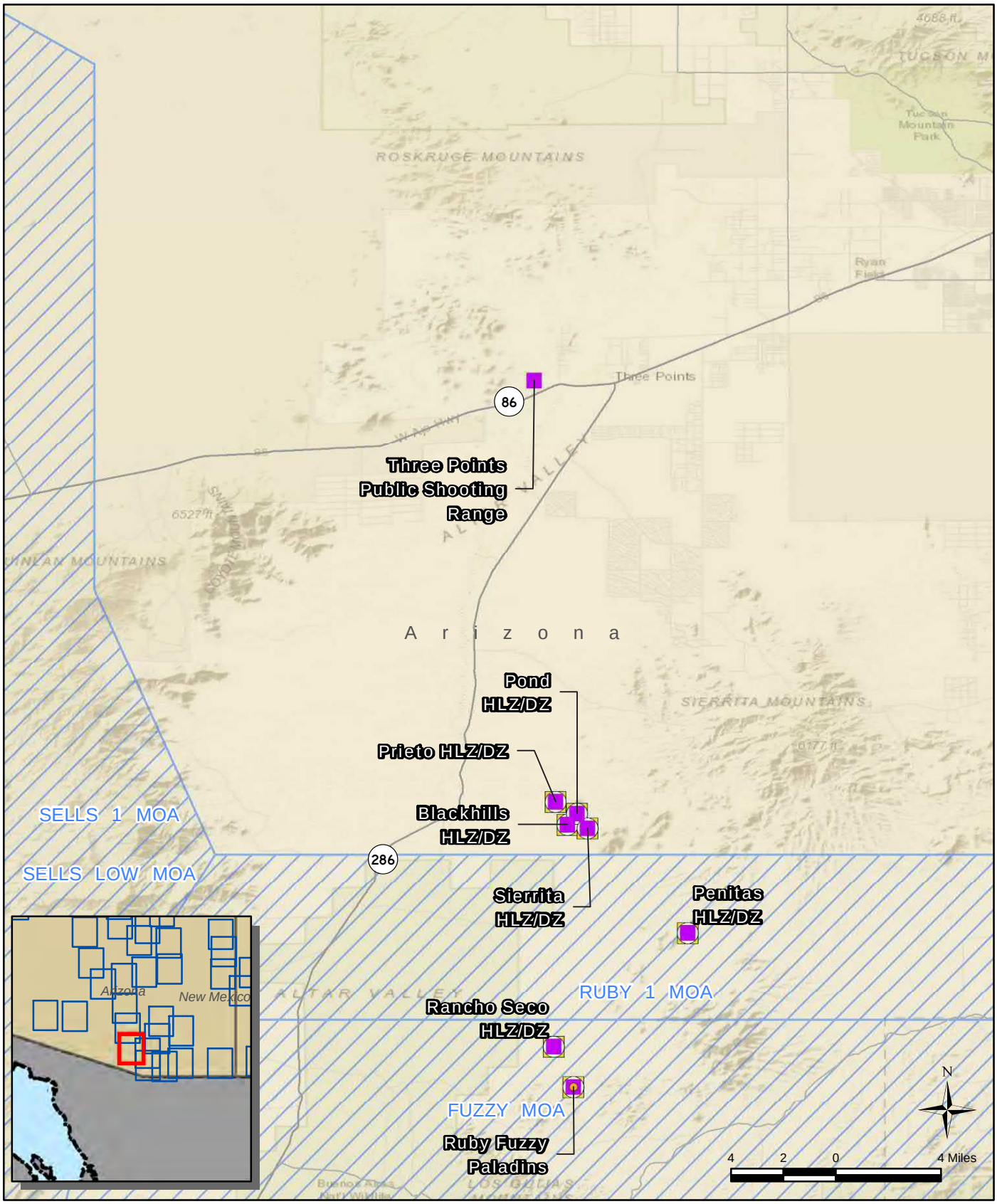
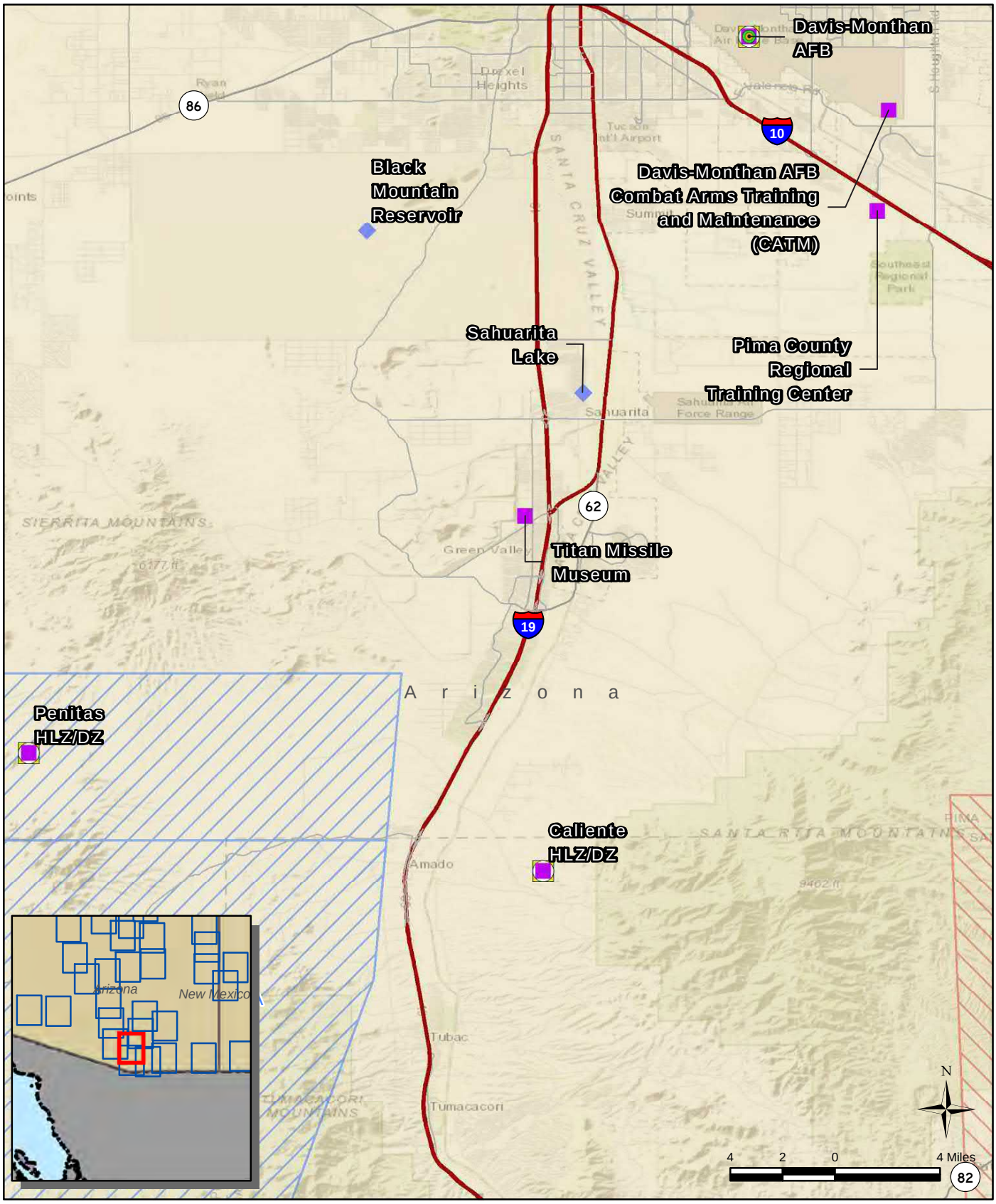
Figure C-43



Legend

- Drop Zone
- Ground Training
- Helicopter Landing Zone
- Flight Training
- State Highway and Route
- Other Roads
- Military Operations Area

Figure C-44



Legend

- Forward Aircraft Refueling Point
- Drop Zone
- Fixed-Wing Landing Zone
- Water Training
- Ground Training
- Helicopter Landing Zone
- Flight Training
- Interstate Highway
- State Highway and Route
- Other Roads
- Restricted Area
- Military Operations Area

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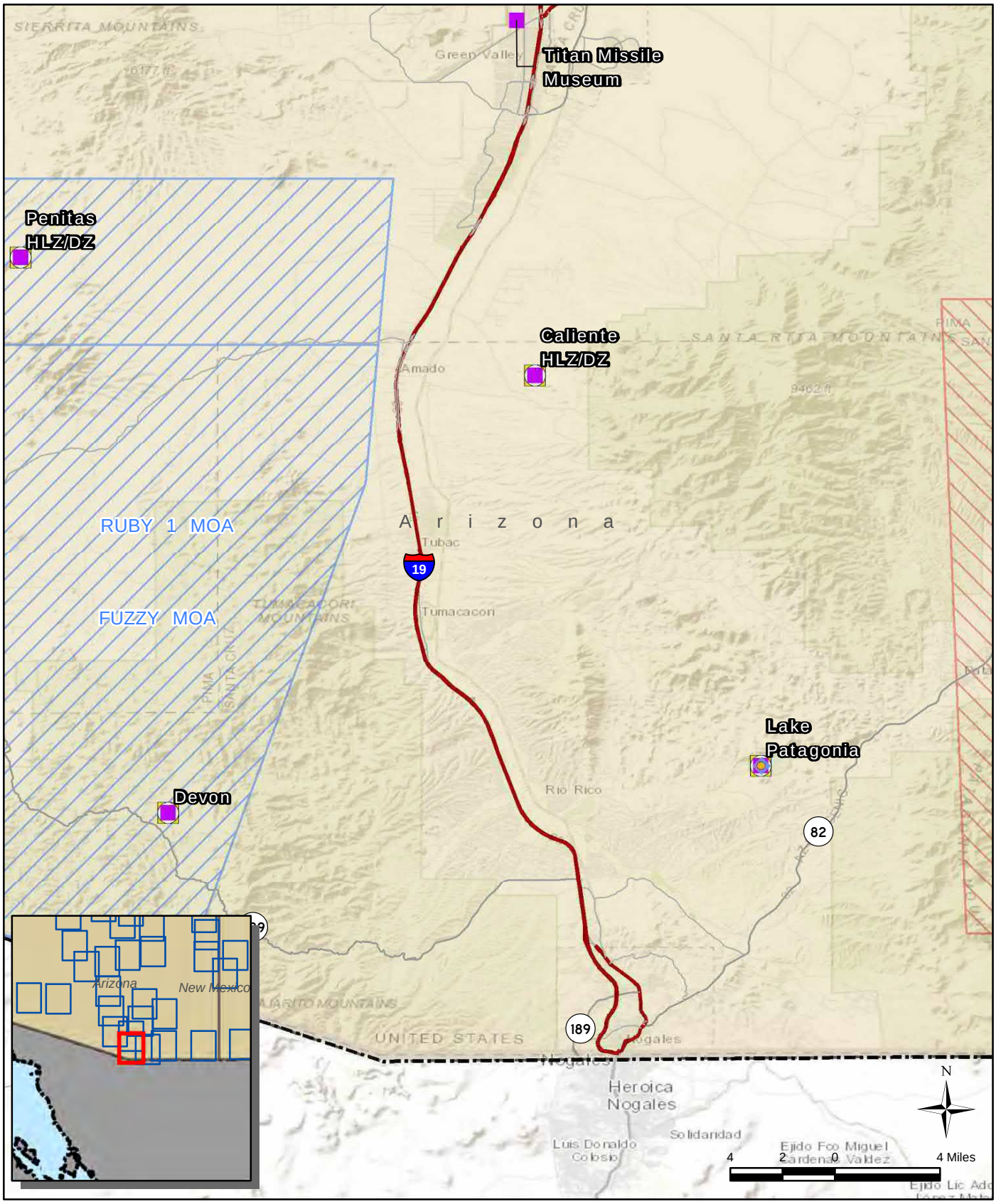
Figure C-45



Legend

- Drop Zone
- Water Training
- Ground Training
- Helicopter Landing Zone
- Flight Training
- Interstate Highway
- State Highway and Route
- Other Roads
- Restricted Area
- Military Operations Area

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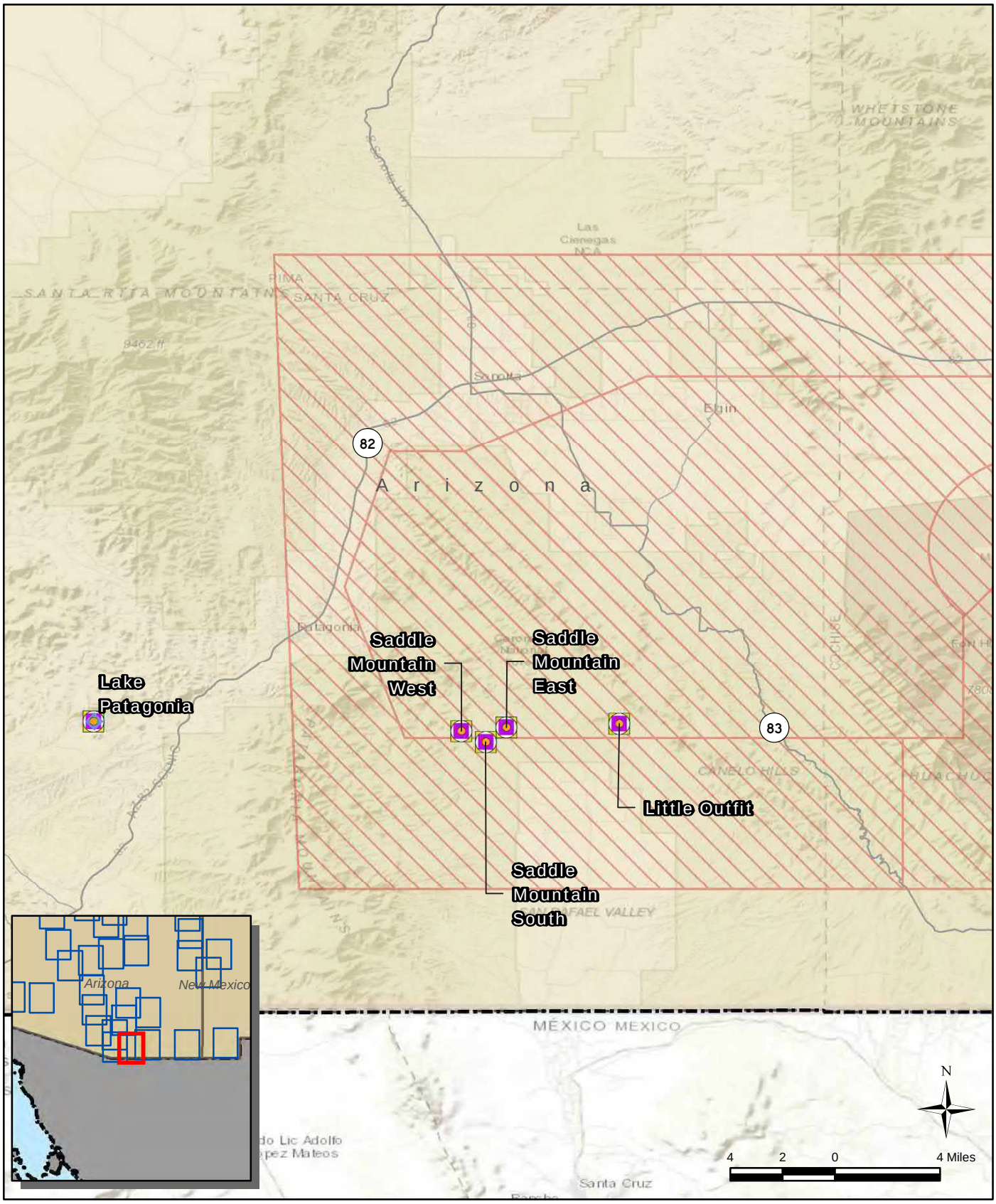
Figure C-46



Legend

- Drop Zone
- Water Training
- Ground Training
- Helicopter Landing Zone
- Flight Training
- State Highway and Route
- Other Roads
- Restricted Area

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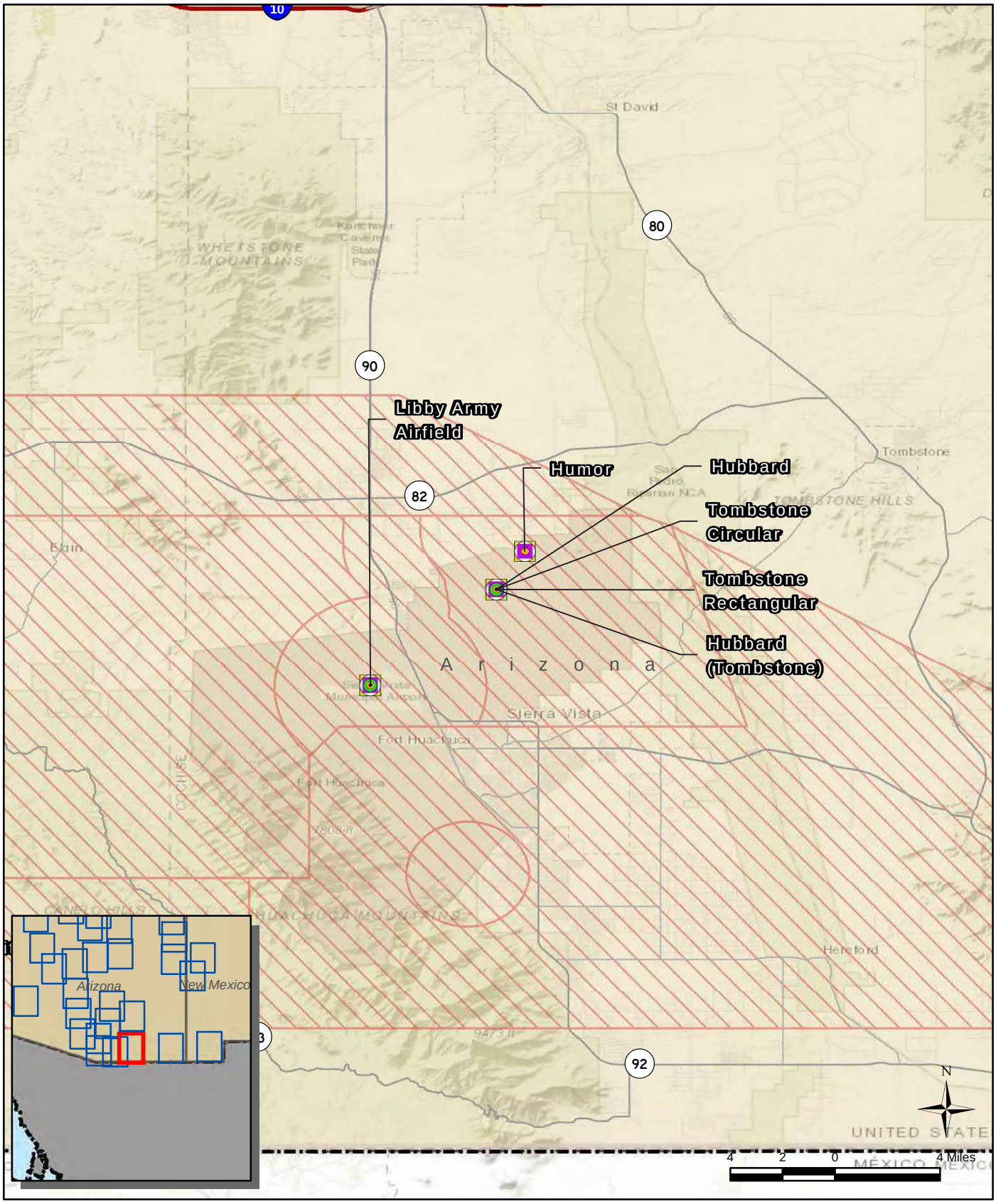
Figure C-47



Legend

- Forward Aircraft Refueling Point
- Drop Zone
- Fixed-Wing Landing Zone
- Ground Training
- Helicopter Landing Zone
- Flight Training
- Interstate Highway
- State Highway and Route
- Other Roads
- Restricted Area

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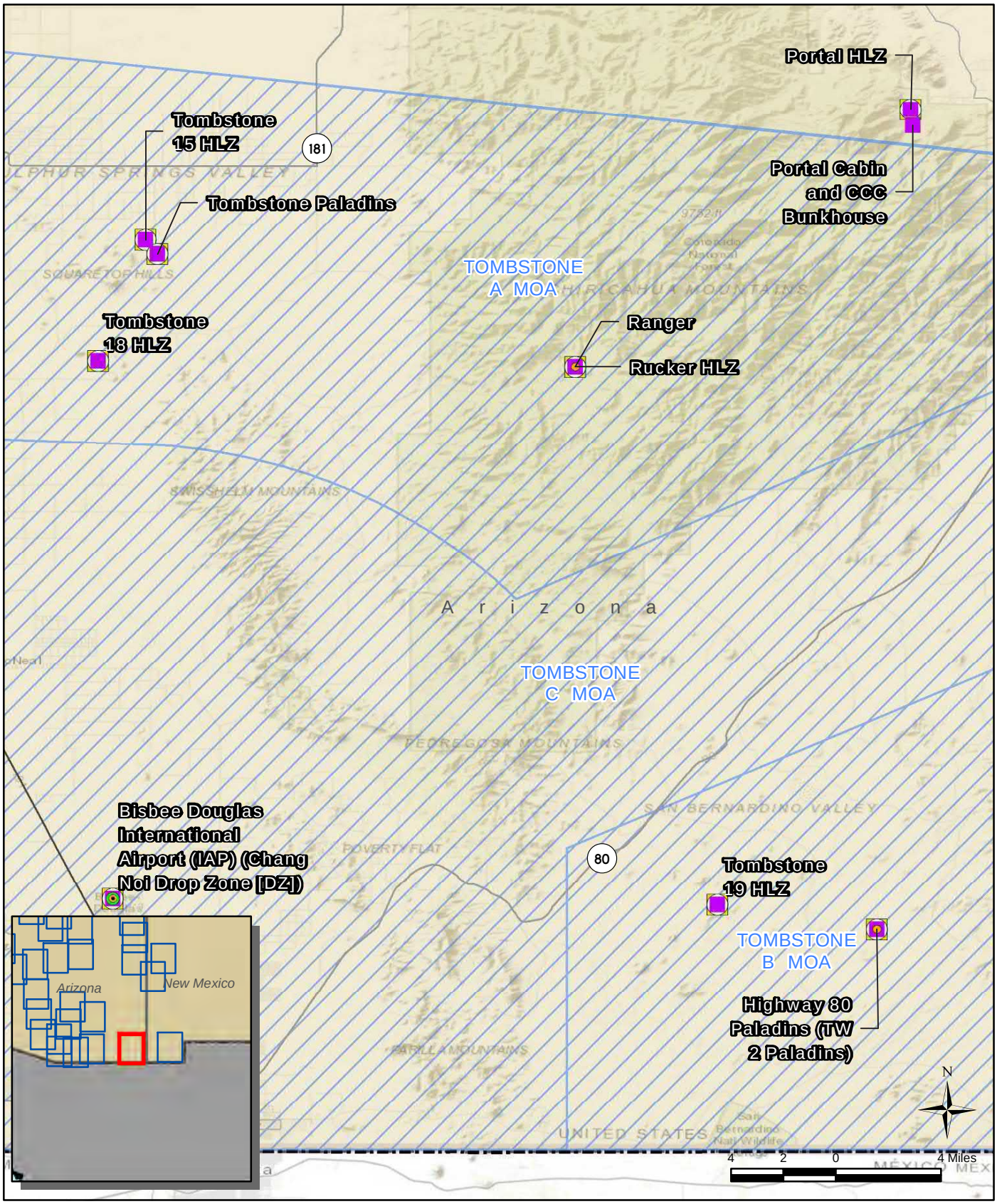
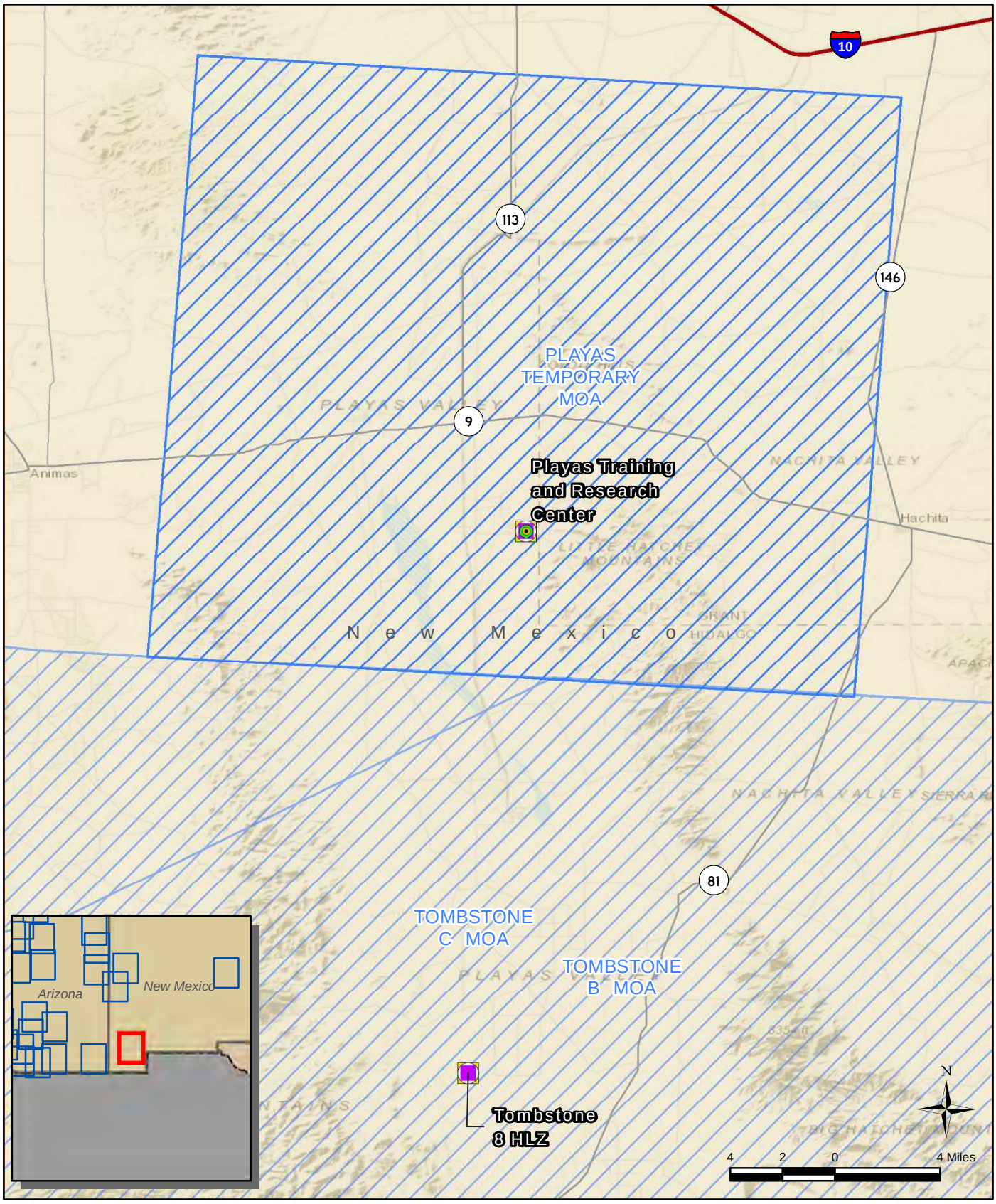
Figure C-48



Legend

- Forward Aircraft Refueling Point
- Drop Zone
- Fixed-Wing Landing Zone
- Ground Training
- Helicopter Landing Zone
- Flight Training
- US Highway
- State Highway and Route
- Other Roads
- Military Operations Area

Figure C-49



Legend

- Forward Aircraft Refueling Point
- Drop Zone
- Fixed-Wing Landing Zone
- Ground Training
- Helicopter Landing Zone
- Flight Training
- Interstate Highway
- State Highway and Route
- Other Roads
- Military Operations Area

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Figure C-50